"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, snow or rain today; Sunday rain, warmer; strong east winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,330. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

MAY REACH BILLION IN FIRST RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX

Washington Expects Reports from 4,000,000 Individuals and Business Concerns.

GREAT RUSH AT THE END

Payment of $800,000,000 in Treasury Certificates to Counterbalance Flood of Money.

OFFICES HERE ARE SWAMPED

Midnight the Limit of Time for Taxpayers to File Their Returns.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—About four million persons and business concerns are expected to file income or profits tax returns before tomorrow night and to pay the first 25 per cent. instalment of tax, which probably in the aggregate will be between $800,000,000 and $1,000,000,000.

This tremendous inflow of money to tax collectors' offices will be counterbalanced by an outflow of about $800,000,000 to redeem certificates of indebtedness issued on Nov. 7, in anticipation of the tax collections tomorrow. By this means, the Treasury plans to minimize the dislocation of bank funds and to accomplish the enormous transfers without disturbing business conditions.

A large majority of business concerns and persons with complicated sources of income will file tentative estimates, according to reports reaching the Revenue Bureau today. They will be required to pay one-fourth of the estimated tax and will have a month and a half in which to prepare their final returns.

Many tax collectors, finding their offices swamped today with applicants for special advice or information, urge the filing of tentative returns and the working out of accurate reports later when the revenue authorities are relieved of the eleventh-hour rush.

Penalties are provided for failure to file returns with collectors by tomorrow night, but it was said today that leniency would be shown in the cases of those whose returns arrived a day or two late. Returns mailed before tomorrow night would be accepted, it was explained.

RUSH TO PAY TAXES HERE.

Throngs at Revenue Offices—Midnight the Limit of Time.

Midnight tonight is the limit of time for those who must file income tax returns and make the initial payment. Unless before that hour the return and initial payment have been handed over the counter at one of the Internal Revenue Collectors' offices or postmarked in the mails, the delinquent is subject to a series of penalties which grow with the delay. Every man or woman who is not married and whose income is more than $1,000, and every one who is married and whose income is more than $2,000, must file a return. It is optional with the taxpayer whether his first payment is one-quarter of the amount he owes the Government, or whether he pays it all at once.

In view of the fact that there has been much misunderstanding on the subject of tentative returns, it was again pointed out yesterday that these are for the benefit of those who have been unable in the brief time since the passage of the Revenue bill to make a complete accounting of their incomes and exemptions. Upon filing this return on a special blank obtainable at any collector's office, bank, or trust company, the taxpayer received an extension of forty-five days, within which time he must file an amended return. It should be especially noted that the filing of the tentative return does not excuse the taxpayer from making his initial one-quarter payment. This he must make on the basis of his tentatively estimated income, any balance to be adjusted after the amended return has been filed.

Undoubtedly there will be a tremendous rush at the Collector's offices today, particularly at the Second District office in the Custom House presided over by "Big Bill" Edwards, where all Lower Manhattan pays its taxes. The largest corporations, a few of which are expected to pay in excess of a quarter of a billion dollars toward wiping out the national war debt, naturally hold their checks or certificates of indebtedness to the last moment, because even one day's interest is an appreciable amount. For the accommodation of all such and for all others who have waited until the last moment payments will be received tonight up to midnight. Once more, however, the collectors urged again yesterday that every taxpayer who could do so should use the mails, thus saving both himself and the overworked forces in the offices the delay and crush incident to a personal visit.

Particular advice was offered yesterday to those whose tardiness has been due to perplexity over the intricacies of the law that they "keep cool" when they reach the moment when they can no longer delay. It was pointed out that the Government had no wish to punish those who seek to co-operate with it and that any honest mistakes can be adjusted in time. Nevertheless, it is better to take advantage of the expert advice to be had at the First District office in Brooklyn, the Second in the Custom House, or the Third at 1,150 Broadway, Manhattan, or at the banks and trust companies.

Yesterday was the biggest day thus

Continued on Page Eight.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

French General Is Sent to the Aid of Poland

PARIS, March 14, (French Wireless Service.)—Major Gen. Henrys of the French Army has been sent to Poland by the Supreme War Council as military aid to General Pilsudski, the Commander in Chief of the Polish Army.

General Henrys served in Morocco before the war, and distinguished himself at the French front and afterward in Macedonia. He was in immediate command of the French troops in the victorious Macedonian offensive of last September.

The decision to send General Henrys to Poland was reached by the Council after it had heard a statement by M. Carton de Wiart, who recently returned from Warsaw.

BOAT OWNERS REST ON WILSON'S PLEDGE

Urge Government Agencies to Carry Out Cabled Promise to Uphold the Macy Award.

MORE OWNERS MAKE TERMS

Federal Conciliator Still Hopeful for a Settlement—Says That Bonynge Can End the Tieup.

Boat owners adhered yesterday to their refusal to turn over idle craft to the Railroad Administration or the War or Navy Department to be put into service with crews of strikers at the wage scale dictated by the organization of harbor workers, but agreed to furnish craft for the Government's needs manned with nonunion crews, and made further preparations to attempt a revival of private harbor traffic with the aid of strike-breakers.

Captain B. F. Hutchison, U. S. N., Administrator of the Harbor Floating Equipment of the Port of New York, said yesterday that the army could use more boats than were under its control at present, but that no decision had been made to seize them. "We are waiting," he said, "to see which way the cat will jump."

Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, denied yesterday that the boat owners were withholding from the Government any harbor craft that was essential for the handling of transports.

"The boat owners individually and collectively will furnish the Government with all the equipment it may require in connection with its transport or other business," he said. "If, on the other hand, the purpose of the Government is to acquire equipment not for its needs, but to break the strike in a way favorable to the unions, then the attitude of the boat owners may be somewhat different. A suspicion that some of this talk about commandeering has been for the purpose of aiding the strikers rather than of performing legitimate Government business is perhaps not wholly without foundation."

Boat owners refused to discuss their plans for attempting a renewal of operation, but great activity at the employment offices of the boat owners at 11 Broadway, where watchmen, guards, and strike breakers were being hired, indicated that efforts would be made, probably today, to bring a number of idle boats into service with nonunion crews. The difficulty that the boat owners have faced in this respect is that boatmen and engineers brought here from other cities are not qualified to handle shipping in New York Harbor until they have learned the location of shoals and obstructions to navigation.

Reports of activity on the part of the boat owners did not disturb the strikers, who asserted yesterday that action was necessary on the part of the boat owners if they did not desire to have most of their members settle with the strikers. High prices offered for the services of harbor craft by the owners of perishable goods on piers and in transit have caused a number of boat owners to drop out of the combination of private boat owners, which constitutes the only

Continued on Page Four.

CUMMINGS MAKES LEAGUE OF NATIONS THE ISSUE FOR 1920

Declares Republican Opposition Gives Congress and Presidency to Democrats.

DENOUNCES REACTIONARIES

Points to Men Who Opposed the War Who Will Control the New Congress.

PRAISES TAFT'S ATTITUDE

Secretary Daniels Says World Must Take League of Nations or Wolves of Bolshevism.

Homer S. Cummings, the new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, vigorously defended the League of Nations, and assailed the Republican leaders opposed to it last night at the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, where a reception was given by the club to the National Chairman.

The 300 Democrats present applauded every reference to President Wilson, and particularly expressed their satisfaction when Secretary Daniels, who is to sail this morning on the Leviathan for Europe, made this reference, attacking the Republicans:

"They have presented us with the Presidency and Congress two years from today."

Mr. Cummings was introduced by President John M. Riehle of the club as the man who is to steer the Democrats to success in 1920. The Democratic National Chairman accused his Republican opponents of narrow partisanship in obstructing President Wilson's plans, and he extolled the Democratic National Administration as having performed "a veritable miracle of governmental progress." He was vigorously applauded when he declared that it hardly behooved the party which conducted the Spanish-American War to criticise the accomplishment of the Democrats in the recent war. The whole world, he declared, accepts the leadership of President Wilson in the peace negotiations, while only in America have voices been raised in protest.

Mr. Cummings said he was proud that at this critical moment the Democratic Party had instinctively turned its face toward the light, while the Republicans, through narrow leadership, had played petty partisan politics. He denounced the Republican Senators for their filibuster and for their opposition to President Wilson generally. He said their moderate triumph of electing a Congress last November had gone to their heads and that the mere prospect of control had already thrown them into confusion.

"Ever since the war began in Europe in 1914," said Mr. Cummings, "our ears have been vexed by the wild cries of the opposition proclaiming a superior brand of patriotism and now, at the very first sign of a return to partial authority, the leaders of the Republican Party in the Senate have placed themselves in opposition to a League of Nations and the leaders in the House of Representatives have selected for floor leader Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, who voted against tabling of the McLemore resolution and opposed the selective draft law.

Reactionaries Dictating.

"Senator Penrose is to be Chairman of the great Senate Committee of Finance and the reactionaries are dictating the policy of the party. Fordney of Michigan, who voted against tabling the McLemore resolution, is to be Chairman of the great Committee on Ways and Means. Porter of Pennsylvania, who voted for the Cooper amendment to prevent the arming of merchant ships at the time submarine attacks were of almost daily occurrence, is to be Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Esch of

Continued on Page Three.

Congress May Meet in Special Session in May; President Anxious for Quick Action on Treaty

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—There is a feeling in Administration circles that President Wilson will call Congress in special session soon after the Peace Conference ends. Officials think that the President sees the need of having the Senate act without delay on the peace treaty, and that domestic affairs, including finance, the industrial and labor situation and reconstruction, will call for prompt consideration by Congress.

That Congress might be in session by May 1 was suggested by some, while others believed that Congress would certainly be in session by May 13 if the Peace Conference progressed satisfactorily.

Republican leaders, preparing a legislative program and completing membership on the standing committees, were allowed to know today that it would be wise to be prepared for an early call of Congress. Several executives in the Administration advised their subordinates to begin work on the preparation of reports.

Many matters have been developed since Congress adjourned to show the need of an extra session. One of these is the oral war contracts. Congress validated these contracts of the War Department, but failed to provide an appropriation.

The result is that the contractors find themselves in difficulties. It is reported that they were able to borrow money without trouble while the war was on, but since the armistice the banks, in many instances, have refused further credits. They are now turning to the War Department for their money, only to be told that sufficient appropriation was not made by Congress to meet these obligations.

Funds for the war risk bureau are running low. It is estimated that the present appropriation will be exhausted by the first week in April.

The railroad revolving fund was not increased by $750,000,000, as requested, and the financing of the railroads by the banks, it is asserted, may interfere not only with the Government in floating its loan next month, but also may prevent the banks aiding industrial borrowers, if they have to assist the railroads and buy a large amount of the Victory notes.

In addition to these needs for legislation on domestic matters it is indicated that the President is anxious to have the Senate act promptly on the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Constitution. Word comes that conditions in the war-stricken countries, and the new republics, carved out of Central Europe, demand ratification of the Peace Treaty at the earliest possible moment. Economic conditions are strongly operating to force prompt decisions in Paris, and to hasten action by the bodies before whom the Peace Treaty comes.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork or Plain Ends.—Advt.

Says Ten Divisions Could Save Russia

HONOLULU, March 13. — General Robert Paris of the French Army, returning from Siberia, where he was associated with the Czechoslovak command, said today through his aid that, unless the Allies intervened immediately with sufficient forces, the Bolsheviki would overwhelm Siberia, and the Germans would gain an unshakable grip on Russia.

He said the Czechs, having lost half their strength and being worn out and without support, were withdrawing, leaving Siberia helpless. Conditions were growing worse steadily. Ten divisions, he said, could reach Moscow through Siberia and re-establish order in Russia.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN TIENTSIN RIOT

Fight Japanese Police and Soldiers and Are Said to Have Wounded Consul.

REINSCH IS INVESTIGATING

Official Report Gives No Details —Peking Dispatch Says Marines Were Aggressors.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, March 13.—A serious encounter occurred at Tientsin on Wednesday between Japanese and American soldiers, culminating on Thursday in American marines assaulting the Japanese Consul, who was seriously injured.

The trouble originated in a resort in the Japanese concession. The Japanese police, feeling that their force was inadequate to deal with the American disturbers of the peace, called upon Japanese soldiers, who, with fixed bayonets, ejected the Americans, wounding two of them seriously.

The next day American soldiers, when off duty, paraded in the Japanese concession, hitting every Japanese head on sight. They ultimately entered the Japanese Consulate and dragged out the Consul, who was severely maltreated. The Consuls are meeting to discuss methods of dealing with the awkward situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14. — Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, today reported to the State Department that clashes between American soldiers, Japanese policemen, and civilians took place at Tientsin on Wednesday and Thursday. The report was very brief, and gave no details, but developed very keen interest among officials. Minister Reinsch is making an investigation of the affair, and has sent Willing Spencer, the First Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, to Tientsin to get the facts and report.

News dispatches said that American marines had raided the Japanese Consulate and wounded the Consul. No mention of this is made in the report received from Minister Reinsch, but there were no details whatever in his dispatch.

Officials were very reticent, and would not discuss the matter in the absence of the facts. If the official investigation should show that the Americans acted as the aggressors, the State Department is expected to express promptly this country's regrets to Japan, promise punishment of the offenders, and make reparation.

The American force stationed at Tientsin consists of the 15th (regular) Infantry. Naval officials say there are no marines stationed at Tientsin, but there is a marine detachment stationed as a guard at Peking.

CANADIAN COLONEL ASSAILS BRITISH

Virtually Accuses Gen. Ferguson, Governor of Cologne, of Being Pro-German.

OTTAWA, March 14.—Colonel C. W. Peck of the Canadian Army, Member of Parliament for Skeena, B. C., charged in the House of Commons today that throughout the war the Canadians had found British authorities "unsympathetic," and declared that he would make the name of Sir Charles Ferguson, Military Governor of Cologne, "stink in the nostrils of all patriotic and honest men."

He specifically charges Sir Charles with having issued an order "insulting" to the Canadian forces, quoting from the alleged order that, "owing to continued misbehavior of Canadian troops, Cologne would have to be put out of bounds."

Investigation by Canadian officers who resented the "insult," he declared, showed that the number of Canadians charged with offenses in Cologne "was very much lower than the number that would normally be charged among a similar body of men in the same time."

"Sir Charles Ferguson," he declared, "was married to a woman of Cologne, and that may account for some of his strange sympathies for the Inhabitants. He commanded the 17th Corps at Arras when it went out of the town, and we had to be rushed down there on that account.

"Sir Charles Ferguson gave up Monchy. Who retook Monchy? The Canadian Corps."

Colonel Peck declared that "many things happened in the British Army about which nothing was known." In 1917, he said, he entered a town where there were 40,000 British troops and found 4,000 of them in open insurrection. Canadian troops, he said, were taken in to guard the railways and bridges.

Colonel Peck made a vigorous defense of General Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian overseas force, who was mentioned recently in connection with the charge of Sir Sam Hughes, former Minister of Militia, that certain Canadian officers had sacrificed troops for personal glory.

"WARD OFF INFLUENZA" McK & R Cin-u-form Lozengers 10c—Advt.

WILSON IN PARIS, OPENS CONFERENCES; AIMS TO HURRY ALONG PEACE WORK; NEW CONFLICTS ON SECRET TREATIES

OUR DELEGATES DISSENT

Object to Award of Islands Sought by Greece to Italy.

NEW PROBLEM FOR WILSON

Commission's Action Based on 1915 Treaty by Which Italy Came Into War.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGREE

Other Issues Apparently in Conflict with American Principles Await Wilson's Decision.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 13.—Action today by the commission which is charged with recommending a means for the adjustment of the territorial disputes between Italy and Greece adds another leaf to the chapter of difficult problems that await President Wilson's study.

While conceding that the Dodecanese group of islands was essentially Greek and by rights should be surrendered by Italy to Greece, the commission held that the secret treaty of 1915 between the Allies, which made territorial concessions to Italy as a price for her entering the war, was still binding, and recommended that the group be retained by the Italian Government.

To these arrangements, which are sanctioned by Great Britain and France, the American representatives have dissented. Their view is that the secret treaties became invalid through the adoption of the President's fourteen points.

They have also dissented from the recommendation of the commission that Greece should have Smyrna, holding that while the population of the port is largely Greek, Smyrna is an outlet for a hinterland where Greeks do not predominate.

President Must Settle Matter

In this, as well as in the other territorial problems, the President will be called upon to take the principal part in the effort to make a satisfactory adjustment. It was made plain to him that he was expected to serve as umpire in cases of serious disputes affecting European nations.

In his absence the members of the American commission have indicated that out of deference to French concern they would favor forbidding German Austria from amalgamating with Germany. How the President will view this virtual commitment is not disclosed. It appears to be inconsistent with the American principle that nations are entitled to the right of self-determination, although it has never been clear that this applied to enemy nationalities.

The rather general disposition among the allied officials to look with not unfriendly eyes on the French desire to have a republic or some sort of buffer State created out of the Rhine provinces also presents a problem which the President may be called upon to take a prominent part in solving. The principle of self-determination, it is held, applies likewise in this instance.

The Russian disorders may come before the Supreme Council soon. It was indicated today that this question has assumed an importance which might require attention before the final determination of Germany's eastern boundaries. The American delegation shares the indignation generally felt over the attitude of some of the Russian factions, including the Bolsheviki, and there is a strong sentiment among them in favor of the proposal to send to Poland the two Polish divisions organized in the United States and now in France.

From these things it is apparent that the President, after his experiences on the stormy Atlantic, will embark on another sea of troubles in Paris.

Would Confirm All Italy's Claims.

PARIS, March 14, (Associated Press.)—The status of secret treaties made during the war has again arisen. Information obtained today from American delegates to the Peace Conference was that the action of a majority of the commission, dealing with the subject of Greek boundaries, in declaring that the treaty of London of 1915 was effective

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Cottin Condemned to Death by Court-Martial For His Attempt to Kill Premier Clemenceau

PARIS, March 14.—Emile Cottin, the anarchist who recently made an attempt upon the life of Premier Georges Clemenceau, was today sentenced to death by the court-martial which was trying him. The verdict was unanimous.

During his examination Cottin declared that if he had escaped after his attack upon the Premier he would again have tried to take M. Clemenceau's life if he thought he might succeed.

After Captain Mornet, the prosecutor, had asked for the death penalty, on the ground that there had been premeditation and no mitigating circumstances, Cottin arose and made a most amazing statement. He said he was a militant anarchist, an anti-militarist, an anti-patriot, and against all constituted authority.

"I would have shot the Kaiser with more relish than M. Clemenceau, because he, too, represented authority," he continued. "I have no country; my country is the world."

He made a long, rambling statement, saying that he gloried in the deed he had done and that he favored Bolshevism and Spartacism and wished to strike down all who were in authority.

According to the official record read by the clerk of the court when the proceedings opened, Cottin first conceived the idea of killing the Premier in May, 1918, during a strike of employes of aviation factories, and he began practicing shooting then. The report, describing the attempt on the Premier, related that Cottin fired twice without moving, and then fired five times while running behind the automobile, to which he was so close that one witness believed he had jumped on the rear of the car. It was shown that Cottin aimed at the seat in which Premier Clemenceau was sitting, and fired so accurately that two bullet holes almost touched.

"Rarely has a crime," said the report, "been accomplished with more sustained premeditation, more mature design, and more implacable tenacity, with a certainty of method which it seemed would infallibly lead to a fatal result."

Cottin was described in the report as primitive, vain, and conceited and believing himself omniscient. He was able to earn 37 francs a day easily, yet, finding society badly organized, was desirous of destroying everything. The document gave expert medical opinion unreservedly holding Cottin responsible for his actions.

POWERS TO REVISE 'SCRAP OF PAPER'

Belgian Deputies Cheer News of Paris Action on Old Treaty That Germany Violated.

WANT FRONTIER CHANGES

Ministers Express Confidence in Results of Coming Conference —Dutch to Participate.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—Premier Delacroix announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference had decided that the treaty of April 19, 1839, between Belgium and Holland must be revised.

"Parliament and the country will receive the decision with satisfaction. They will see in it the forecast of actions which will have a profound influence on the destinies of Belgium. On March 12, 1839, exactly 80 years ago, these walls heard the farewells of representatives of Belgian provinces which the execution of the treaty was about to separate from this country. The House cannot but be moved by such a memorable coincidence."

The Deputies stood, while the Premier was speaking, and there was applause from all parts of the chamber.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, March 14.—The question of the revision of the treaty of 1839, involving the possible rectification of the Dutch frontier, while viewed with calm confidence in Government circles, occupies considerable attention.

The Minister of the Interior Baron De Borchgrave, receiving THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, asserted that the Belgians felt that their claims were so just that it was hardly necessary to explain the situation.

In 1914 Belgium was a victim of the 1839 treaty which was dictated by five great powers. Today Belgium, who remained faithful to her engagements, asks the powers to reconsider this in the light of the events of the war. Holland, which took part in the treaty, is invited to partake in the negotiations, which should result in a new treaty settling the political future of Belgium.

"It is of the utmost importance for the world's peace that a country so exposed to invasion as Belgium should command the situation and be made difficult to attack. We are convinced that the great powers will examine with sympathy and justice the cause of a nation which sacrificed itself in order to remain faithful to its engagements."

Minister Ort told THE TIMES correspondent at the Foreign Office:

"Belgium has asked for a special conference in Paris, which would have the duty of studying the question of revision of the 1839 treaty. To justify the necessity of revision of the treaty, the Belgian delegates have drawn attention to the fact, first, that the violation of the treaty by Germany and Austria was the origin of the war between Belgium and these countries, and that in order to end the war and make peace it is indispensable to revert to treaties, the violation of which caused the war.

"Second, the Belgian delegates have shown that all the agreements of 1839 form one treaty, which are inseparable.

"Third, the delegates have shown the dangers of inconveniences which the

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

NO FORMALITIES ON WILSON'S SHIP

Movies, Great Daily Event of the Voyage, Gave Him Much Amusement.

EIGHT DAYS OF RELAXATION

President Greatly Benefited by His Trip—Warm Tribute from The Hatchet's Editor.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Brest Harbor, March 13.—As the voyage ended which brought President Wilson back to the shores of France it was remarked that the last time he arrived on Friday, the 13th, and would land at Brest this time on the 13th, and would reach Paris on Friday. Despite a slight indisposition in the middle of the voyage, the President got a splendid rest and showed its good effects. He sleeps like a top and has a good appetite; so the process of recuperating after Washington strenuosities was not difficult.

Members of the press aboard for that purpose wirelessed the daily news, but some diary notes of guests are interesting as personal and as showing the President's routine during the voyage. As the ship's company was small and confined, with the exception of three newspaper men, to those officially and personally attached to the President, the voyage was entirely free from formality. The President embarked worn out by the week's activities, and for eight days he practically laid the Presidency aside. Possibly in his well-compartmented mind some corners were reserved for serious thoughts, but apparently he relaxed completely. He had his teeth filled while in Washington in such a hurry that they gave him some trouble, but he made a joke of it, and the pain disappeared before landing. A slight sore throat, lasting two days, was the result of the President's keenness on the movies, and his disobeying Admiral Grayson's advice one night when he sat two hours in a draught.

Otherwise the voyage was carefree, considering the President's responsibilities, as the vibrating hyphen between the old and new worlds.

If he felt any resentment at the Washington opposition and anxiety about Paris, there was nothing to indicate it. The movie was the great event of the day, and the President never missed a point, especially a humorous one, his laugh being audible all over the room. After a performance President and Mrs. Wilson would linger awhile at the foot of the companionway and chat with those passing. Sometimes the President and Mr. Gregory, who is also a famous raconteur, would swap anecdotes, to the delight of the party. President and Mrs. Wilson had groups of fellow-passengers at dinner or luncheon, and these were delightful occasions, with little that was serious after the grace, which the President said with Presbyterian gravity.

The Wilsons diffused throughout the ship an atmosphere of kindliness, and the big things in which the President was concerned were momentarily forgotten, except that everybody aboard the ship became an advocate for the League of Nations and convinced of the successful outcome of the Paris negotiations. The general feeling aboard the George Washington is expressed in the

Continued on Page Two.

CROWD GREETS PRESIDENT

He Is Especially Cordial to Clemenceau, Who Jests About Attack.

PLUNGES INTO PEACE WORK

First Talks with Lloyd George—Four Leaders Confer Later in House's Room.

BIG QUESTIONS CROWDING

War Council Meets Today to Take Up Definite Military and Naval Terms.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 14.—"Speed up" will be President Wilson's slogan for his second stay in Paris.

At least that was the understanding given upon his arrival here at noon today, after he had had a conference on the train with Colonel House, who greeted him when he reached Brest last night. A good start was made to show that the slogan was not a mere platitude, for the President had been in Paris only a few hours when he went into conference with Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George, and Colonel House with a view to expediting the conclusion of peace.

It was at Lloyd George's solicitation that the President landed at Brest and came directly to Paris, instead of reentering Europe at Antwerp, as he had intended.

The interallied peace negotiations may now be said to be in a most delicate stage, with the most important questions awaiting decision. The territorial claims, over which there is a sharp difference of opinion between the United States delegation and the representatives of the Allies, the chaotic Russian situation, the effort to induce the United States to become mandatory for Constantinople, Armenia, and other conquered enemy territory, the determination of a policy toward Germany with regard to food and her immediate economic development and the danger of the downfall of the present German Government, with the consequent likelihood of the spread of disorders and possible anarchy—all these and others require the immediate attention of the President, who more than anybody else is looked upon as capable of giving disinterested judgment in solving the serious problems confronting the great statesmen of the world. Then there is, of course, the League of Nations situation, concerning which the views of the President are eagerly desired.

Few Expect Peace Before June.

In conversation on the train this morning Colonel House gave the President an outline of what had occurred in connection with the Peace Conference since the President has been on the sea. Colonel House found the President anxious to get to work immediately in the hope of bringing the peace negotiations to an end very soon.

Opinion differs as to when the conference will conclude business through the signing of treaties of peace with all the enemy Governments, but it is significant that the generality of those informed incline toward the belief that the conference will run into June. The German plenipotentiaries may be called to Versailles for the formal Peace Congress early in April, but the agreement concluded with them then will be merely preliminary and the peace treaty proper will not be taken up for some time thereafter.

One was strongly reminded of similar semi-ceremonial occasions in Washington when the crowd of officials and others gathered at the Invalides station this morning awaiting the coming of the Presidential train. Ambassador Sharp and the staff of the American Embassy were there. So were the members of the American Peace Commission, Secretary Lansing, Henry White, and General Bliss, attended by Secretary Grew, Assistant Secretaries Harrison and Patchin, and many others of the American Commission official contingent.

Admiral Benson came with the principal members of his corps of naval experts, including Admirals Knapp and Long and Captain McNamee. John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, who has been visiting the British front, was there also. Among others of the American official delegation were Bernard Baruch and Vance McCormick.

Just before the Presidential train

steamed into the station the President of the French Republic and Mme. Poincaré arrived with Premier Clemenceau, Captain Tardieu, and a large group of French Government dignitaries.

All the members of the welcoming party took places along a broad strip of crimson carpet which had been laid from one end of the train platform to the other. Behind them were French troops, wearing combat helmets—veterans of Verdun and other notable campaigns.

While the French military band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" the train bearing President Wilson came to a standstill, and the President and Mrs. Wilson stepped down to the platform into the centre of a top-hatted and tail-coated group in which were Poincaré, Lansing, Sharp, Clemenceau, and the other members of the American peace delegation. It was a smiling and cordial greeting that they received.

They did not tarry long at this point, but started for the station entrance. Progress was slow, however, for they stopped to shake hands with many of those whom they knew in the welcoming party. Mrs. Wilson, who was escorted by President Poincaré, was particularly cordial toward her friends of the American contingent.

Smilingly President Wilson, with Mme. Poincaré on his arm and followed closely by Ambassador Jusserand, who had gone to Brest to greet him in behalf of the French Government, and Admiral Grayson, his physician and military aid, led the way down the platform to the street outside the station.

Here a big crowd had gathered, and the President got a rousing cheer. Many American soldiers and Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. women workers were there and they did not attempt to restrain their enthusiasm.

More French troops saluted as the President and Mrs. Wilson, with President and Mme. Poincaré, were taken away in motor cars.

There was no effort at the elaborate ceremony such as marked the arrival of the President in Paris just three months ago today and no ceremonial procession through the streets.

The President and Mrs. Wilson went directly to the Hotel Boschoffsheim, the private residence in the Place des Etats Unis which they will occupy as guests of the French Government.

PARIS WELCOME CORDIAL.

Wilson Has Special Greeting for Clemenceau, Who Jokes of Wound.

PARIS, March 14.—President Wilson arrived from Brest immediately after noon today and began to delve into Peace Conference problems as soon as he reached the new residence, obtained for him by the French Government in the Place des Etats Unis.

The Supreme War Council will meet tomorrow at 3 P. M. to consider the definite military and naval conditions to be imposed upon Germany.

The demonstration attending the President's arrival in Paris for his second visit lacked the magnitude of that upon the occasion of his initial appearance last December. Nevertheless it was spontaneous and cordial.

The President's train, which had been delayed on the way from Brest, reached the Invalides station at 12:07 o'clock.

The public had been purposely kept in ignorance as to which railroad station his train would enter. President Wilson had requested this, as he desired to come into the capital this time merely as a private citizen. Nevertheless the population heard early in the day that the station selected was the Invalides, and they had gathered there in great numbers by the time his train was due.

The station was decorated with flowers and flags, and the 21st French Regiment was on hand to do military honors to the American President.

The Presidential party was met at the station by President Poincaré and Mme. Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, André Tardieu, General Berdoulat, Military Governor of Paris; Major Gen. Mordacq, head of the Military Cabinet of the Ministry of War; Secretary Lansing, General Tasker H. Bliss, and Henry White, of the Peace Mission; Ambassador Sharp, and Admiral Benson.

President Wilson appeared to be in excellent health and spirits as he left the train.

President Poincaré gave President Wilson a cordial greeting during a brief conversation.

The President let his hand linger longer in that of M. Clemenceau than of any one else, and spoke earnestly to the Premier as they walked down the long platform. After he had congratulated M. Clemenceau on his escape from death by the assassin's bullets, the Premier turned and smilingly said:

"My hide is too thick for a little piece of lead to do me any harm."

Emerging from the station, President Wilson immediately entered a motor car, which drove at high speed along the left bank of the Seine, crossing the river on the Alma Bridge. As he neared the Place des Etats Unis, where his new residence is situated, the streets were virtually deserted—a fact sharply in contrast with the President's appearance in Paris just three months ago today.

The President arrived in Paris fully conversant with the work accomplished by the peace delegates. During his voyage from the United States he was constantly in communication with Paris by wireless.

Colonel House took to Brest a large number of papers bearing on the work of the Conference during the President's absence. The President spent several hours last night in going through the papers and receiving explanations from Colonel House.

President Wilson went into conference with Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau, and Colonel Edward M. House in the latter's office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. When the President arrived, accompanied by his wife, he was cheered by the crowds around the Hôtel de Crillon, and he acknowledged the greeting with a salute.

Germany Cannot Have Shantung.

PARIS, March 14, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has virtually decided to include in the preliminary treaty of peace a requirement that Germany shall relinquish her leasehold of Tsingtao and all properties and concessions on the Shantung Peninsula.

No attempt, it is understood, will be made at present to render a decision as to the ultimate possession of Germany's rights, which is now the subject of a controversy between the Japanese and Chinese delegations in Paris.

The former holds that Japan acquired the leasehold by right of conquest over the German forces there, although she is willing to permit the ultimate status of the Shantung Peninsula to be determined by the Peace Conference.

China contends that the lease was automatically canceled by the expulsion of the Germans, who originally acquired it by force, and that the property reverts to China.

It is expected that the final adjustment will be made in the definite peace treaty or by the League of Nations, unless, in the meantime, the principals to the controversy reach a satisfactory agreement.

FRENCH PRESS EXPECTS SWIFT PEACE WORK

Hails Wilson's Return and Emphasizes the Need of Concord with the United States.

PARIS, March 14.—The return of President Wilson is welcomed editorially by the morning newspapers. The Journal says that it means early and positive results from the Peace Conference, adding:

"There is no doubt the President comes back with the full resolve to wind up the war promptly."

The Matin says:

"The alliance with the United States is necessary to the peace of the world and to the existence of France. It means forever a precious help against possible aggressions. France looks upon Mr. Wilson as the powerful friend who splendidly helped her to win and will now stand by her when she is to make her legitimate demands heard."

The Petit Parisien says:

"The decisive days are near at hand for the Peace Conference. The President of the United States will join in the supreme debates. He will exercise his personal influence on behalf of the whole of humanity. He returns from the new world after fighting his opponents and the skeptics with new prestige, arising from his splendid speech at the Metropolitan Opera House."

"Mr. Wilson," says L'Homme Libre, "will bring to the Peace Conference an accurate idea of the real wishes of his country and of the political necessities, which, in the present condition of the American political situation, must be conciliated with the pursuit of the ideal of international co-operation. It will now be all the more easy to make this adjustment, as the labors of the Conference have progressed greatly. A few sittings will no doubt be sufficient for the realization of unanimous accord between the heads of the great democracies with regard to the principal questions, territorial arrangements, and military, naval, aerial, economic, financial, and social conventions, in short, the covenant of an association of free nations.

"Everything is ready for a final and brief consideration. The people expect it and hope that peace will soon give them cause to be fully satisfied with their envoys."

The editorial writers are intent on the present state of public opinion in America. The Figaro says that the United States, by sharing in the war and by the prominent rôle it is playing at the Peace Conference, has become one of the principal actors in European and world policies. It goes on:

"But will the United States desire to be of the same mind once the treaty of peace is signed. Will it not rather yield and go home for good, leaving old Europe to work out its salvation by itself? The sudden withdrawal of the United States would have regrettable consequences because there are several problems which we, the British, Italians, and French, would settle in quite a different way than if Washington were a factor. As far as can be judged, however, it does not seem that such an eventuality is to be feared.

"Making all allowances for internal political quarrels in America, it may be said that President Wilson's policy in its main lines is approved by a majority of his fellow citizens. Many of them, it is true, ask modifications of the League of Nations plan, but, after all, at the present time it is only a draft of the text."

McADOO FAVORS LEAGUE.

Former Secretary Says World Should Organize Now for Peace.

In a statement issued here yesterday, ex-Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo came out in favor of the proposed League of Nations. Mr. McAdoo said that he had been urged repeatedly to express his views, and took this occasion to issue a statement. He said he would speak more at length on the subject when he returned from California next month. Mr. McAdoo said:

I am strongly in favor of a League of Nations, and I think that provision for it should be made in the treaty of peace. The world has always been organized for war, and we have had wars. The world must now organize for peace, in order that we may have peace. Without America there can be no effective league that will secure peace. I shall express my views on the question more fully at an early date.

Mr. McAdoo has been in New York for a few days on account of the death of his son-in-law and the serious illness of his daughter. He is leaving for the West this afternoon to return to the city permanently on April 15. He met the reporters in the offices of the newly organized law firm, McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin, at 120 Broadway. Mr. McAdoo refused to comment in any way on the railroad situation. When asked about the matter he said:

"I do not care to discuss the railroad question now, as I have been out of touch with it for some time."

LAUDS WILSON'S 14 POINTS.

Berne Congress of League of Nations Societies Votes Thanks to President.

BERNE, March 14.—The International Conference of the League of Nations Societies closed its sessions this morning after a long discussion of the proposed International Board of Superintendence "against corrupt and inflammatory newspapers." The proposal to establish such a board was finally dropped owing to the fear expressed by delegates that the liberty of the press might be infringed upon.

The concluding resolution passed by the conference expressed its respectful thanks to President Wilson with the hope that his fourteen points and League of Nations project would win a "full and unrestricted victory."

China to Print Secret Treaties.

PEKING, March 13.—It is announced here that the secret treaties between China and Japan will be published on Friday.

SIMS DISCLOSES HE PREDICTED WAR

Made a Secret Report in 1910 That It Would Come Within Four Years.

SPURNS PERSHING CRITICS

Admiral, in London Farewell Speech, Expresses Great Admiration for General.

LONDON, March 14.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, in a farewell speech at the American Luncheon Club today, said that in 1910, when sixteen American warships spent several weeks in European waters, he submitted a secret report to the Admiral commanding that in his opinion and that of many American and British officers, war could not be put off more than four years. He stated that he just wanted to mention that fact for what it was worth.

After referring to his "undiplomatic remarks" at the Guild Hall in London several years ago, when he asserted that Great Britain and the United States would be found together in the next war, he reviewed the work of the navy, saying that it had co-operated closely with the American Army in keeping communication lines.

"There was no friction," Admiral Sims said. "That may seem a platitude, but all my reading of naval history has convinced me that this was the first instance in the world where an army and navy really co-operated. Most commanders spend the balance of their lives writing how the other fellow was mistaken.

"I have the greatest admiration for John Pershing. He had the greatest job any commander ever had, and you would be surprised if you knew the trouble we had to get the army to the front.

"I not only have the greatest regard for General Pershing, but the greatest contempt for the way certain people in the United States are criticising him. If any one needs praise, he does, with a lot of small things on the other side barking at his heels."

Admiral Sims paid a tribute to his staff, several of whom he mentioned as having been responsible for the success of the American Navy in European waters, and said he considered it "not only the best organization the United States Navy ever had, but the only one."

John Blair MacAfee, in presenting to Admiral Sims a huge silver tea and coffee service, the gift of Americans in London, said that the Admiral had been sent to a post not needing diplomacy, but "without being a diplomat he has been acutely diplomatic." Mr. MacAfee announced that a credit had been arranged in New York for Mrs. Sims with which she could purchase for herself a present of her own selection.

FALL OF LEMBERG BELIEVED TO BE NEAR

Allied Parleys Said to Have Failed with Ukrainians There and Czechs at Teschen.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, March 13.—Serious news regarding the siege of Lemberg has been received here in a special dispatch to the Stefani Agency from Warsaw. At the moment of wiring, on Monday afternoon, the correspondent states, the Interallied Commission had quitted the place, since Ukrainian obstinacy had thwarted its every attempt at reconciliation. The Lemberg-Chernowitz Railway was in possession of Ukrainian troops, and Lemberg itself is wholly cut off from outside aid and is being bombarded daily with hundreds of heavy shells which are fast destroying the town and killing its population.

All hopes of reinforcing the Polish garrison or dispatching fresh supplies of munitions were out of the question. Women and children, though reduced to a ration of one basin of soup per day, were all mobilized for defense of the beleaguered city, the seemingly inevitable fall of which, says the correspondent, cannot fail to provoke a terrible reaction in the spirit of the Polish people.

WARSAW, March 13.—Notwithstanding the request of the Interallied Commission, the Czechs have refused to evacuate part of the region near Teschen which they recently occupied, and the situation seems to be delicate. The Czechs rejected the proposals of the commission, and claimed that the commission was incomplete as a result of the departure of General Grenart, a French representative, for Paris, and of Professor A. C. Coolidge, an American delegate, for Warsaw.

As a result of the occupation of the region by the Czechs, it is said that a part of the Polish miners there are out of work and that unemployment threatens to spread throughout the whole district.

TELLS FATE OF PRISONERS.

War Department Announces Names of Men Released or Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Lieutenant Henry B. Frost of Arlington, Mass., and the following enlisted men of the army were reported by the War Department today to have died in German prison camps:

Joseph Daley, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Herbert B. Hapgood, Shrewsbury, Mass.; John A. Johnston, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louis B. Probst, Louisville, Ky.; Olien O. Rhodes, Stockton, Cal.; Edward B. Trecher, New Haven, Conn.; John H. Coxson, Reynoldsville, Penn.; Eugene A. Griffiths, 4,353 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

The following enlisted men were reported to have been released from German prison camps:

Hershel Mackee, Indianapolis; David J. Fennessy, Philadalphia; Henry Weissenbach, Aud, Mo.

The following enlisted men were reported to have been released from German prison camps and now present for duty:

Lennine Cates, Madisonville, Ky.; Julius Cohn, 3,767 White Plains Avenue, New York City.

The following enlisted men were reported to have been released from German prison camps and to have returned to France on hospital trains:

Max Albert, New Brunswick, N. J.; Carl Vaughan, Shrewsbury, Mass.; Carl F. Litzel, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Charlie V. Lyon, Cincinnati, Ohio; William L. Hoak, Columbus, Ohio; Hans L. Peterson, Baylor, Mon.

Corporal Edward J. Shields of La Salle, Ill., is reported to have been released from a German prison camp and to have passed through Berne, Switzerland.

Corporal John Albruck (address unknown) is reported to have been released from a German prison camp and is now in territory occupied by the Allies.

Civilian Merchant Louis Amkraut is reported to have been released from Camp Holzminden Germany, and to have reached Holland. His address is 328 Keap Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieutenant William W. Tanney of Uniontown, Penn., is reported to have been released from a German prison camp and is now registered at Strassbourg, Germany.

WANT LABOR RULINGS LEFT TO MORAL SUASION

American Delegates Object to Having League Machinery Used to Enforce Them.

PARIS, March 14, (Associated Press.)—The method of enforcing the rulings of the International Labor Bureau and the fixing of the voting power of the nations represented on the board, are the only questions left for consideration by the Commission on International Labor Legislation. It is believed that both questions will be determined next week.

With the exception of these points the British draft for the organization of the bureau and its procedure have been adopted, almost without change. The recommendation adopted yesterday to have the first meeting of the international labor machine held in Washington will be incorporated in the report, as well as the date of the meeting.

The British recommendation that the rulings of the bureau be enforced with the same machinery as the League of Nations employs has not found unqualified support, especially on the part of the Americans. Those opposing this plan do not believe that it is advisable or practicable to use the full force of the League to compel obedience, and suggest instead the adoption of a plan of moral suasion. They would have the findings of the bureau referred for consideration to the countries interested, believing that public discussion and consequent moral opinion would prove more effective in bringing about compliance.

Various proposals, such as the adoption of universal eight-hour laws, laws affecting child labor and women labor, and the internationalization of labor (the latter suggestion urged particularly by Italy and likely, it is believed, to lift the barriers erected by immigration laws) are not to be included in the commission's report to the council.

A large number of proposals, submitted by labor units from all over the world, are to be left for discussion by the bureau itself.

The program for the first meeting of the International Labor Conference was considered by the commission at its meeting this morning.

FIRMLY BARRED BERNSTORFF.

German Cabinet Resisted Pressure to Send Him to Paris.

WEIMAR, March 14, (Associated Press.)—All the German delegates to the Peace Conference will be on an equal footing, although Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister, will be their leader.

The party will not have the power to make final decisions, that being vested in the Cabinet. It will be accompanied to the conference by a large, although as yet undetermined, group of experts, clerks, and secretaries.

The selection of the Peace Conference delegates was reached after a long Cabinet meeting, which began on Wednesday and lasted far into the evening. True to President Ebert's announcement at the time of the election, Count von Bernstorff will not be a delegate, though great pressure had been brought to bear to have him named.

This was partly frustrated by information received from abroad through Americans here that the choice of Count von Bernstorff would probably be rejected by the Entente Powers. It was only about a month ago that Bernstorff was openly planning to go. Those around him had to be convinced that it would be a grave mistake on Germany's part to appoint him.

The date of the departure of the delegates is not as yet fixed. March 20, which has been frequently mentioned as the date for the preliminary Peace Conference, has not been announced here as the time for the first meeting.

The appointment of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Dr. Eduard David, and even Max Warburg was no surprise, since they had been frequently mentioned, but that of Herr Geisberg, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in the Prussian Ministry, was unexpected.

CHINA SOCIETY SENDS APPEAL.

Asks Our Peace Delegates to Heed Her Claims for Relief.

The Executive Committee of the China Society of America sent this cablegram yesterday to the American peace commissioners at Paris:

"The China Society bespeaks for the President and his associates at the Peace Conference favorable consideration of the claims and deservings of China. The recognition of the absolute right of the Chinese people to direct their own affairs without dictation from outside is just as necessary as similar recognition for any other power. We heartily commend the attitude of the Chinese delegation now in Paris in asking for China as an allied nation the full recognition of its sovereignty, the right to regulate its own customs service, subject only to its freely made financial obligations, the restoration of all territory which formerly held by Germany and Austria; the equality of China with all allied nations in treaty rights, and equal commercial opportunities along with the open door policy promulgated by John Hay and his successors.

"China does not ask to be relieved of her proper obligations, but does insist upon her right to ask that all treaties and agreements made by her during the present war should be classed as similar treaties, made between ally nations, and that the right of China to make treaties, favorable to her normal development, should be recognized in the present world readjustment.

"China has been seriously handicapped by unjust treaty regulations imposed upon her, such as the 5 per cent. tariff, and in her efforts to secure the funds required to develop her national resources, maintain her railways, industrial, and other enterprises. We ask that China be relieved from the oppressive influences and exactions forced upon her by outside pressure."

IRISH ASK "SAFE CONDUCTS."

Sinn Feiners Refrain from Seeking Passports to France.

DUBLIN, March 13.—The Sinn Feiners are, "in accordance with international custom," asking the British Government for safe conduct for their delegates to the Peace Conference, but it is said they will not ask for passports.

SECRET TREATIES AGAIN MENACING

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

would not be permitted to go unchallenged and could not become effective unless ratified by the Supreme Council which, they asserted, would refuse its approval.

The decision relative to the treaty of London, which is one of those secret conventions made during the war, is regarded as of the gravest importance, it being declared to be in direct conflict with one of President Wilson's fourteen points concerning such agreements and one relative to the right of self-determination of small nations.

It is held that if the decision of the majority of the commission were upheld, it would carry with it affirmation of Italy's claims to nearly all the eastern shore of the Adriatic, as well as of other agreements for the disposition of colonial possessions, which have been regarded as proper subjects for action by the Supreme Council and the Peace Conference itself.

Action was taken by the commission through a combination of votes of Great Britain, France, and Italy.

PERSHING CONFERS HONORS AT COBLENZ

Reviews 1st and 2d Divisions—To Remain in the Rhine Region Five Days.

GERMANY'S ARMY PLAN

Organization by States Contemplated, with Appointing Power in the President.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 14.—General Pershing reached Coblenz this morning to inspect the Army of Occupation. He will remain on the Rhine for five days. The ceremonies attending his stay will include a farewell inspection of the 42d and 32d Divisions, which will soon start for home, each carrying an enviable record of performances. Today General Pershing reviewed the 1st and 2d Divisions, presenting a large number of medals to members of the two first ranking divisions of the American Expeditionary Force.

The review of the Second was an impressive ceremony, held on the broad plain atop the Rhine hills back of Vallendar. Fifteen thousand men of all branches were drawn up in striking array while the commander walked some ten miles along their ranks, giving commendation and praise as he went. The men were in the full equipment of fighting days with the exception of gas masks.

General Pershing frequently stopped to speak to individual soldiers, showing special interest in the lads with wound stripes, asking them where the wounds were received and if they felt well now. He expressed himself more than satisfied with the good showing and excellent condition of the 5th and 6th Marines, 9th and 23d Infantry and 15th, 16th and 17th Field Artillery, the combat regiments of the famed 2d.

After inspecting troops General Pershing awarded Distinguished Service Crosses to eighty-three officers and men of the division. On behalf of the French nation he decorated Major Gen. Lejeune, commanding the 2d division, with the medal of a Commander of the Legion of Honor. This reward was given by France especially in recognition of the Second's work in freeing Rheims last Fall.

"It gives me the greatest pleasure and pride," said General Pershing, "to have the privilege of giving you these rewards for gallant deeds as members of this gallant division."

After the award of medals the division marched for review past General Pershing and his staff, following which the commander gave a short talk to the officers and noncommissioned officers of the division, reviewing briefly the part America's fighting strength played in winning the war more quickly than had been expected.

This afternoon General Pershing reviewed the 1st Division at Montabauer, awarding about 100 Distinguished Service Medals, mostly rewards for deeds in the Argonne and Meuse fighting.

For the next four days General Pershing will review the elements of the army of occupation.

March 13.—According to information reaching the Third American Army, a new German army is to be organized by dividing Germany into military districts as follows:

Baden and Württemberg will each be regarded as one district, Saxony as two, Bavaria as three, while Prussia will have a larger number.

The commanding General in each district will be nominated by the State Government of the district and appointed by the National President. The General will appoint the necessary officers down to Captains from natives of his State. Thus it is planned to place the entire organization in the hands of the National President. The enlisted personnel will have some voice in matters of administration.

Supplies for the army are to be handled in the same way, the management being centralized, with local associations of enlisted men being allowed to retain some influence. Corps headquarters will have charge of supplies, but arms and munitions will be taken care of at the central military office in Berlin. This central office, at the head of which will be a Minister of National Defense, will have an advisory council consisting of representatives of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg and Baden.

Dr. Koeth, Minister of Demobilization, has asked to be relieved of his duties because his work has been completed.

The morale of the remnants of the old German regiments now in depots is said to be exceedingly low throughout Germany. Almost every local newspaper in towns where troops are garrisoned reports thefts of garrison funds and other robberies. There are many cases of thefts by soldiers themselves. Charges of grafting are also made against officers. For instance, at a recent meeting of the Soldiers' Council of the Fourth Corps at Magdeburg, it was shown that the corps fund from 50,000 to 80,000 marks, which was originally obtained in commissions from civilians to whom the corps farmed out Belgian civilians, had decreased to 25,000 marks, and, it was charged that officers had taken the difference.

FALL FEARS BRITAIN.

Says She Will Rule the League if It Is Formed.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 14.—"If the present League of Nations plan is adopted, Great Britain will rule the League and I object to America's becoming again a subsidiary country to the British Isles," declared Senator Fall of New Mexico today in addressing the Chamber of Commerce.

"If the League of Nations had existed in 1774, there would be no United States now," continued the Senator. "Other nations would have jumped in and nipped in the bud the revolution that gave us our independence.

"As a League, I do not oppose it. There are many provisions which I would gladly adopt for the benefit of the United States and the world at large. But even if these were adopted alone, this country would give up untold rights of sovereignty which we have possessed and defended since Independence Day.

"The charter of the League provides for every self-governing nation or province to have a voice in the League. This brings in Canada, Australia, India, Ireland, and the other English provinces. Through their vote England will run the world and use us to keep these provinces forever subjected to their mother country."

MAY LEAVE US ALONE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

Queer Possibility Seen of Other Powers Being Able to Conclude Peace Before We Can.

PARIS, March 14, (Associated Press.)—An interesting question to the United States has arisen here. Upon its answer depends the continued operation of much war legislation, such as control of railroads, the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors, and similar enactments, having reference to the date on which the war will cease officially.

Assuming that Secretary Lansing will sign the peace treaty for the United States, along with the powers associated with the United States in the war, when it is signed by the Germans, it is pointed out that this act will not become effective, as far as the United States is concerned, until it is ratified by the Senate. Even if that body were favorably disposed, it was stated today, ratification might be long deferred, because the Senate will remain in recess until called into special session by the President.

The President might do this by cabled proclamation, his personal attendance on the session not being required; but at best, it is asserted, the United States might be placed in the peculiar position of being technically at war with Germany long after all her associates had formally concluded peace.

One solution of the problem that has been suggested is that in the peace treaty the date of formal ending of the war might be placed far enough in the future to permit action by the Senate in the interim. No definite conclusion has been reached on the matter.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Thomas of Colorado, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said tonight that peace with Germany could not be proclaimed until the Senate had ratified the peace treaty and there had been an exchange of ratification between Washington and Berlin.

Senator Thomas said that there were three distinct stages in treaty making—the negotiation and signature by the State Department, or executive branch of the Government; ratification by the Senate, and, finally, exchange of ratification. Even after the Senate has acted, he said, the treaty could not become operative until the negotiating Government had formally exchanged ratification.

In other quarters tonight it was said that the declaration of peace would have little effect on wartime prohibition, since the Prohibition act provided that it should remain effective until the completion of the demobilization of the war army had been proclaimed by the President. The laws empowering the President to take over the railroads and the telephone and telegraph companies, however, provided for the control of these properties for specific periods after the proclamation of peace. Such wartime agencies as the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration and the War Trade Board also may be continued until peace is declared, but all such war agencies are rapidly winding up their affairs.

ONCE FAVORED SAME IDEA.

Wilson's Opponents in 1916 Voted for International Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Representative Thomas S. Butler, Republican, who has represented the Seventh Pennsylvania District for twenty-two years, said today that the principal opponents of the League of Nations in the United States Senate were already on record as favorers of legislation which approved the principles upon which the League is to be established.

"Senator Lodge, Senator Borah, Senator Poindexter, and Senator Penrose were all members of the Senate at the time the 1916 Naval bill was considered," said the Congressman. "That bill carried with it a resolution which is virtually a declaration of the same principles toward disarmament and international relations that are incorporated in the charter of the League of Nations. I discovered it while going over the Congressional records, and it is so interesting, as giving the viewpoint of these men three years ago, that I have copied it. It reads:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its differences and disputes through mediation or arbitration, to the end that war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase of armament throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can disarm and that without a common agreement upon the subject every considerable power must maintain a relative standing in military strength.

"In view of the premises, the President is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for a court of arbitration or other tribunal to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective Governments for approval. The President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such a conference."

POWERS TO REVISE 'SCRAP OF PAPER'

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

treaty created for Belgium, which the experience of the war has proved sufficiently.

"Fourth, the delegates proposed that Holland, although neutral, should be invited to send representatives to this conference.

"The Supreme Council has recognized the validity of Belgium's demands for the reconsideration of the treaty, and now the second act will begin, that is, the conference between the great powers, Belgium, and Holland. The territorial questions have not been presented to the conference, and it is impossible to prophesy the course of events.

"The fact that Belgium herself asked that Holland should be represented at the discussions is proof of her desire to respect the rights of free discussion. We await events calmly. Holland's excitement is unjustified."

A canvass of the field seems to show that the Belgian people support the Government as a unit on this question, with the exception of a small party of anarchistic socialists, who think it annexation, and a small party of chauvinists, who wish to seize the chance of annexation. The people judge the matter calmly.

The treaty of April 19, 1839, between Belgium and Holland, signed at London, ended an intermittent warfare which had lasted since 1830, when the Belgians revolted against Holland, to which Belgium had been united by the Congress of Vienna on May 31, 1815. It provided for the separation of the two countries, but was less advantageous to Belgium than expected and met with much opposition in the Belgian Parliament.

The treaty stipulated that the Duchy of Luxembourg should be divided, with the King of Holland retaining the fortress of Luxembourg. To compensate Holland for the loss of the rest of this Duchy, the Province of Limburg was divided, as was the district of Maestricht. The Scheldt River was declared open to the commerce of both countries and the national debt was divided.

The treaty was ratified by France, Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia, the powers recognizing the independence of Belgium as a "neutral State." It was this convention which, on Aug. 1, 1914, was called a "scrap of paper" by Germany when she massed her troops for the invasion of Belgium.

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220 MEN EXECUTED WITH MACHINE GUNS

Berlin Workmen Slaughtered for Having Arms—Quicker Than Rifles, Says Officer.

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BERLIN, (via Berne,) March 13.—Two hundred and twenty men, all workmen and not a single one of them in uniform, with hands tied behind their backs, but not blindfolded, were stood against a wall in the courtyard of Moabit Prison this afternoon and shot to death with machine guns.

The Government, as usual, will not discuss the subject, and officials merely say that the order issued two days ago to shoot summarily all unauthorized persons found with arms in their possession has not been rescinded.

The military officer who witnesses executions furnished me the details. He said it was the first time the Government had employed machine guns to execute revolutionists, and that it would continue the practice in the future, as machine guns did the job much more quickly than rifles, and by firing into the heap after the men fell insured death to all prisoners, so that wounded men did not have to be dug out and shot individually.

SAYS POPE COULD AID PEACE

Priest Declares Conference Has Omitted Christianity.

While welcoming any agency that would aid in establishing lasting peace among the nations of the world, the attitude of the Catholic Church in regard to the League of Nations, as disclosed by the Rev. J. M. Gillis at the Paulist Church last night, is that a mistake is being made by the delegates to the Peace Conference in not at least calling in the Pope as counselor, and that Christianity has been left out of consideration altogether—even prayers are not permitted in the Council room. Father Gillis said that no agency except religion can for any length of time keep nations at peace with each other.

Father Gillis and the Rev. B. L. Conway are conducting a series of lectures to non-Catholics at the Paulist Church, and the explanation of the attitude of the Catholic Church last night came as a result of a question from one of those in attendance, "What's the attitude of the Catholic Church in regard to the League of Nations?"

"The Catholic Church," said Father Gillis, "has not made, and will not make, any authoritative pronouncement upon the matter, for it is essentially a political problem. The Church is concerned primarily with faith and morals, and not with politics. Still, as a Catholic priest, I think I am in a fair way to know the unspoken opinion of my Church, and I have no hesitation in saying that the fundamental idea of a union of all Christian nations in an attempt to make war impossible is perfectly in accord with Catholic principles."

Father Gillis said that the Catholic Church, having in memory the happy results of that informal union of nations, would, without any question, welcome any similar league that could be formed, but added that the Catholics thought the statesmen of the modern nations are committing a tactical blunder in deliberately rejecting the assistance of the Pope in the attempt to form a League.

"We would not ask that they should follow the lead of the mediaeval peoples who voluntarily recognized the Pope as President of Christendom," he continued, "but at least they might call in the Pope as counselor.

"But they have ruled Christianity out. They have not even permitted a prayer in the Council room. They will discover that neither diplomacy nor altruism will be able to supply the deficiency created by the elimination of Christianity. The only League of Nations that was in any degree successful was founded on religion. It is a historical fact that no other agency except religion can for any length of time keep the nations from leaping at one another's throats."

NO FORMALITIES ON WILSON'S SHIP

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

following editorial in The Hatchet, the ship's paper, published daily for the crew and soldiers:

"The presentation by the President of his photograph with autograph and a handsome inscription is a decoration conferred on the George Washington that every officer and man will appreciate. It touches us all very deeply to be associated with him as 'comrades.' There is no place like the sea and aboard ship to find people out.

"In the course of three historic voyages we feel we have come to know President and Mrs. Wilson. They have brought with them the spirit and atmosphere of simplicity and friendship, and we have all felt an increasing sense of personal devotion to them.

"We have, besides, a certain share in the great adventure upon which President Wilson is engaged. We perhaps but dimly realize the history that is in the making as our ship takes the Chief Magistrate of our nation from shore to shore. As Washington was the father and Lincoln was the emancipator of his country, Wilson may prove to the the pacificator. Little did Washington or Lincoln know the full significance of the work while it was in the doing.

"We shall not forget our general and thoroughly human contact with the man who by common consent has become the leader in the movement to organize freedom and safety in the world, and we are proud to be his 'comrades.'"

WANTS WAR RIGOR RELAXED IN AUSTRIA

British Commissioner Urges Allies to Treat Countries as Practically on Peace Basis.

PEOPLE'S PLIGHT CRITICAL

Beveridge Asks Speedy Relief Backed by Stabilizing Force of Entente Troops.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 14.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an article giving a general summary of a report by Sir William Beveridge, British representative on the Interallied Commission which has been investigating conditions in German Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. It is understood that Sir William presented the report to Lord Reading before the latter left for Washington.

It was estimated by the commission that the total deficiency of cereals in the three countries up to the next harvest would be 800,000 tons, which would have to be imported either from overseas or other parts of Europe. There is also a serious shortage of fats, milk, and meat.

Economic chaos, says The Chronicle article, has been produced by the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and the occupation of various parts of it by allied forces. Territories which were formerly closely linked and mutually dependent upon one another for supplies are now separated by political boundaries or military lines of occupation, which always tend to become economic barriers.

All the countries visited by the commission are being paralyzed by the lack of coal and the breakdown of transport. Hungary, owing to the occupation of its most important centres by Serbians, Rumanians, and Czechs, is even worse off than German Austria. The Czechs are faced by a fall in coal production, owing to the spread of Bolshevism and strikes and owing to the occupation by the Poles of a number of mines in East Silesia.

Austrian Industries at Standstill.

The man power of German Austria and Hungary, so far as the towns are concerned, is producing practically nothing. The shortage of coal and transport and the maintenance of the blockade make the resumption of industrial activity on any large scale impossible.

Wherever the commission went, particularly in Prague and Budapest, it found constantly repeated expressions of fear of Bolshevism, as a result both of the hardships to which workmen are being subjected and of agitation fostered from Russia.

The article concludes:

"Sir William Beveridge is understood to have suggested that an appreciable force of Entente troops, perhaps 5,000 to 10,000, should, by agreement with the Czechs, be sent into Czechoslovakia, which he regards as an island of allied feeling and comparative stability, surrounded on all sides by disorganization and threats of disorder. But any permanent safeguard against disorder must be sought in the restoration of economic security, that is, in provision for a minimum of food, clothing, and fuel and the resumption of ordinary industrial activity.

Want Peace Basis Restored.

"To prevent a collapse of social order comparable to what has occurred in Russia, the Allies must practically, if not formally, treat the war with Austria as concluded, and help positively in reconstruction there, not because the Hungarians or German-Austrians deserve special consideration or have any claim to avoid such sufferings as befell Northern France and Belgium, but because they are so completely smashed that wartime standards of inhumanity are no longer applicable and because the further spread of disorder in Europe is a danger to allied countries themselves.

"It is suggested, first, that all territories which formed a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire should be assisted with an indispensable minimum of essential supplies up to the next harvest and, second, that without prejudice to political claims and irrespective of any military terms under the armistice, the interchange of commodities among all these territories should be immediately resumed.

"The existence of a stable government to guarantee the execution of any conditions laid down by the associated Governments should be an essential condition. It is also suggested that an economic commission should be appointed to secure the practical working out of these principles both in allied and enemy territories, with a force of Entente troops concentrated in Czechoslovakia as a base and sent as required to support the work of the commission."

GERMAN PROTEST FAILS.

Chilean Foreign Minister Will Turn Interned Ships Over to U. S.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 14

BRITISH COMPLAINT OF OUR SHIPPING

Intimation That We Are Too Active in Resuming Profit-Making Voyages.

STATISTICS DON'T SHOW IT

America Is Now Using 8% of Her Tonnage in South American Trade and England 9% of Hers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 14.—Several British newspapers have suggested recently that the United States has withdrawn some of its shipping rather prematurely from interallied use in order to engage in ordinary profit-making voyages, and The Daily Chronicle has referred to American activities in the South American trade in particular.

Statistics up to March 1 obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today from a well-informed source show that Great Britain is employing out of her 10,200,000 tons nearly 610,000, or 9 per cent., in direct trade with South American ports, while the United States is using for the same purpose out of her 7,200,000 tons 428,000, or a little over 8 per cent. These statistics refer to cargo tonnage, that is, vessels of more than 2,000 tons gross, and exclude ships carrying more than 500 passengers. In addition, Great Britain has about 23,000 and America 39,000 tons in the South American coasting trade, and England uses over 111,000 tons in trade between South America and the Continent, India, Australia, and so on.

These figures seem to show no great amount of difference between the proportion of its tonnage which each nation devotes to this particular trade; but British critics rely on other considerations. They contend not only that American shipping control was relaxed at an earlier date than the British, but that there is a good deal of difference between the kind of work American and British ships are engaged in. The British ships, they argue, go to South American ports mainly to fetch wheat and frozen meat, and these supplies are needed quite as much for England's allies and Europe generally as for her own use, while American shipping is engaged generally in carrying American exports, and so is in ordinary peace-time trade.

The correspondent was also informed today that in considering the division of German mercantile shipping now to be taken over the United States did not intend to ask for any cargo ships, but was likely to share the passenger vessels equally with England. This will be merely a temporary arrangement under the armistice, as the final disposition of German shipping is one of the matters reserved for the peace treaty, and the agreement may be modified, so far as passenger ships are concerned, through Italy and France asking for a share.

British transports are still carrying American troops home, although the needs of the British armies and the Dominion forces are very urgent, and there is no formal agreement between the United States and England about it. They carried in January nearly 33,000, in February 28,000, and in the first half of this month have accommodated or arranged to accommodate 9,000.

An editorial in yesterday's Chronicle supporting Secretary Lansing's arguments in favor of supplying Germany with food, remarked that the peril of famine was scarcely less in Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and even Italy, than in Germany, and proceeded:

"If we have not fed these nations, with so many and such obvious claims on us, it is small wonder if we have not fed the Germans. We must without delay take adequate measures to feed them all. It cannot be done by making speeches, or even by strokes of the pen. The crucial difficulty is tonnage, and the only way of quickly expanding the available tonnage is for the United States to restore to interallied use the American shipping which it rather prematurely withdrew last Autumn and released for ordinary profit-making voyages.

"We specially welcome Mr. Lansing's speech because it ought to mean, if it means anything, that a substantial part of this tonnage, which went off to South American trade, will once more be at the service of starving Europe."

ACCUSES SPARTACIDES OF SEEKING INVASION

Austrian Socialist Paper Says They Count Upon Infecting Allied Troops.

Under the heading "The Fratricidal War in Germany" the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung, the leading Socialist newspaper of German Austria, as quoted by The London Times, commented upon the struggle between the Spartacide element and the Majority Socialists as follows:

"The deepest ground of dispute lies in different views of the international situation. The Majority Socialists think it necessary to maintain quiet and order in Germany, to elect a National Assembly as quickly as possible, and to form from it a Government supported by the confidence of the majority of the people. Only so, they say, can the Entente be deprived of an excuse for marching into Germany and putting down the proletarian revolution by force. And only a Government possessing the confidence of the majority of the people will be able to conclude peace, avert the danger of the German revolution being overthrown by Entente imperialism, and get food for the people that is threatened with starvation.

"The Spartacus view is exactly the opposite. While the Majority Socialists want above all to conclude peace with the Entente, the Spartacus group wants above all to carry the revolution into the Entente countries. For this purpose it desires, disregarding the menacing attitude of the Entente, to set up the dictatorship of the proletariat, to proceed immediately to the socialization of industry, and to conclude an alliance against the Entente with the Russian Bolsheviki, whom the Entente has outlawed. The Spartacus people hope that such an example will excite the English, French, and Italian workers to imitate it. The Spartacus people know that such a challenge would be answered by the Entente bourgeoisie with the invasion of Germany. It is exactly upon that that the Spartacus group stakes its hope. If one makes the Entente soldiers march again instead of sending them home at last, they will become rebellious; if one sends them into revolutionary Germany they will be infected with the revolutionary spirit. And so, it is argued, the revolution will be carried into the west and the world revolution, in which alone socialism can be realized, will be let loose.

"While, therefore, the main object of the Majority Socialists is to arrive as quickly as possible at peace with the Entente, to secure imports of food from America, and to prevent the violent overthrow of the revolution by the Entente, the Spartacus group recommends to the German proletariat a policy of heroic self-sacrifice in the service of the world revolution. The German workmen are to do without peace and do without imports of food; they are to entice the enemy into their country and let their revolution be temporarily throttled by him, in order by means of this self-sacrifice to bring about the rising of the workmen of France and England, and the international revolution which is to give the German people the right of self-determination and to liberate the workmen of all peoples from the domination of capital."

FRIENDLY SONS TO MEET.

Two Chaplains to Speak at Dinner Monday Evening.

Two overseas Chaplains, the Rev. John J. Brady of the Fifth U. S. Marines, who received the Distinguished Service Cross at Château-Thierry, and the Rev. Peter J. Hoey of the 107th Infantry (Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G.) will be among the speakers at the 135th annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on Monday, which is expected to bring together more than 1,000 members and invited guests at the Commodore.

Other speakers will include Justice Victor J. Dowling, who will preside as President of the society; Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission, Irving Cobb, and Martin Conboy. New York Director of the Selective Draft. John McCormack is to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Representative Thomas F. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Stewards, is arranging the programme.

The St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn will have its seventieth annual dinner at the Bossert, with these speakers: Senator Bryon P. Harrison of Mississippi, Mgr. David J. Hickey, Judge E. L. Garvin, Chief Justice A. F. Jenks, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, President of the New England Society; Henry M. Wells, President of the St. Nicholas Society, and Francis Cullon of Watertown.

A "Victory Dance" Planned Here.

A Victory Dance, patterned after those which have been at the Albert Hall and Royal Automobile Club in London, will be given by the lodge members of the Prince of Wales's Fund Dance Committee on March 25 at the Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West Forty-fourth Street, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the sightless soldiers of the United States, France, Canada, and Great Britain. The members of the committee themselves have guaranteed the expenses, so that the entire moneys received from the sale of tickets will swell the fund. Already this committee has sent to the Prince of Wales's Fund, the British Patriotic Fund, and Queen Mary's Hospital Supplies $22,750 during the war. Applications for tickets and contributions toward the fund can be sent to George Weston, Treasurer, 1 East Seventy-eighth Street, or John Mulship, Chairman, 1 West Forty-ninth Street.

REDS MAKE STAND IN BERLIN SUBURB

Stubbornly Resisting Troops in Part of Lichtenberg—Fighting in Karlshorst Also.

OVER 500 KILLED IN REVOLT

"Hyenas of Revolution" Suppressed, Says Noske—24 Marines Executed in Coup.

LONDON, March 14.—Spartacide forces still retain part of the Berlin suburb of Lichtenberg, and are stubbornly resisting the Government forces, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says. Fighting is continuing in Lichtenberg and also in the Karlshorst district.

Numerous persons have been killed and wounded in the fighting. Many buildings have been destroyed by bombs.

The dispatch says that only a few messages are reaching Copenhagen from Berlin, and that these are delayed.

The number of victims of the latest outbreak in Berlin, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag of that city, is so great that it is difficult to find room for the bodies in the Berlin morgues. There are 196 bodies in the morgue in Hanoverstrasse, of which forty-two have not been identified. The capacity of the morgue is exhausted.

The newspaper says that there are almost as many dead in the garrison hospital, while 115 bodies are at the Friedrichshain Hospital in Eastern Berlin. Thirty dead are at the Urban Hospital in Southeastern Berlin.

Noske Tells of "Hyenas."

BASLE, March 13.—The Berlin insurrection may be considered as suppressed, Gustav Noske, the Minister of Defense, announced in the National Assembly at Weimar today, a German dispatch reports. Only one suburb remained to be cleared of the Spartacides, the Minister stated.

The disarmament of the population, he declared, must be hastened.

"It is especially the fault of certain newspapers, notably the Freiheit and the Red Flag," continued the Minister, "that acts of pillage, brigandage, and murder have been committed in Berlin, as they have been inciting the people for months past. The Independent Socialists did all they could to support these disgraceful, shameless actions.

"The great mass of the workmen of Berlin are honest men, but, as in all great movements, impure elements seem to have crept in among the loyal, thoughtful workers. The hyenas of the revolution began to intrigue before martial law was proclaimed and before the troops had been ordered to advance upon Berlin."

Disloyal Marines Shot.

BERLIN, March 12, (Associated Press.)—Twenty-four members of the defunct People's Marine Division were summarily executed yesterday as a result of their attempt to make an armed attack on Government troops in the building in a downtown section of Berlin where the offices of the division's paymaster were situated. In addition, 250 members of the former Sailors' Guard were arrested and imprisoned to await their action of a military court.

The whole procedure was the result of a clever coup by men under Gustav Noske. When he was informed of the location of the treasury of the Marine Division and of the fact that Tuesday was pay day for it, he proceeded to occupy the quarters in the early morning hours.

The marines, who had been in hiding for several days previous, soon began to put in an appearance for the purpose of drawing their back pay. They were promptly arrested, searched, and conducted under heavy guard to the Moabit jail. Two dozen of the men who attempted armed resistance were promptly shot.

The paymaster's quarters were found to be stocked with munitions, dum-dum cartridges, machine guns, and hand grenades. The funds in the treasury were seized. The identity of the marines was fully established, as all of them carried time books.

GEN. HARRIES TELLS OF BERLIN FIGHTING

Believes Government Control Assured, Especially if Food Is Sent—Grazed by Bullet.

PARIS, March 13, (Associated Press.)—Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commander of the American military force at Berlin, has been here for several days to appear before the Supreme War Council to render a report on the military and economic situation at the German capital and throughout Germany. General Harries has given a dramatic recital of events in Berlin during the last three months, culminating in the serious street fighting of the last fortnight.

When the American party left Berlin the Government forces under Gustav Noske, the German Minister of Defense, had the upper hand, and, in General Harries's opinion, the Government will control the situation, particularly if food is sent to aid in holding back the Bolshevist menace from the eastern border.

The American forces in Germany, outside the occupied zone, consist of 80 officers and 600 men, a considerable part of the contingent being stationed at twenty camps at various places where 600,000 Russian prisoners are being cared for by the Americans. The headquarters in Berlin are on the second floor of the Hotel Adlon, in the heart of the city, where much fighting has been going on.

In the early stages of the fighting General Harries had a narrow escape. He was standing in a window of the American headquarters, watching a clash between opposing factions, when a sniper's bullet grazed his breast and buried itself in a window casing by his side.

During the more recent disorders in Berlin the electric lights have been extinguished, street cars stopped, telephone and telegraph wires cut, newspaper presses left idle, and stores closed, yet the public, according to General Harries, shows little evidence of panic. The streets have been crowded with people, including women and children, but the military forces have kept the crowds constantly moving. The rattle of rifles and machine guns echoes throughout the city both day and night, but the Spartacide bands have been gradually driven back and have lost control of strategic centres.

Thousands of Russian prisoners, General Harries says, are clamoring to return home, but this would present a serious problem, as it would mean the sending of 600,000 Russians into the hands of the Bolsheviki. The latter are threatening the Polish front and have a powerful organization at Vilna, with unlimited funds for propaganda work, which is under the direction of Adolph Joffe, former Bolshevist Ambassador at Berlin.

It is believed that a strong military zone in Poland, between Russia and Germany, together with food relief, offers the surest means of holding back the Bolshevist advance.

Under American care, the Russian prisoners are in reasonably good condition, with adequate food and little sickness and mortality. Steps will probably be taken to return them to Russia by way of the Black Sea or by other routes so as to avoid forcing them into the Bolshevist ranks.

IRON CROSSES CONFISCATED.

Police of Treves Seize 2,000 Brought There for Sale.

TREVES, March 13, (Associated Press.)—The police authorities here took a hand today in the business of selling iron crosses and confiscated more than 2,000 crosses which had been brought to Treves by Germans, despite a municipal order against the sale of crosses.

The shops in Treves have been doing a good business in the sale of iron crosses for many weeks, as this is the first stopping place for Americans entering the area of occupation.

Iron crosses remain on sale in most other towns in the area of occupation, but they are no longer displayed in windows.

OUSTS DR. MICHAELIS.

Prussian Ministry Asks Ex-Chancellor to Quit Pomeranian Post.

BERLIN, March 12, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Georg Michaelis, former Imperial Chancellor, is the latest German statesman slated to join the ranks of the officially unemployed.

The Prussian Ministry of the Interior has requested his resignation from the post of Over-President of the Province of Pomerania, to which he was appointed after his retirement from the Chancellorship.

AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTION UP.

Provides for Change After "Union with Germany Is Accomplished."

VIENNA, March 13, (Associated Press.)—The Constitution of German Austria to be voted on tomorrow provides for a Chancellor of State and ten departmental Secretaries. The departments of Foreign Affairs, the Army, Food and Traffic, according to the program, will continue to perform their functions "only until union with Germany is accomplished."

The Cabinet will be formed by the Social Democrats and Christian Socialists, the German Nationalists having declined places in it.

Vote to Restrict Ruble Transfers.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.—A dispatch from Berlin received here says that the National Assembly at Weimar has passed three readings of the bill forbidding transactions in Russian money, except through the Imperial German Bank.

HIGH MORTALITY OF GERMAN BABIES

German Official Says Next Generation Faces Extinction from Starvation.

MILK SITUATION 'HOPELESS'

Saxony on 2-Pound Weekly Potato Ration—Infant Death Rate 47% Above Last Year's.

BERLIN, March 11, (Associated Press.)—Herr von Vraun, Under Secretary of State, before leaving Berlin with the German Commission to participate in the conference at Brussels regarding the turning over by Germany of her mercantile fleet and securities in exchange for food, received the correspondent and informed him that Germany was prepared to begin immediately the surrender of her entire fleet and conclude an agreement covering the other conditions in return for a definite agreement specifying the amount of food deliverable until the next harvest, the price and conditions of payment for it.

Regarding food conditions in Germany, Herr von Braun said that Chemnitz, Dresden, and other cities of Saxony were now on a potato ration of only two pounds weekly, while Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and other western cities had none whatever. This was partly due to railroad strikes and frost, according to the Minister, but there was reason to fear that when the weather permitted the pits in which potatoes were stored to be opened it would be found that the potatoes were badly damaged and the stocks less than the accepted estimates.

Herr von Braun declared that the milk and butter situation was hopeless. The weekly ration of butter and margarine, he said, scarcely averaged thirty-five to forty grammes throughout Germany, and milk, which was reserved entirely for children and invalids, could not be found in sufficient quantities to give to infants of 1 and 2 years the daily quart to which they were limited.

"The Americans," continued the Minister, "do not realize the lamentable effect of this utterly inadequate and unsuitable diet upon our babes in arms and the aged, to say nothing of the population of more vigorous ages. I am unable to give you complete statistics for Germany covering the present lamentable situation, but I have succeeded in getting for you figures showing the great increase in mortality among infants under a year old for the last three months of 1918 in twenty of the largest cities in Germany. The deaths during this quarter amounted to 6,142, as compared with 4,176 in the preceding year, or an increase of 47 per cent. Our medical experts attributed the increase entirely to the inability of the mothers to nurse children on their scanty diet, or to keep them alive on the quart of milk of poor quality to which the milk ration of infants was reduced.

"This alarming increase in infant mortality is a development of recent date. Infant mortality during the first three years of the war had been decreased as compared with peace years. This was due to the increasing tendency of mothers to nurse their children during the years of war privation. A slight improvement was even registered for the whole year of 1918, but this was attributable only to the extremely cool Summer, which kept down the usual Summer mortality.

"Food conditions, however, reached a point where nursing mothers could not even nourish themselves. Their breasts offered nothing for the little ones, and recent months show a heart-rending increase in infant mortality, particularly in large cities whose milk supply has been reduced to the vanishing point owing to the absence of cattle fodder, the slaughter of milch cows, and transportation difficulties. Specialists on children report that the mortality has continued to grow steadily during the months since the armistice, children of older years being equally badly off.

"We have no statistics later than 1917. For that year the deaths of children of from one to five years were 49 per cent. higher than the last peace year—1913—and the deaths of children of from five to fifteen years 55 per cent. higher. Unless immediate and adequate relief in the shape of food supplies comes, our rising generation is condemned either to death or to weakened maturity. I cannot believe that the American people wish that, or that our aged people, on whom the food shortage and semi-starvation fall with equal severity, should be swept away by death, as is now the case."

LONDON, March 13.—If Germany does not get quite large food supplies during April, starvation will result, says a Reuter dispatch from Berlin.

"The Government was forced to raise the bread ration weeks ago to its present status to keep the people even relatively quiet," the message reads. "With this ration grain supplies will be absolutely exhausted by May. Cultivation is backward and only half a harvest is expected this year. In the meanwhile the spectre of Bolshevism is taking on flesh and blood, as one can see when he passes through the East End suburbs or talks with people who see behind the screens or with educated Russian fugitives in Berlin."

BERNE, March 13.—The International Committee of the Red Cross has addressed to the Peace Conference at Paris a petition favoring the suspension of the blockade and asking prompt assistance "for the starving women and children, the destitute, and the hospitals of Middle and Eastern Europe."

GERMANS GET FOOD TERMS.

British Commissioner States Allied Decision, but Bars Discussion.

BRUSSELS, March 13.—The decision of the allied powers providing for the turning over by Germany of merchant ships and securities in exchange for food was presented to a German delegation here today by an allied commission headed by Vice Admiral Sir Rossiyn Wemyss of Great Britain.

The meeting began at 2 o'clock, and half an hour later there was a recess until 3:30 o'clock. It is understood that only Admiral Wemyss spoke during the two sessions. The Germans were permitted to ask questions, but no discussion was allowed.

The conference adjourned at 7 P. M. to meet again at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, when it is hoped a definite agreement will be signed.

PARIS, March 13.—The German delegation at Brussels today was under the Presidency of Under Secretary of State von Braun, and Dr. Theodor Melchoir of Warburg & Co., bankers, of Hamburg, was Vice President, according to Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris, who says that among the German representatives was G. Nankiewitz, a Director of the Deutsche Bank.

It is said that Herr von Braun had prepared a speech in which he expected to tell the Allies that the feeding of Germany was a matter of interest to all the Western Powers. The Allies have offered to furnish food until next harvest, but it is said that the Germans were ready to urge that the only measures that would cause a great improvement in the internal situation of Germany would be the sending of food in quantities proportionate to Germany's needs and the fixing of satisfactory financial conditions.

BRITISH MINERS' DEFIANCE.

Nationalize Coal Industry or Face Strike, Their Ultimatum.

LONDON, March 14.—The revelations since the opening of the inquiry into the coal mining industry have confirmed the miners' suspicions of profiteering by the owners, the distributors, and the Government, William Straker, Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association, declared before the Commission of inquiry today. He added that it was therefore useless to ask the miners to withdraw their notices to strike until the Government had accepted the principle of nationalization.

Straker was the first witness on behalf of the workers, whose turn it is to be heard. Quoting figures submitted by Government officials, Straker said that if the mines had been nationalized at the beginning of the war and the owners had received a fair price in 5 per cent. government bonds, the purchase would have been cleared off by now out of the profits. He based this statement on a report of profits which amounted to 25.63 per cent. on the capital invested. He added that if the royalties amounting to 5 per cent. on the capital had belonged to the State and that if profits on by-products were considered, the total profits for the four years would have been 35.63 per cent.

A great saving also could be made, he contended, if the wholesale and retail distribution of coal were undertaken by the State. In fact, the profits on this end of the business would be very large. He estimated that 2,500,000 tons were lost every year by throwing back small coal while the loss on the barriers which were kept up to divide properties and prevent water from flowing from one mine to another amounted to 4,000,000 tons.

ASQUITH SUPPORTER WINS.

Liberal Candidate Bye Election Victor—Defeats Coalition Unionist.

LONDON, March 14.—The bye-election in West Leyton caused by the death of the member chosen in the general election in December has resulted in the election of A.N.E. Newbould, an Independent Liberal, who defeated K. F. Mason, a Coalition Unionist. Newbould got 7,934 votes and Mason 5,195. This was a gain for the Liberals, as in the general election Newbould was defeated by 5,000 votes out of 15,000 by his Coalition Unionist opponent.

Coming after the reduction of the Coalition vote in the West Derby division of Liverpool, where Admiral Sir William Reginald Hall received 5,000 fewer votes than his predecessor, Sir F. E. Smith, the result in West Leyton has given considerable encouragement to the Liberal followers of former Premier Asquith.

OUR CASUALTIES 451 IN NORTH RUSSIA

Total to Date Includes 252 Wounded—Reds Have Lost at Least 500 Killed.

HEALTH OF FORCE IS GOOD

Strain on Allied Troops Relieved by Newly Mobilized Russians—More Territory Recovered.

ARCHANGEL, March 13, (Associated Press.)—Compared to the losses inflicted upon the enemy, the allied casualties in the fighting along the Vaga River since Feb. 28 have been extremely light. It is estimated that the Bolsheviki have lost at least 500 killed.

The American casualties from Feb. 28 to March 9, inclusive, were five killed on the Vaga front and ten on the Dvina front. No officers were killed. One American soldier is missing and two officers and thirty men were wounded. The total American casualties to date in North Russia follow:

Killed in action—Officers, 4; men, 71. Died of wounds—Officers, 1; men, 10. Missing—Men, 36. Died of disease—Officers, 2; men, 67. Wounded—Officers, 11; men, 241.

The health of the expeditionary force since the Spanish influenza epidemic in September and October has been excellent. Of the 69 deaths from disease, 63 occurred before Jan. 4. Throughout the fighting the American troops have generally been greatly outnumbered, but the losses inflicted upon the enemy have been at least five times those suffered by the Americans.

As the newly-mobilized Russian troops are becoming trained they are gradually relieving the strain to which the American, British, and French forces were put in the early days of the campaign. All American troops are now enjoying regular rest periods, either at Archangel or at convenient villages behind the lines.

As a result of the recent allied advance southward along the Murmansk Railroad, part of another Russian province, Olonetz, was added to the territory of the Government of the North. M. Efmolov, Assistant Governor General of Murmansk, has been appointed Provincial Commissioner of Olonetz.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—An Archangel dispatch under date of March 11, just received at the War Department, reports casualties among American forces in Northern Russia in recent fighting as one enlisted man killed and one officer and fifteen men wounded.

REDS CLAIM WIDE SUCCESS.

Say They Will Reach Archangel Soon —Slay Leading Men at Kiev.

LONDON, March 14.—The Bolshevist General Staff of Moscow claims that, during January and February, the Bolshevist army occupied territory the size of France, having 1,055 miles of railroad under its control, and declares that the Soviet troops will reach Archangel by May 1, according to a Helsingfors dispatch to The Mail.

After the Bolsheviki entered Kiev they are said to have executed Professor Baranovsky, an economist, who was recently appointed to represent Ukraine in Paris. Professor Zabolotij, Professor Efimenko, General Balbachan, eleven newspaper men, and the President of the municipality are also reported to have been shot by the Bolsheviki.

RUSSIA WITHOUT CROPS.

Peasants Not Sowing for Fear Reds Will Reap—Look to Us for Food.

ARCHANGEL, March 13, (Associated Press.)—Information secured by the Allied Food Committee in North Russia and from persons reaching Archangel from the interior indicates that the American people must deprive themselves of breadstuffs until the Russian question is settled and the country is again placed on a sound agricultural basis.

Because of the disruption of transportation peasants are hesitating to sow any more grain than they themselves need, as they fear its seizure by the Bolsheviki. Owing to the shortage of seed grain which, because of the famine, has been used for food, Russia will be comparatively without crops in 1919, and this condition will extend into 1920, even if the country is restored to peace. Unless the situation is restored to normal it will grow worse from year to year.

"The outside world, particularly America, must be prepared to feed the most of the Russian population for at least six months after peace is restored," a member of the Food Committee said today. "And so long as Russia remains without crops the rest of Europe must also look toward America for the grain which formerly poured out of Russia's Baltic and Black Sea ports."

BULLET HITS TROTZKY'S HAT.

Red Guards Fire at Him and Kill Member of His Staff.

LONDON, March 15.—Leon Trotzky, the Russian Bolshevist Minister of War and Marine, escaped assassination by an inch last Sunday, according to a dispatchc to The Daily Mail from Helsingfors.

Trotzky was returning to Petrograd from a visit to the Red Army on the Riga front. When the train stopped at a small station three members of the Red Guard fired several shots at him as he was leaving a sleeping car.

The same evening Trotzky related the incident to the Petrograd Soviet and he showed a bullet hole in his hat less than an inch above his head. He added that one member of his staff was killed by the shots and another slightly wounded.

COMPLAIN OF CENSORSHIP.

Merchants' Association Says Bad Cable Service Hampers Trade.

The Merchants' Association made public yesterday a report of the handicap the cable censorship has put on foreign trade, which has been laid before the War Trade Board by the association. The organization has requested the relaxation of the censorship and that the interchange of cablegrams be expedited rather than delayed. Since the evidence was submitted the Trade Board has given assurance that cable messages to Europe will be passed by the censors on the other side if approved by the censors here.

S. C. Mead, Secretary of the organization, who submitted evidence to the War Trade Board, received 161 reports regarding the cable service. "Of the 161 expressions regarding the present service, twenty-two stated that the service was satisfactory, while 139 reported that the service was not satisfactory," said Mr. Mead.

To Latin America it was found the service was satisfactory in 11 cases and unsatisfactory in 29; Europe, 5 satisfactory and 49 unsatisfactory; Orient, 1 satisfactory, 51 unsatisfactory, and to all other countries 5 satisfactory and 10 unsatisfactory. He gave another table showing that there had been an improvement in the last two weeks.

"May we invite, as illustrative," Mr. Mead continued, "you special attention to the instance of the cabled credit of $100,000, originating in the United States, which was forwarded from London to European destination by mail, thereby preventing the business in question. Service to all Scandinavian countries, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece was usually reported as most discouraging. The business of many firms cannot be conducted with such a handicap. Price quotations cannot be sent or received before the market is changed, credits expire before the orders on which they apply are received, with the result that certain houses have even ceased to try to do business by cable and are practically marking time until the Government gives them an approach to the speed necessary to their business."

LORIMER AGAIN ASPIRING.

Hopes to Re-enter Public Life with Mayor Thompson's Backing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Political circles are stirred by the announcement that former United States Senator William Lorimer and Mayor William Hale Thompson have buried the hatchet.

It is said that Lorimer, despite his rejection from the United States Senate following the investigation of the manner in which he obtained his election several years ago, the subsequent failure of his bank in Chicago, and his inability to capture the primary nomination in his Congressional district two years ago, will seek next year to go back to Congress with the backing of the Thompson-Lundin machine.

Lorimer is reported to have his financial affairs in better shape, to have paid off some of the claims and to be on the road to a recovery which, his friends state, may eventually liquidate all claims against the La Salle Street bank.

Another report is that, in the event of the Mayor's re-election on April 1, the City Hall organization will try to launch a daily paper in Chicago and then try to dominate Republican politics, not only in the city, but throughout the State.

In the meantime alarm is being shown in the Thompson camp by the apparent swing of many Republican votes to Maclay Hoyne, the independent nonpartisan Mayoralty candidate, and because of the growing strength of John Fitzpatrick, the labor candidate. Polls taken among the industrial workers have shown a marked defection from the Thompson strength of four years ago.

In its current issue, the Republican, the City Hall organ, runs editorials in bold face type under captions reading: "Attempt to crucify labor on a cross of gold," and "Faithless leaders making shameless efforts to betray labor into hands of its enemies."

HEARING ON FUME PROTEST.

Testimony to be Taken in Riverside Drive Case.

The West End Association announced yesterday afternoon that a hearing would be held before State Health Commissioner Dr. Herman M. Biggs today at 10 A. M., at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, in connection with the action brought by the association in conjunction with the city to abate the nuisance caused by acid fumes blown from chemical plants in New Jersey across the Hudson River to the Riverside Drive section.

A number of experts on acid fumes will be examined and cross-examined at the hearing by Frank Hall, representing the Standard Oil interests, and by Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, special counsel for the City of New York. It is alleged by the West End Association that the fumes are not only injurious to the health of the residents of that section of the city, but that they have also resulted in a depreciation of property values.

Civilized or Advertised?

The people of the United States use more dentrifice than all other countries in the world combined. This is due not so much to the fact that we are more civilized than other nations, as to the fact that dentrifice has been more widely advertised here. Delineator families alone spend $3,000 hourly, nine million dollars yearly for dentrifice. This gives an idea both of the quality and the size of The Delineator audience, awaiting, perhaps, an introduction to the article you manufacture.

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CUMMINGS MAKES LEAGUE 1920 ISSUE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Wisconsin, who voted against arming merchant ships, is to be Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

"Haugen of Iowa, who voted against war and against tabling the McLemore resolution and against the Espionage bill, and who tried to kill the Food Survey bill, is rewarded with the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture. Campbell of Kansas, who voted against the Food Survey bill, the Espionage act, and the arming of merchant ships, is to be Chairman of the great Committee on Rules.

"Good of Iowa, who voted wrong on the McLemore resolution and against arming merchant ships, is to have the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. And the well-known William Mason of Illinois, who voted against war, against the draft, against the Espionage bill, and whose public utterances are even more offensive than his votes, is, by a curious kind of irony, to be found on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"It is a pitiful conclusion to a campaign based upon such ardent patriotic promises. It is an extraordinary thing that those who were loudest for war seem now to be most determined that America shall relinquish the duties which have fallen to her lot as a result of the war.

"During the progress of the conflict how often did we hear upon the lips of all our people the expression, 'This must be the last war.' What heart is there so cold that it does not warm to such a cause? Who will confess that his ardor has been so chilled that he is willing that America should become a slacker nation and attempt to draw back, with the task unfinished, into the fancied security of self-isolation?

Safe Republican Leaders.

"I had hoped and I still hope that this great project will not become a partisan question. Is there any reason why Mr. Hays should not put his party upon record in this matter, so that the League of Nations may have the support of both political parties and of all forward-looking citizens? He will be in good company, for he will find himself supported by Mr. Taft, Mr. Wickersham, Senator Burton, and President Lowell of Harvard, and last, but not least, by Mr. Hughes, with Mr. Root still to be heard from. It is a safer leadership than that of Senators Lodge, Penrose, and Knox."

Laughter and applause greeted the speaker when he declared that if President Wilson should suggest that we ought to obey the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule there would be learned Senators who would argue that the doctrines are too vague to be understood, and are certain to lead America into trouble.

"And I tremble to think," he said, "what would happen to the Lord's Prayer if it were submitted to the Senate for ratification." The League of Nations, Mr. Cummings said, provides for a mutual surrendering of the right upon the part of nations to do evil unchecked and without notice to the world. He described it as a contract of honor and not one of abasement.

"All civilized society," he continued, "from the individual up, is built upon the yielding, in some degree, of freedom of conduct, and in other way can there be unity of purpose or any essential progress either among men or among nations.

"While apparently standing strongly against the League, Senator Lodge has provided for himself and for his immediate associates a way of retreat. A happy phrase has been hit upon. His opposition is to the League of Nations 'in its present form.' The implication is that if an alteration is made in the form of the League he may ultimately support it. It is scarcely possible that the draft as now made will not be modified in some particulars. Senator Lodge is in position when these changes are made known to announce that, in view of these changes, he is prepared to support the League of Nations. He has done what he could to embarrass and obstruct the President and imperil the project without cutting off his line of retreat."

After submitting the League to a searching analysis, Senator Knox, Mr. Cummings said, "suggested compulsory arbitration, precisely the ultimate object of the pending League." "The idea of a League of Nations," he continued, "is not difficult to understand. The plain people understand it. Only learned Senators are confused about it. Let us not be disturbed by the action of the dissenting Senators. They are engaged in the most ungenerous task of history and their objections are written in sand. There are some who solemnly assert that the League would not only embroil us in the affairs of Europe but would force America into future wars. It is extraordinary that men should waste our time and vex our patience by suggesting the fear that we may be forced into future wars, while forgetting entirely that America was forced into this war and that this war has not yet been concluded. No league of peace was in existence when this war began, no league of peace when we entered this greatest of all wars, and it was only when we formed in haste a League of Nations, under unified command, that we were able to win this war.

The Test of Attitude.

"The crucial test of those who discuss the League of Nations consists in the attitude which they disclose. Is the attitude sympathetic and helpful or is it partisan and critical? Is the purpose constructive or destructive? Is an honest attempt being made to forward this great project or is it the purpose to hamper those who are engaged in the work so that the whole plan may fall into confusion and become ineffective? No one who, in his heart of hearts, desires the creation of a League of Nations has any hesitancy in giving the President proper support. Mr. Taft, for instance, would no doubt have framed the proposed League somewhat differently if he were preparing the document himself; but he fully realizes that the present draft is a composite structure framed, after the frankest exchange of views, by the representatives of fourteen nations. Perfection cannot be asked or expected. Practical results, however, can be achieved; and Mr. Taft is lending his affirmative support to the efforts of the Peace Commission to prepare a satisfactory treaty.

"American honor is bound up in this project. If America, out of her greatness and generosity, is not prepared to take up her share of the task, but attempts to withdraw sullenly within her own domain, what force is there left to lift up the fallen hopes of humanity? Are we selfishly to deny to the sorrow and the need of the world this measure of healing?"

Secretary Daniels did not arrive from Washington until just before the speaking began. He was cordially greeted by the audience when he entered the room. He was accompanied by Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President. Secretary Daniels declared that the Naval Appropriation act of 1916 gave the President the precise power to help settle international disputes which he is now exercising, and declared that the world faced the League of Nations on the one side and the wolves of Bolshevism on the other.

"That is our situation." He said: "It is the situation of all civilization at this moment. Sweeping down from the Russian steppes, threatening to engulf fallen Germany, beating on our very doors, are the hungry wolves of Bolshevism. With all the Governments of Europe weakened by this terrible war, with starvation staring many nations in the face, they have appealed to America in their hour of need. As the head of our nation, I do not think it overfanciful to compare our President to the man whose arm is barring the door, and yet, for petty, personal, political reasons, there are men willing to swallow their words and their votes of yesterday in an effort to tear away this last barrier and to let the wolves of social ruin in.

No Doubt of the People.

"I have no doubt as to what the people of this country will say about it all. I am glad and proud to be at this moment a member of the party which is seeking to save, seeking to rebuild, and not of the party most of whose blind leaders are seeking only to tear down and destroy. These leaders gained leadership upon outworn issues. They do not voice the aspirations of the great heart of the American people, Republican and Democratic, for both are behind the League for Peace.

"The party that fails to do most to secure it will fail to stand for the hope of the peoples of the world. The party that throws itself strongest for world-wide permanent peace is the party that will best serve America and the world in this hour when the perils of peace are only less than the horrors of war. The issue far transcends party politics, and it is unfortunate that an attempt has been made to inject it into the most momentous question ever considered in the history of the world. The day has passed for isolation."

Governor Alfred E. Smith, who was scheduled to speak, sent word that he could not come. Among those present were:

George G. Battle,
Francis B. Harrison,
William H. Edwards,
James W. Gerard,
Stuart G. Gibboney,
W. H. Hollister,
W. D. Jamieson,
Robert L. Luce,
Robert G. Monroe,
Byron R. Newton,
James B. Regan,
John M. Riehle,
Thomas F. Smith,
Abram I. Elkus,
Henry Morgenthau,
W. J. Cochran,
William A. Barber,
Martin T. Manton,
Samuel I. Seabury,
J. Bruce Kremer,
De Lancey Nicoll,
Lamar Hardy,
Robert Adamson,
C. S. Guggenheimer,
William P. Burr,
Theodore Rousseau,
Charles L. Craig,
Thomas Patten,
Thilis G. Townes,
G.

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A REAL UNCLE REMUS.

An old negro telling a fascinated group of Southern children some new "Brer Fox" and "Brer Rabbit" stories makes a telling picture in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

MORE CARS RUNNING IN THE STRIKE ZONE

Jersey Trolley Men May Return to Work Today, Pending War Labor Board Decision.

MAYORS DEMAND ACTION

West Orange Official Believes Cars Should Be Seized If Service Is Not Provided Quickly.

With the strike leaders before the National War Labor Board in Washington yesterday to answer for their side of the labor agitation that has paralyzed trolley traffic in Northern New Jersey, the strike continued unabated. William Wepner, Chairman of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, who is directing affairs for the union, returned to Newark from the Washington conference late last night, but he declined to discuss it until he has reported to the union leaders today.

It was learned, nevertheless, that the strike will continue until noon today at least, when Francis Bird, the Government mediator will again confer with the labor men in an effort to persuade them to return to work pending the decision of the War Labor Board. Company officials could not be reached on the situation last night.

There was increasing disposition yesterday among the Mayors of the various municipalities hard hit by the strike to join Mayor Gillen of Newark in his outspoken opposition to the management of the Public Service Railways Company. Mayor John R. Rogers of West Orange, like Mayor Gillen, believes that the cities should take action if the company can't give good service.

Suggests Seizure of Cars.

"Public utilities belong to the people," he said, "and should be operated under the direction of the Mayor and officials of the various municipalities when private owners fail to meet their obligations to the public."

He suggested that the executives of every city in Essex County affected by the strike should get together and demand immediate resumption of service and in case of refusal they should take charge of the situation themselves by seizing the cars. He explained that if present legislation did not permit this action the Legislature should take immediate steps to provide for the emergency.

Mayor Hague of Jersey City yesterday placed the power of his administration at the disposal of the striking car men in any attempt to settle the strike. He suggested that the Mayors of the cities affected or State officials be asked to confer with the heads of the company and with the men. At the invitation of the men, Mayor Hague addressed a gathering of more than a thousand strikers from all parts of Hudson County in a hall at Summit and Paterson Avenues, Jersey City.

"You must realize that the eyes of the country are upon you men and you must keep from violence," he said. "This fight can be won if you use your heads. You can't get it by using your feet. It must be won in the conference and not on the street. Strike breakers will not be tolerated. The Public Service Corporation has agreed not to violate the law and you must not either. The office of the Mayor of Jersey City is at your service. You have the sympathy of the public, but you must realize that your fight must be won by brains."

In Newark three attacks on nonstriking car operators were made yesterday. The crews were dragged from the cars, and four of the six men were pummelled, but none was badly hurt.

Find Attempt at Short Circuit.

In South Orange Avenue, according to company officials, evidence was discovered of an attempt to cause a short circuit by using a long piece of iron to connect the trolley wire with the rails. The company officials demanded that the police take especial percautions in this matter, as there was real danger if the wires were tampered with.

A few more cars were running on the various lines yesterday, the company reported. Twenty-nine left the barns at 6 o'clock in the morning, the largest number that the company has been able to start out in the morning since the strike began.

The first car to run from Newark to Jersey City since the strike began arrived at the Exchange Place terminal shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It was guarded through Jersey City by a detail of policemen, but there was no trouble. Twenty-five passengers made the trip.

Bad weather added a great deal to the discomforts of the million-odd passengers accustomed to travel on the trolley lines. The walking was bad, and the jitneys, even though they kept up their unremitting work all day, could not begin to take care of the crowds. Slippery pavements and police admonitions against reckless driving slowed down the traffic considerably.

As reports began to filter in to Newark from Washington last night that orders from the War Labor Board had been issued for the men to go back to work pending the board's decision, the strikers became greatly excited, and hundreds gathered around the union headquarters at 207 Market Street. The men say they are perfectly willing to go back to work, but that the company must recognize the union first.

ATTORNEYS BEFORE BOARD.

Hearings Postponed Until Monday —To be Held in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The National War Labor Board hearing in the case of the difficulty between the New Jersey Public Service Corporation and its striking street car operatives was postponed today until Monday. Attorneys for both sides appeared before the board today, but the suggestion was made by Joint Chairman William H. Taft that for the present the proposal to form the men into a co-operative association be withdrawn and that the men go back to work temporarily.

On Monday the board will begin the hearings in Newark with a view to ascertaining whether the proposal to form the men into the co-operative association conforms with the principle of collective bargaining, which the board recognizes.

SHIPWORKERS QUIT AGAIN.

1,000 Seattle Men Object to Abolition of Bonus System.

SEATTLE, March 14.—Nearly 1,000 Seattle shipyard workers who returned to work Tuesday, when a strike was called off, left their posts today because of dissatisfaction with the terms of reinstatement.

One of the chief causes of the new walkout, the men said, was the fact that the bonus system was abolished when the men returned to work. Discriminations also are alleged.

S. B. Griffin, Editor, Retires.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14.—Solomon Bulkley Griffin has resigned as managing editor of The Springfield Republican, a position he has filled for more than forty years, and will devote his time to his business interests and to private literary work. Mr. Griffin came to The Republican from Williams College in July, 1872, forty-seven years ago this Summer, as a reporter, and received his first newspaper training under the elder Samuel Bowles. He was appointed managing editor after Mr. Bowles's death, in 1878.

NEW CLUE IN WILKINS CASE.

Bit of Paper May Bear Fingerprints —Deny Doctor Is Suspected.

The search for evidence that will lead to the capture of the murderer or murderers of Mrs. Julia Wilkins, wife of Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, who was struck down last month at her home in Long Beach, L. I., was continued yesterday under the guidance of William J. Burns, who has been retained by District Attorney Weeks of Nassau County. It is said the detectives are working on the theory that the crime had robbery for its primary object.

Because of published reports that suspicion had been directed toward Dr. Wilkins, Lewis G. Friess, his attorney, made this statement yesterday:

"Investigators for the county have told Dr. Wilkins that they do not think he committed the crime, but that a few bits of circumstantial evidence seem to point toward him. Dr. Wilkins maintains that he is innocent. I have heard him tell his story over perhaps thirty-five times, and it has not varied. I am absolutely convinced this suspicion is a mistake. I knew the doctor and his wife for years, and they always lived happily."

Mr. Burns denied yesterday that he had ever intimated to Dr. Wilkins that he suspected him.

Detectives attach importance to the finding of a section of a Lynbrook newspaper in which was wrapped the hammer with which Mrs. Wilkins's skull was crushed. One of those working on the case said that this bit of newspaper would lead to arrests in the case. It was not stated why, but it was deduced that finger marks were found on it.

Justice of the Peace Neu of Lynbrook said the examination of Mrs. Wilkins's stomach did not indicate a belief that poison had been administered. The purpose of the examination, he said, was only that it might be complete and no room for conjecture be left afterward.

TELLS OF ROW IN THE RITZ.

French Publisher Says Thomas B. Scott Struck Him with Fist.

Magistrate Ringel in Yorkville Court yesterday heard several witnesses, including two French officers, one a member of the French High Commission, tell how Thomas B. Scott, a wealthy retired business man of Miller Place, L. I., had made an attack with his fists on Ernesto Begni, a French publisher of 12 East Fifty-sixth Street, in the Palm Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on the evening of March 6.

Begni testified that he had been attacked while he was dining with the two French officers, Count Robert Cahen d'Anvers, a Captain of artillery in the French Army and a member of the French High Commission, and Count de Geoffre de Chaubrignac, also a Captain of artillery in the French Army.

According to Begni, Morris McKim Pryor, a banker of 104 East Eighty-fifth Street, had begun a conversation at the table with the three Frenchmen, when Scott intervened to say that the banker should not associate with Begni. The newcomer then went on to say, according to the testimony, that a woman then sitting at Scott's table had complained about the French publisher. Begni leaped to his feet, he said, to protest, when Scott struck him, breaking his glasses, the débris of which Begni produced as evidence. Begni denied the imputations of Scott.

The two French officers corroborated Begni's story. Scott admitted striking the blow, but said it had been provoked by an uncomplimentary remark made by the Frenchman with reference to the woman around whom the dispute centred. Magistrate Ringel postponed his decision until Saturday, suggesting that in the meantime benevolent impulses might operate on those concerned to put an end to proceedings in court.

BOAT OWNERS REST ON WILSON'S PLEDGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

group now holding out against the strikers.

The union leaders sent a letter from headquarters at 26 Park Place yesterday to Police Commissioner Enright asking for police protection for pickets of the strikers peacefully pursuing their observations from violence by strikebreakers employed by the boat owners and asserting that the present strike had been marked by the orderly conduct of the strikers.

At the offices of the Marine Affiliation it was said yesterday that the following owners of the boats had made private agreements with the strikers at the terms which the harbor workers made with the Railroad Administration: Trembley Oil Company, the Lucas E. Moore Company, the Charles Reinstone Company, the Olsen Iron Works, the Wilson Welding and Repair Company, the American Fuel and Shipping Company, the Carter-Weeks Stevedore Company, the New Jersey Shipbuilding and Dredging Company, the Coastwise Lumber Supply Company, the New England Navigation Company, the Rossof Engineering Company, and the Morse Stevedore Company.

James L. Hughes, the Conciliator of the Department of Labor, who was active in inducing the Railroad Administration, the Army and Navy Departments, and the Shipping Board, to put aside the award rendered by V. Everit Macy and settle with the strikers, held another long consultation yesterday with a committee of private boat owners and Paul Bonynge, their counsel, endeavoring to persuade them to accept terms agreeable to the strikers. The private boat owners stuck to their former position that it was the duty of the Government to carry out the declaration cabled in January by President Wilson in advance of the Macy award, in which he said: "I am sure that the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, and the Railroad Administration, and any other Government agencies interested in the controversy will use all the power which they possess to make their findings effective."

The boat owners at the conference took their stand on this statement, and offered to make terms at once under the Macy award, or to give the strikers an advance in wages without change in hours. The Government Conciliator, on the other hand, had nothing to offer except the terms on which the Railroad Administration had settled with the strikers. On leaving the conference Mr. Hughes admitted that no progress had been made. "The whole matter rests now with Mr. Bonynge," he said. "One word from him will settle the strike."

"Yes," replied Mr. Bonynge, "but that one word is surrender."

Mr. Hughes said he expected to continue to hold meetings with the boat owners, the strikers and others in the effect of ultimately bringing about a settlement. He refused to make any comment on the charge of Mr. Bonynge that the Government had sought to intervene to win the strike for the men.

The Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association, which has a treasury fund of $125,000, of which $80,000 is in Liberty Bonds, has voted to assess its members not involved in the strike $5 each for the benefit of the strikers. The lightermen have made an assesment of 50 per cent. of the wages of non-strikers for the benefit of those on strike. Union officials said there had so far been only one application for help from a member of the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association, and that all of the seven harbor organizations were strong financially and could keep up the strike indefinitely.

The coal yards are full of coal, according to officials of the larger coal companies who were interviewed yesterday. The mild Winter had left the coal dealers with unusually large stocks of all grades of fuel on hand, and it was said that, even if there was trouble with water transportation of coal, the traction companies could get sufficient supplies from local yards to keep their power plants running for a long time to come.

The Mauretania sailed yesterday after a two days' delay because of difficulty in getting coal. The Mauretania is one of a number of British and French ships used in carrying American soldiers home which have been held back. It was stated yesterday that arrangements had been made to prevent further delays in coaling ships used as transports, even if they were not under American control.

STRIKE HITS RAIL TRAFFIC.

Harbor Situation Causes Embargo on Allegheny Region Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Reports to Director General Hines show that, while the strike among the marine workers at New York hampered to some extent the movement of railroad traffic during the week which ended March 10, there were 22,000 cars of export freight on hand there, including 3,500 cars of provisions ready for shipment abroad. The handling of traffic to and through New York was very much slowed down by the strike of the marine workers.

Domestic freight, as far as possible, has been brought in via the New York Central, Mr. Hines announced, because of its rail deliveries on Manhattan Island and in the Bronx. Foodstuffs for Brooklyn were brought in through the Pennsylvania tunnels via Long Island City. Permits for slightly over 38,000 cars were issued in February via New York. Increases in pasenger receipts are reported throughout New England and central territory, but the passenger traffic at New York, except that using New York Central and Pennsylvania terminals, was interrupted by the harbor strike, which stopped operation of the ferry boats.

Operating conditions are normal throughout the Allegheny region with free movement of traffic, except to New York, where the strike has necessitated an embargo on all traffic for New York deliveries, and also upon live stock and perishables destined to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Slow freight for New Haven points is being diverted via other routes, but these routes have no facilities to protect live stock and perishables.

Grain boats are being diverted from New York to Philadelphia and Baltimore on account of the strike, and it is likely that there will be a heavy movement of grain from the latter points during the coming week.

BLEWITT'S DEFENSE OPENS.

Witnesses Declare Luciano Was a Competent Motorman.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 14.—The defense of Supt. Thomas F. Blewitt, the first of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's officials to be prosecuted in connection with the train in the Malbone Street tunnel wreck on Nov. 1 last, began today with testimony by numerous employes of the B. R. T. to combat the charge that Blewitt was responsible for permitting an incompetent motorman to operate the train.

After these witnesses, Martin S. Murray, a train dispatcher at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Thomas H. Clifford, a motorman, and others, had asserted their reasons for considering Edward Luciano an experienced and qualified motorman, District Attorney Lewis brought out on cross-examination that inexperienced motormen had received increase of pay and bonuses for operating trains as strike-breakers. Murray said his pay had been increased and he had received a bonus of $20 for operating a train on the day of the strike.

"You were not a qualified motorman?" questioned the District Attorney. Murray admitted he was not properly trained for the work. Murray said Luciano had operated a Bay Ridge line train for three trips on the day preceding the wreck, at which time Blewitt had asked if he was qualified as a motorman. It is expected that the case will go to the jury on Monday.

Before Prohibition Is Effective
Your Home Should Be Supplied With

BACARDI

The Famous Daiquiri Cocktail Is Made of BACARDI
The Best High Highball You Ever Drank Is Made of BACARDI
The Purest and Most Efficacious of All Stimulants For Medical Purposes Is BACARDI

Buy Now As Stocks Are Being Rapidly Exhausted
Later the Price Will Be Higher

THE BACARDI CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
267 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Best & Co.

CLOTHES FOR MEN

"Made in Our Own Shops"

ALL-WOOL fabrics—tasteful patterns—rich, deep, strong colorings; the models are exclusive, and the character of the tailoring is of the custom order—marked by regularity, precision, thoroughness.

Being "Made in Our Own Shops" the wholesale profit is eliminated, and this saving is yours. One profit between you and us—and that a slender one.

Interest in the present gathering centers in three groups of Medium-weight Suits and Spring Overcoats.

28.50 32.50 37.50

We are confident that the foregoing prices represent values not equalled anywhere else.

Best & Co. Men's Nettleton Shoes, 11.00

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. *Est. 1879* Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best's

R. H. Macy & Co.

Store Hours 9.00 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Store Hours 9.00 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

Four distinctive models in

MEN'S SPRING SUITS,

$29.75 to $49.75

Spring!

ZEST, SNAP, DASH, GO—

With all nature making a quick transformation, it's but natural to join the general re-birth and step forth spick and span for a new season—

Form-fitting
Double-breasted
Semi-form-fitting
Conservative Models

Fabrics and tailoring combine to defeat wear—and at the same time bear a message of economy.

The variety is wide and appealing—tweed effects, cheviots, worsteds, and cassimeres, in fancy checks, stripes and mixtures.

Macy's—Fifth Floor Front

R. H. Macy & Co.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

Last Day of the Great Clearance of

Men's and Young Men's

SUITS & OVERCOATS

OUR entire stock of Kirschbaum Clothes is divided into two groups. Our $28.50, $30 and $32.50 suits and $30 and $35 overcoats

at $21.50

The second group offers suits formerly $40, $42.50 and $45; ulsters which were $50 and $55; ulsterettes which were $45 and $50; dress coats which were $40

at $31.50

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE TO AID EMPLOYMENT

Agency Formed Under Colonel Woods to Offset Curtailment of Federal Service.

SPUR TO WELFARE BOARDS

Branch Offices Now Closing Because of Congress's Failure to Appropriate Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the Council of National Defense, today announced the formation by the council of an Emergency Committee on Employment for Soldiers and Sailors, to meet the situation caused by the radical curtailment of the United States Employment Service, for which Congress did not make appropriations before adjourning.

Secretaries Baker and Wilson concurred in the formation of the new committee, which will be headed by Colonel Arthur Woods, recently appointed special assistant to Secretary Baker to handle problems connected with the employment of discharged soldiers. The other members of the newly formed committee will be Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board; Nathan A. Smyth of the Labor Department; Assistant Secretary Christie of the Department of Agriculture; Chief B. S. Cutler of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Matthew Wool of the American Federation of Labor; Elliot Goodwin, General Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; S. P. Bush of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, E. J. Ayers of the Interior Department, John W. Hallowell of Boston, and Director Clarkson. The Railroad Administration will probably designate a member later.

No funds from any other source being available at the present time, the Federal Employment Service had been forced to order the closing of all of its branch offices, except those in fifty-six important industrial centres, and reduce its entire organization in all sections to about 15 per cent. of its normal working force. Except in a comparatively few parts of the country, the finding of employment for war and other civilian workers by the Department of Labor will have to be entirely discontinued, and to some extent the work of finding suitable occupations for discharged soldiers and sailors will be greatly hampered.

For this reason the Emergency Committee on Employment for Soldiers and Sailors will endeavor to supplement and assist the present organization of the Federal Employment Service to such an extent that the work which it has performed in the past will continue.

"The Bureau of Returning Soldiers and Sailors of the employment service, which has nearly 2,000 branch bureaus," said Mr. Clarksou, "should not be seriously affected by the present situation for the reason that many of these are supported either by the communities in which they are located, by one or more of the great welfare organizations, or by private subscription. It will be the task of the committee to endeavor to secure the continuance of every such bureau, and in every community where there is no bureau the financial support of the community for the establishment and maintenance of at least one such agency.

"Inasmuch as the offices of the Federal Employment Service in the demobilization camps will not be discontinued, this will make possible the carrying on of this work through the same clearance and administrative machinery now being operated by the service."

Director Clarkson has telegraphed to all Governors, the Mayors of the principal cities, and the Chairmen of all State Councils of Defense, requesting their co-operation in the work of the committee.

Through Nathan A. Smyth, Chairman of the Central Board on Bureaus for Returning Soldiers and Sailors, which is made up of representatives of the Red Cross, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the American Library Association, and church organizations, the co-operation of the great welfare organizations will be retained and the work which they have been doing by co-ordinating their efforts with the Federal Employment Service will be continued.

The committee, under the leadership of Colonel Woods, will also assist in forwarding the campaign of education already started for the stimulation of industry and to keep before employers the advantage and necessity of listing their employment needs with the Federal Employment Service, the bureaus for returning soldiers or sailors, or such other agencies as the committee may be instrumental in establishing. The Employment Service, up to the present time, has found employment for approximately 100,000 workers a week. Colonel Woods and his staff have established headquarters in the Council of National Defense Building.

SNOW DRIVES SPRING BACK.

Winter-Like Conditions Astonish City After Mild Weather.

Just when New Yorkers were beginning to think about Spring finery and the first incipient symptoms of Spring fever were creeping over the town, a modest little snowstorm came along yesterday as a warning that March has not forgotten how to go out like a lion and that Winter may not yet be over. Only five-tenths of an inch of snow fell between the hours of 11:06 in the morning and 4:10 in the afternoon, when the last flake fluttered to the ground, but it was enough to whiten streets and roofs and to powder pedestrians.

Almost as much snow fell on Feb. 18 and on Dec. 3 and Jan. 3 each there fell three-tenths of an inch, but in neither instance was the ground covered sufficiently to take on the appearance of a real snowstorm. Not a very brisk wind blew yesterday—it was only twelve miles an hour at the maximum—but in Times Square, among the lower Manhattan skyscrapers and other centres where big buildings stand, there seemed to be a real gale, and for a time the city believed itself at last in for a taste of real Winter after the unusually mild weather of the past months. What wind there was came from the northeast, and was cold—the temperature falling at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 26 degrees.

At the start of the snowfall, the Street Cleaning Department for the first time this season began to groom its emergency snow-removing apparatus and to scan its lists of extra shovelers. But when the hours wore away and it became evident that the snow would take care of itself preparations for the time being were abandoned.

It was recalled at the Weather Bureau last night that seven inches of snow fell on March 7, 1916; five inches on March 4, 1917, and two inches on April 12 last year, so that there may yet be a real snow this year.

The prediction last night was for cloudy weather and either rain or snow today with probably rain on Sunday.

Courier Service to the Rhine.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The American Red Cross announced today that it had established a weekly courier service between Paris and Treves and Coblenz for the convenience of the American army of occupation. The service will be maintained as long as American troops remain in Germany.

Boys' Party Suits

in exclusive Saks Models

At $6.50

Smart, dressy little party suits, with blouse of white washable silk and trousers of a fine cotton material. To be had in gold, blue, rose and green. Sizes 3 to 6 years.

Of All Wool Serge—

Boys' Sailor Suits

At $9.75

Made in regulation model, exactly duplicating the U. S. naval uniform. Nothing more practical nor more acceptable to the active boy of 3 to 8 years. *Illustrated.*

New Waist Seam Suits for Boys

with extra knickers

At $13.75

The smartest Spring suits shown for boys, in trim waist seam style with detachable belt. Tailored in a splendid showing of dependable fancy mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Exceptionally Well Tailored—

Boys' Smart Suits At $21

Suits that have been tailored according to a very high standard, in a variety of styles, displaying many novel treatments in pockets, belts and collars. Good selection of fancy woolens to choose from. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th St.*

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

A Special Presentation and Sale of

Women's Chic Suits for Spring at $39.50

Distinctive Box Coat, Blouse and belted styles, of unusual beauty of line and daring originality.

Some display exquisite panel effect vestees, others have mannish waistcoats in contrasting color.

The materials:

Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Gabardine, Tweeds, Pencil Stripes, Wool Jersey and Worsted Checks

Every wanted color, and sizes 34 to 44; also several models to 50½ bust.

Third Floor

Women's Crepe de Chine and Georgette Frocks

—True to Fashion's Dictates, yet maintaining their own individuality

At $25

These dainty frocks trust to skilful draping for their clever lines, and silk and bead embroidery lend them an added charm.

They are fashioned of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine, with Georgette Crepe waist to match. The colors are those now very much in demand—

Taupe, Copenhagen Blue, Silver Grey, Navy and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

100 Women's Serge Frocks

Formerly $15 to $18.50

Reduced to $12.75

Broken assortments of some of our most successful models, in tailored, braid-trimmed and tunic effects.

Women's Serge Capes

Are now in Fashion's Favor—Here is one of rare charm

$29.50

At $29.50

Although modest in price this new cape is very carefully made, and has all the grace and beauty of line of much higher priced models.

It is in coatee-front effect, with the cape skilfully shirred on deep yoke.

Developed in Fine Quality Men's Wear Serge, with deep over collar of Silk Foulard and lining of Silk Foulard. *Illustrated.*

New Belted Spring Coats for Women at $25.00

In an entirely new model, loose-belted, with smart convertible collar, and button trimmed pockets. Beautifully tailored in fine quality Poplin or Men's Wear Serge. Cannot be duplicated.

Exceptional Values

Women's Silk Poplin Skirts

At $9.75

Silk Poplin Skirts are enjoying an enviable vogue, making this special offering of unusual interest. The styles are in smart shirred top and yoke effect, with novelty pockets and belts. Sizes 24 to 36 waistbands.

We shall also offer Saturday a splendid assortment of skirts in Men's Wear Serge and Wool Poplin, with the new button trimming.

At $5.95 $7.95 $9.75

Today—A Most Unusual

Sale of Novelty Necklaces

in new and novel colorings

At 95c—Very pretty novelty necklaces, with filigree metal ornaments and connecting pieces, finished with one or two drop pendants. Great variety of colorings.

At $1.95—Rich looking novelty necklaces with bead connecting pieces and metal filigree ornaments, in all the new suit colorings.

At $2.95—Smart necklaces of novelty beads, with fancy metal links and ornaments, in French Blue, Topaz, Coral, Jade, Sapphire, Red and other colorings. One style *pictured.*

Women's Sweaters

Knit in the New Link and Link Effect

At $3.95 and $5.95

$5.95

New collarless, round collar, laced front, and roll collar styles, suitable for sports and general wear.

Knit in all wool, in Rose, Henna, Copenhagen Blue, Buff, Turquoise, Soldier Blue, Coral and Beige. One *pictured.*

Men's Walking Canes

Regularly $4, $5 and $6

Special at $2.50

The complete sample line of a well-known manufacturer. Good selection of woods, including English Ash, Maple, Rose Wood, Wanghee, Bamboo, Wachsel and Green Ebony. Sterling Silver Trimmed—some "Ivory" inlaid.

Misses' Spring Suits

Decidedly Individual Types

Very Modestly Priced

At $39.50

Styles created expressly for the youthful Miss, displaying many exclusive style treatments, inspired by Jenny, Lanvin and other famous couturiers.

Smart Blouse models, new box effects, belted suits and others in the very modish straight-line silhouette are included, with waistcoats and Gilets of Moonglow Silk or Pongee.

The Materials:

Men's Wear Serge, Snowflake burra, silvertone, wool Jersey, Scotch tweeds and Velour checks.

Youthful Frocks for Misses at $25

Simple, practical and the more dressy styles

A most exclusive collection of highly individual frocks, fashioned in a manner that would be commendable even in the highest priced gowns, of lustrous satin, figured foulard, chiffon taffeta, Georgette crepe, and serge tastefully combined with Georgette Crepe.

Trimmed with beading, embroidery, tucks, ruffles and braid. Sizes 14 to 16 years.

We have assembled a splendid collection of

Wrap-Coats and Capes for Misses

the rare beauty of which can be appreciated only by those who actually see the collection in person. Many are exact duplicates of imported models, others are original conceptions by some of America's best known designers. Fashioned of Silk Duvetyne, Evora, Crystal Cord, Silvertone, Tricotine, Poiret Twill, and Fine Serge, priced very reasonably

From $15 to $125

Girls' Smart Capes

Special

$15.75

A real girlish cape in distinctive yoke model with shirred back, vestee front, and detachable belt.

Fashioned of Navy Blue Serge, with overcollar of Satin. Sizes 12 to 16 years. *Illustrated.*

Also—for Girls 6 to 12 years — the same model Cape at $13.75.

$15.75 *$15.75*

Girls' Practical Serge Coats Special $15.75

In stunning tailored model with shirred back, new pockets, and Quaker collar. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. Sizes 6 to 10 years. *Illustrated.*

Dainty Pongee Silk Frocks For Girls at $11.75

—values that are seldom approached

Fashioned along entirely new lines, with shirred bodice, finished with frilling at neck. Skirt is in clever pleated effect. Very carefully made of soft, natural pongee. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

Traveling Troubles Are Cut In Two

by men owning a kit bag that is all that a bag should be.

A kit bag should stand wear. It should be roomy, without being bulky. It should be strong, of good leather, reinforced where reinforcing counts. It should be a constant help to a busy man and not a thing to be kicked around. A bag that looks well, despite a busy existence, has much the same effect upon one's appearance as well-pressed trousers.

Enjoying popularity just now are the

English Model Kit Bags

for men who know, made of hand-boarded cowhide with reinforced sewn-on corners, brass side lever locks, two handles and plaid lining.

Size 20. $31.75

For the Women

We are offering lightweight Cowhide Cases, of three-ply veneer box construction that will not cave in at the corners. These cases have two brass locks, are moire silk lined and have shirred pockets in top and at both ends. They come in tan and black, size 24 at $26.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Rear, 34th Street.

Insured

against being hit by the car behind, you can speed along easily—carefree. For motorists who realize that a

Mirrorscope

is necessary for the complete equipment of any car; we are offering a special sale of good quality bevelled glass in nickel, or black enamel frame with projecting arm and clamp in black enamel finish. $2.97

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th Street, Front.

A Day's Work

is over in our store at 5:30 P. M. At that time we must close, much as we dislike disappointing any tardy customer.

We feel that a moment's consideration will convince every one concerned that it is no more than fair to arrange things so that our employees may get home at night before the notorious "rush hour."

ATTENTION
Friends of the 27th Division

OFFICIAL INSIGNIA POSTER
(10 inches by 14 inches.)
Issued to Commemorate the Safe Return of the 27th Division.
This beautiful poster is a work of art in patriotic colors, and should be in every home and office window in the Empire State in honor of her brave sons. Mailed in tube, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents; 25 for $5.00.
MORGAN ASSOCIATES,
Times Building, New York.

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE of ANTIQUES
Fine old English, French and Spanish Furniture of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. Centuries, Old English Portraits and Decorative Paintings, Georgian Silver, Needlework and a unique collection of fine Sheffield Candelabra, Prints in color, Etchings, &c. Comprising the entire collection of
ROBINSON & FARR
1626 Walnut St., Philadelphia
to be sold on account of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
At the Rooms of
Augustus W. Clarke,
5 West 44th St.,
New York
On March 20, 21, 22
At 2:30 P. M.
Collection may be viewed today. Also March 17, 18 and 19.

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WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER
Author of "The Life of John Hay"
A COLLECTION of notable papers contributed by this brilliant historian and essayist during the war to many leading periodicals. Mr. Thayer gives his ideas on future international relations and other topics which have held the world's thought during the war.
"The Collapse of Russia," "The Rise of Bolshevism" and "John Hay and the Naughty World" are topics of special interest.
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Men's Oxfords
Brown Calfskin
$7.50
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PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY, at 37th St.

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on your
INCOME TAX
A penalty of not more than $1000.00 and in addition 25% of the amount of tax due, will be incurred unless your tax return is filed by SATURDAY, MARCH 15th. If your figures are not complete or if unable to secure tax forms, let us file your TENTATIVE RETURNS.
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QUICK ACTION ADVISED
PUT IT UP TO US
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Hair and its Preservation—3rd reprint.
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$2.00 each (postage extra) All bookstores
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y

Italy's Brilliant Naval Exploit.
An official account of the sinking of the Austrian superdreadnought and 40 other big features, March CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, the monthly published by The New York Times Company, news stands, 25c.—Advt.

PRESIDENT DID NOT APPOINT WILLIAMS

Secretary Glass Admits He Himself Placed Him in Office as Controller of Currency.

ILLEGAL, McFADDEN SAYS

Also Challenges Controller's Right to Continue as Member of Federal Reserve Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representatiev T. L. McFadden of Pennsylvania sent a letter tonight to Carter Glass, the Secretary of the Treasury, charging that John Skelton Williams is holding the office of Controller of the Currency illegally. He asserts that President Wilson has made no recess appointment as required by the Constitution and that the office of the Controller of the Currency expires at the end of the term of five years for which he is appointed and that unlike many other officers this official does not hold over until his successor is confirmed and qualified.

Mr. McFadden in his letter asserts that Williams is now holding office under appointment by Secretary Glass and that this is without sanction of law. Secretary Glass said tonight that he had made the appointment upon the advice of the Controller ofthe Treasury, who is the law officer of the Treasury, and other law officers, who advised him that there was every precedent for reappointing Mr. Williams without recess appointment from the President.

It was learned from the White House tonight that President Wilson had made no recess appointment in this case, despite the announcement printed in press association reports coming from New York the night the President sailed that recess appointments had been given to Mr. Williams and A. Mitchell Palmer, who failed of confirmation as the Attorney General. Recess appointments were made for Mr. Palmer, but Mr. Williams, as a hold-over officer, had not received recess appointment from the President up to tonight.

Mr. McFadden's letter to Mr. Glass reads in part:

"Prior to the expiration of Mr. Williams's term of office as Controller of the Currency the President of the United States, performing the duty imposed upon him by law, presented to the Senate of the United States the name of Mr. Williams as his appointee for this position, and hearings were had before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on a resolution which had for its purpose the abolition of the office of the Controller of the Currency, and upon which hearings the qualifications and temperament of Mr. Williams to properly perform the duties of this office and the matter of certain charges made against him in his past performance of the duties of the office were considered.

"These matters having received much notoriety and public attention, an agreement was made by which Mr. Williams's name was not to be considered at the last executive session of the United States Senate, and it was because of this agreement, and not the interjection of the filibuter, as the public has been led to believe, that the confirmation failed.

"It is within the authority of the President of the United States to make a recess appointment, but this he has not seen fit to do and evidently upon good and sufficient reasons. The question naturally arises why the Secretary of the Treasury assumed the authority to make such appointment, in view of the fact that the United States Senate, for reasons undisclosed, refused to confirm and the President, in view of the, failure of the Senate to confirm, and the widespread publicity attendant, and additional reasons looking to the unfitness of this man for public office, which were undoubtedly well known to him and supposedly to you, refused to make a recess appointment, as he has the undoubted right to do.

"The further question naturally arises as to whether your conduct in making this appointment was actuated by an understanding and agreement with the President or with Mr. Williams, or whether you are arbitrarily making the appointment in opposition with the President's wishes and in accordance with Mr. Williams's desires, implied from the refusal of the President to make the recess appointment. Of course the conclusion irresistibly follows that such course of conduct is violative of express law.

"Equally vital, important, and pertinent is the further inquiry as to the right of Mr. Williams to continue to sit as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve act creating this board named the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency as ex-officio members. Mr. Williams, therefore, sat during his term of office as Controller of the Currency on the Federal Reserve Board, and, as I understand, continues to act in such board. His term as Controller of the Currency having expired on Feb. 2, 1919, and he being no longer the person designated by the Federal Reserve act to sit as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, his right to exercise such duties, together with the right to receive $7,000 per year, in addition to the $5,000 per year he receives as Controller of the Currency, by that fact ceased and terminated."

"Sleeping Sickness" in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A case that has attracted wide attention from physicians and may be the first authenticated case of so-called "sleeping sickness" in Washington was discovered this morning. Mrs. Fifi Zoliotis, a young Greek woman, born in Constantinople twenty-four years ago and recently married in this city, lies at Georgetown University Hospital in a coma, opening her eyes only at intervals when food is given her.

CHAMPIONS CUBA IN WAR.

Interior Secretary Denies Existence of German U-Boat Base.

HAVANA, March 13.—Denial that a German submarine base was maintained on the coast of Cuba and that Cuba was a hotbed of German propaganda was made tonight by Juan Montalvo, Secretary of the Interior, in a statement in answer to a speech made in New York recently by Maximilian Toch, a camofleur employed by the American Government.

"Havana newspapers on Saturday, March 8," said the Secretary's statement, "contained the remarks of a Mr. Toch, who is said to have spoken with the consent of the Secretary of the American Navy, to the effect that the United States naval authorities believed that a German secret base existed on the north coast of Cuba and that Cuba was practically one big nest of German spies, more of whom were to be found in this country than in the United States itself." He added that rich German firms in Havana were notoriously aiding the Central Powers.

"In the matter of a German naval base in Cuba, it has been established that no foundation for the assumption exists. The Cuban Navy, although small in comparison to the American Navy, was put under the guidance and virtually at the disposal of the American Nevy Department for the purpose of lending as efficient a service as possible in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. As for the reported nest of German spies, the American Intelligence Service, both of the naval and Post Office Departments, can best testify concerning the sincerity and efficiency of the co-operation given by the Cuban Intelligence Service during the course of the war."

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT NEAR, SAYS DANIELS

Now "Almost in Sight"—Navy Aims to Lead in Aviation Development.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Definite plans for extensive experimental work with aircraft are being worked out by the Navy General Board. In their conferences abroad with officials of the British, French, and Italian admiralties, Secretary Daniels and his three chief technical advisers will give particular attention to aircraft development. Congress later will be asked to make a special appropriation for the necessary experimental work.

Mr. Daniels confirmed this outline of the Navy's plans before he left today for New York on his way to France. He will be joined tomorrow aboard the U. S. S. Leviathan by Rear Admirals Robert S. Griffin, Chief Engineer; David W. Taylor, Chief Constructor, and Ralph Earle, Chief of Ordnance, who will make the trip with him.

The Secretary expects to return by May 1, after visiting Paris, London, and Rome. The three Admirals will confer with European experts in their own lines and visit shops and dockyards where guns, engines, and warcraft are under construction.

"It is our purpose in the navy to keep not only abreast of aviation in the future,' Secretary Daniels said, "but to yead the way in the development of this new art. Under the whip and spur of conditions much was accomplished here. The Liberty motor is the most striking instance. It is still unrivaled in its own field—that of a high-power aircrafe motor suitable for rapid production in quantity. That was our war problem—production—and we solved it."

"Now, however, with the stress of war behind us, our problem is to advance the science of air navigation, to explore every avenue of possible development, to build better, faster, safer aircraft from yeaf to year as we build better ships for the navy."

The subject of aircraft development was reviewed by the General Board this week with the three Admirals who are accompanying Secretary Daniels. Information and suggestions arising from the trip will be cabled back to the board in order that the formulation of plans and estimates can go ahead here without delay.

In this connection Mr. Daniels said:

"When Congress reconvenes we shall have a very definite project for aviation experiments to present. It will require appropriations, for which I intend to ask. I am confident that we shall find Congress wholly sympathetic with our desire.

"Already we are working toward the first transatlantic flight. That event is now almost in sight. The flight was ordered because it was a logical step in aircraft development."

PUTS OFF I. W. W. TRIAL.

Judge Continues Case Till September to Study Demurrer.

WICHITA, Kan., March 14.—The cases of thirty-two alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World, on trial in the Federal Court, were continued this afternoon to the September term of court. Judge John C. Pollock stated that he would require considerable time to pass upon the defendants' demurrer and motion to quash the indictments against the accused men.

The defendants' demurrer is based largely on technical points, many said to be new. The main point was that the charges did not fix the place of the alleged conspiracies. Others were that the Government unlawfully raided the offices of the accused and captured letters and documents which it intended to use against them. This, the defendants asserted, was equivalent to requiring the accused men to testify against themselves. They attacked also the constitutionality of the Selective Service law, with which they are alleged to have attempted to interfere.

"I don't want anyone to get the idea that the continuance of the I. W. W. case means its abandonment by the Government," said District Attorney Robertson this afternoon. "It simply means renewed energy for us. The defendants will be prosecuted, no matter how long it takes."

WOULD JOIN DEBS IN JAIL.

Cleveland Audience of John Reed Swears It Unless He Is Freed.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Practically everybody who could crowd into a local theatre to hear an address by John Reed, Socialist editor, of New York, stood with upraised hands last night and swore that "either Gene Debs would get out of jail or we would all get in."

Debs was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by a Federal jury here for violation of the espionage law.

Deadlock in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, March 14.—Members of the Argentine Cabinet who have been endeavoring to settle the strike of port workers here announced today that their efforts had failed. Both sides, the announcement said, had refused the proffered arbitration.

NOT SATISFIED WITH KLOTZ.

French Deputies Complain of Indefiniteness of Financial Statement.

PARIS, March 14.—An analysis of the vote which closed yesterday's financial debate in the Chamber of Deputies shows that 146 Deputies abstained from voting, which is interpreted as making the dissatisfaction of a large part of the House at the indefiniteness of Finance Minister Klotz's statement.

A report was current late last night that M. Klotz, in consequence of what he felt amounted to a vote of censure, intended to resign, but this report appears unfounded.

It is pointed out in political circles that the Finance Minister was embarrassed by the fact that he was acting in the double capacity of Cabinet Minister and Peace Conference delegate and so felt obliged to confine himself to generalities on many points, regarding which the Chamber desired specific information, such points being still under consideration by the Peace Conference.

Italy Gets $16,500,000 More.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Italy's loans from the United States were increased today to $1,421,500,000 by a new credit of $16,500,000. This made total credits for all Allies $8,857,157,000.

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STEADY JOBS AT HIGH WAGES

Men who want work as motormen and conductors can secure steady jobs at high wages on Public Service Railway.

In addition to the regular wage rate now in effect, the company will pay, during present emergency conditions, a bonus of $5.00 per day.

Wages now paid are 41 cents an hour for first three months; 43 cents an hour for next nine months, and 45 cents an hour after the first year, with time-and-a-half for overtime.

This means that each worker can earn, during present emergency conditions, at least $9.00 per day.

This bonus will be paid to all trainmen (men or women) now operating the cars in service; to all motormen and conductor employes of the company who return to their jobs at once, and to all bona-fide applicants for work who are accepted as PERMANENT EMPLOYES.

This Offer Does Not Apply to Professional Strikebreakers

The company will not employ professional strikebreakers, but it will make every legitimate effort to fill its ranks of trainmen with permanent employes so that it can operate its full schedule of cars.

Furthermore, every trainman now working, and every one given employment, can count upon permanent jobs, as the company will engage only those who want steady work, and will protect all employes in their position in the days to come.

Applications for employment will be received at Public Service Offices and Public Service car houses in Newark, Jersey City, West Hoboken, Edgewater, Englewood, Hackensack, Rutherford, Paterson, Passaic, Orange, Montclair, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Dunellen, Somerville, New Brunswick, Milltown, and Perth Amboy; all in New Jersey.

Public Service Railway Company

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

March SALE of BOOKS

3 Volume Set of H. Rider Haggard, $1.50 a Set
Bound in Cloth. Good clear type. Library size. Set consists of "She"—"Cleopatra"—"Dawn"—"Allan Quatermain"—"King Solomon's Mines."

Complete Works William Shakespeare, $5.95 a Set
Handy Edition, illustrated with steel engravings. 13 beautiful Volumes bound in Cloth with Gilt Top.

The Science History of the Universe, $3.95
Ten Volumes with 700 Illustrations. Bound in Cloth with Full Gold Back. The Set includes Astronomy, Geology, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Anthropology, Mathematics, Philosophy and Arts and Letters.

9 Volume Set of Stevenson, $3.95 a Set
Stevenson's Most Famous Novels, Short Stories, Essays and Verse, bound in Red Cloth and printed on fine, heavy paper.

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Volumes which contain many of the Master's Best Stories, substantially bound in Half-Buckram Binding, with Marble Sides.

10 Volume Set of Kipling $4.95 a Set
Library edition, printed on good paper and bound in Cloth. Among the titles included are "The Light That Failed"—"Plain Tales from the Hills"—"Poems, Ballads and Other Verses."

Shively's Complete Course in Salesmanship
4 Volumes—$3.75 Set

The Complete Housekeeper
Sale Price 59c
Tells you how to serve balanced rations that will give your family the right amount of nutrition. How to have better meals for less money.

Interesting Fiction
Not reprints, but original editions. All fresh, new books.
Sale Price 35c Each—3 for $1.00
Lot includes such authors as Will Irwin, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, George Randolph Chester, and Richard Washburn Child.

"Cut Outs" for Children
10c and 25c Each
This very busy young lady is spending a rainy afternoon in the nicest possible way—"cutting pictures"—as you see. The Book Department is showing new "Cut Outs" lovely enough to thrill any small girl or boy.

For Tiny Girls—Are sets of beautiful Paper Dolls, each set consisting of 3 Dolls, 6 Costumes and 6 Hats in full colors, 25c a Set

For Boys—Are Miniature Camps patterned after a U. S. Cantonment, with 50 pieces to be fitted on a ground 14x18 inches in size. Nicely boxed, 10c Each

Also a Miniature Aeroplane and a Miniature U. S. Tank, nicely boxed. 10c Each

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MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

MEN'S SPRING SUITS
at $28.50

make a special offering for to-day (Saturday) which should arrest the attention of every careful purchaser.

The values are exceptional, and the opportunity to prepare for the season at its inception and at the same time to effect a distinct saving is a noteworthy one.

The collection includes a variety of smart and serviceable mixtures in Spring shades.

(Men's Clothing Department, SIXTH FLOOR)

KOREANS STILL FIGHTING JAPANESE

Bloodshed on Both Sides Occurs as Independence Riots Spread Over Country.

40,000 ARRESTS REPORTED

Missionaries Deny Accusation That They Have Instigated or Encouraged the Outbreaks.

OSAKA, Japan, March 14, (Associated Press.)—Disturbances continue in the provinces of Korea, and are resulting in bloodshed on both sides, according to advices received here. Eighty-five localities have been affected by the riots.

Some of the Japanese say missionaries hav encouraged or even instigated the riots. The leading missionary at Seoul, however, has refuted the accusation that the missionaries inspired the unrest, declaring that none of them knew that trouble was brewing.

Isaburo Yamagata, Deputy Resident General of Korea, is quoted as saying that the chief cause of the turmoil has been an erroneous conception of self-determination. M. Yamagata added that as a result of the disturbances the Government had discovered a flaw in the administration of Korea which would be rectified.

PEKING, March 13 (Associated Press.)—The leaders of the Korean independence movement have arrived in Peking and declare that the movement is a national one, with 3,000,000 adherents, including the Christians, Buddhists, Heaven Worshippers, and nearly all the students. The leaders say they do not countenance force in obtaining their aims, but are relying upon appeals to the generosity of the Western nations.

The independent leaders declare there is widespread unrest in Korea, that 40,000 persons already have been arrested, and that Japanese statements to the contrary are not true. They report several instances of Japanese mistreatment. In one instance a girl who participated in a Korean independence demonstration was holding a manifesto in one hand when Japanese soldiers cut off the hand with a sword. She raised the other hand, the Koreans said, and it was also cut off. Korean prisoners are tortured in Japanese prisons, it is declared.

The leaders assert that the Korean independence movement is affecting the entire Orient, and express the belief that the Peace Conference cannot ignore it.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The State Department this afternoon made public a statement relative to the recent disturbances in Korea. It reads in part:

"A telegram received by the department reports that on March 12 the street demonstrations had practically ceased at Seoul and elsewhere and that it was officially announced that only 15 per cent. of the active participants were Christians; that the principal leaders were members of a new political religious society, and that foreign missionaries were not connected with the movement. The object of the demonstration is stated to have been to obtain freedom of speech, right of petition, and use of the Korean language in schools, and the correction of other grievances."

DOG SCANDALIZED GERMANS

Record Shows Belgian Owner Was Fined for Animal's Tricks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A queer instance of kultur and justice was disclosed today by the Belgian Official Information Service when it made public the text of a decision rendered by a German court while Germany was in occupation of Belgium against the owner of a dog who was found guilty of being disrespectful to the German authorities and thus damaging their prestige.

The dog was kept at the German Kommandatur three weeks, and upon payment of a fine was returned to its owner by a German soldier. The document given out by the Belgian Information Service was dated July 4, 1917, and reads:

"Henri Smets, a Belgian citizen, a hotelkeeper, was fined 200 marks, according to the imperial decree on measures, to be taken against foreigners in case of war, under the date of Dec. 28, 1899, Act 18, Section 21.

"The dog which was confiscated is to be set free.

"In case the fine is not paid the accused shall serve one day in prison for each 10 marks not paid.

"The accused owns a fox terrier which is trained as follows:

"The accused says to the dog: 'What will the Germans have to do when the war is over?'

"The dog lies down flat, stretches out his paws and crawls on his belly till he reaches his master, wagging his tail and making supplicating motions with his front paws.

"Again, if the accused throws a bit of bread to the dog and says: 'That comes from Germans,' the dog looks at it with disfavor, makes no move to take it, doesn't attempt to eat it. As soon, however, as the accused says, 'Now you may take the bread,' the dog eats it. And if, finally, the accused says, 'Go to the Reichstag,' the dog runs off rapidly.

"On Sunday, May 13, about twenty persons were present at the house of the accused. They were all seated on the terrace. The accused was in the company of three customers. The accused had the dog go through the tricks described above for the benefit of the three customers, and when the Belgians saw what the dog was doing they began to laugh.

"The effect of this behavior is damaging to the dignity of and productive of a lack or respect for the Germans, which the German power cannot put up with.

"The fine must be paid within ten days to the official cashier.

"HURT, Governor.

"Dr. Bohm, Chairman of the Inquiry."

LINERS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Shipping Board Building 22 Equal to Any Transatlantic Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—At a conference of the Pan American Union here today, Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announced that the Government was building twenty-two ships, combined cargo and passenger carriers, of 12,000 tons each, which were to be used in the establishment of a regular schedule between American and South American ports. He expressed the belief that it was within the range of possibility that the wireless telephone would be used in the not distant future as another link in bringing the nations into closer commercial relations.

Extensive plans are being made by the Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce for largely increased trade relations with the South American countries. It is the belief of the Shipping Board that a big impetus will be given to this program by the establishment of passenger lines, with regular schedules, to and from the more important South American ports, a step which, it is felt, would result in interesting American investors in South American fields which have not been developed extensively.

"Direct communication by both freight and passenger steamers," said Hurley, "must be established at the earliest possible moment with Buenaventura, Guayaquil, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio, and La Guayra. We are now building twenty-two twelve-thousand-ton passenger and cargo ships for this trade and the accommodations on these ships will be as fine as on any trans-Atlantic liner. On these vessels every room will be equipped with two beds and a bath. These ships will make weekly trips to the ports of Central and South America and they will fly the American flag."

Saturday Luncheon in the Gimbel Restaurant

Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter, .50c
Broiled Oysters, Asparagus Vinaigrette, Bread and Butter, 50c
Scallops au Gratin, Mixed Salad, Russian Dressing, Bread and Butter, 60c
Veal Cutlet, Tomato Sauce, Spaghetti, Bread and Butter, 60c
Baked Shad, Vegetable Salad, Parsley Potatoes, Bread and Butter, 70c
Chicken Cutlet, Cream Sauce, Fruit Salad, Bread and Butter, 60c
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Jelly, Peas, Candied Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter, $1.00

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Men's and Young Men's Suits
at $29.50
As Though You Dictated Your Own Price.

Thank Gimbel Three-Store Buying influences for a lowered price in a rising market—just as the season opens.

New models, suitable for Spring and Summer. Well tailored in a variety of fabrics and enough variety of patterns to suit most tastes. Plain blues, grays, browns, striped worsteds, mostly in dark shades—all sizes.

Sale—Winter Overcoats

$25, Now $18.50
$35-$37.50, Now $29.50
$45-$50.00, Now $37.50
$50-$75.00, Now $48.50
$85-$125, Now $62.50

Separate Trousers
$5, Now $3.95
$7.50, Now $5.75
$10 and $12, Now $8.50

Men's Hats, $3
Soft Hats and Derbies, New Spring Styles
Not since 1914 have such hats sold for so little.

These hats are getting the best advertising in the world—the recommendation of customers who bought them. That is why this sale is bringing more people to our Hat Store each day.

GIMBELS—HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Military Clothing
½ Price Sale

Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.
Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$55.00 Now $27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$70.00 Now $35.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$60.00 Now $30.00
Officers' Serge Suits.....$55.00 Now $27.50

Officers' Trench Coats $50.00 Now $25.00
Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.

Belted Trench Model Raincoats
Were $22.50 Now $11.25
Guaranteed Water Proof.

Officers' Raincoats..$40.00 Now $20.00
Raincoats.....$30.00 Now $15.00
Raincoats.....$35.00 Now $17.50
Officers' Raincoats....$22.50 Now $11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black).....$30.00 Now $15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees..$6.00 Now $3.00

Wool Army Shirts..$7.50 Now $3.75
Wool Army Shirts..$8.00 Now $4.00
Wool Army Shirts..$9.00 Now $4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts..$5.50 Now $2.75
Silk Khaki Shirts..$10.00 Now $5.00

Officers' Garrison Caps. $6.00 Now $3.00
Leather Belted Coats...$100.00 Now $50.00
Leather Belted Coats...$80.00 Now $40.00
Leather Belted Coats...$75.00 Now $37.50

Leather Belted Coats...$50.00 Now $25.00
Leather Lined Coats....$60.00 Now $30.00
Leather Lined Coats....$55.00 Now $27.50
Leather Lined Coats....$30.00 Now $15.00

No C. O. D.'s GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor No Returns

Stern Brothers

West 42d Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43d Street

FORMAL SPRING OPENING
Women's Trimmed and Untrimmed
MILLINERY
On the Third Floor, To-day

IN this new and very spacious section will be found a choice assortment of charming types of both Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for Spring, together with garlands of Flowers, Wings, Feathers and many Parisian novelties for trimmings.

An Important Introductory Offering:

Trimmed Hats
Extensive assortments of exclusive models, variously and harmoniously trimmed,
Special $10.50

Untrimmed Hats
Of Lisere in new colors and shapes, including the now popular Mitzi sailors,
Special $2.45

Sport Hats
Made of plaited straw in the favorite shades for Spring and Summer,
Special $2.95

Flower Wreaths
Artistic novelties in Fruits and Buds in pretty pastel shades,
75c to 1.98

Ostrich Plumes in black and fashionable Spring colors, at 98c, 1.35, 1.95

Of Special Interest Is the Display of
MISSES' TAILORED HATS
Chic, youthful shapes in simple and dressy models, also piquant types for sports wear, at moderate prices.

Gimbel Brothers
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To-day, Saturday
PRESENT
in the
Gimbel-Paris Millinery Salons
at $12.75

An Unsurpassed Collection of Fashionable Millinery

The style-successes of the new season in over three hundred individual phases. Style, workmanship and quality supreme—reaching the Gimbel high standard.

Among the interesting varieties will be seen a poke crowned with poppies and green foliage; a short-back mushroom wreathed in field flowers; a drooping canotier of lisere and horsehair, trimmed with old blue velvet; hats of black lisere faced in gray or rose straw.

The Gimbel-Paris Millinery Salon—Third Floor.

Best & Co.
Fifth Ave., at 35th St.
Est. 1879

Special Today
The New Tuxedo Tailleur for Women 39.50

The Tuxedo is gaining in popularity every day, and the model that is sketched is of special interest, because of its excellent tailoring and its proportionately small price. It is of navy men's wear serge and the narrow line of vest that shows is of white striped silk. The skirt is long, narrow and plain, with two pockets.

Also
Special—39.50

An unusually interesting group of mixture suits in new sport types.

Third Floor.

You Never Pay More at Best's

RUSSEK'S
FIFTH AVENUE
NUMBER THREE SIXTY-TWO
Between 34th and 35th Streets

Sale

Clearance of all FUR TRIMMED COATS
$15 Formerly to $40
$29.50 Formerly to $75

No Approvals, Alterations or Exchanges.

Stern Brothers
West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

Books on the War

Various phases of America's part in the great world drama, interestingly told by the following writers:

And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight—By Floyd Gibbons,.....at $2.00
With the Help of God and a Few Marines—By Brigadier-General A. W. Catlin,.....at $1.50
Living Bayonets—A Record of the Last Push—By Coningsby Dawson,.....at $1.25
America in France—By Frederick Palmer,....at $2.00
The Glory of the Coming—By Irvin S. Cobb, at $1.75

The Humorous Side of War

The Real Dope—By Ring W. Larned,.....at $1.25
Biltmore Oswald—By J. Thorne Smith,.....at 75c
Too Fat to Fight—By Rex Beach,.....at 60c
Dere Mable—Love Letters of a Rookie—E. Streeter 75c
That's Me All Over, Mable—By E. Streeter, at 75c
Dere Bill—Mable's Love Letters to Her Rookie—By Florence E. Summers,.....at 75c

A Short History and Illustrated Roster of the 27th Division
In three parts, comprising the 105th, 106th and 108th U. S. Infantry; EACH PART $2.50

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Some of the Bargains

Krakauer Upright	$55
Stroup Upright	110
Huntington Upright, mahogany	185
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Armstrong Upright, mahogany	325
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Walters Player Piano, as new	395
Chickering Baby Grand	410
Primatone Player, oak	425
Knabe Colonial Upright	440
Stanley Player, mahogany	460
Armstrong Baby Grand	465
Knabe Upright, Sheraton Art	525
Hardman Autotone Player	585
Haines Bros. De Luxe Player	590
Steinway Vertegrand Upright	595
Knabe Baby Grand, mahogany	645
Fischer Baby Grand, as new	660
Chickering Miniature Grand	695
Knabe Mignon Grand	710
Knabe Upright Louis XV	725
Behring Baby Grand Player	780
Knabe Angelus Player, mah'y	795
Steinway Pianola, as new	845
Knabe De Luxe Player, mission	910
Knabe Grand, Louis XVI	975
Knabe Baby Grand, Sheraton	1025
Knabe Mignon Player Grand	1150

All Bear Full KNABE Guarantee.

Liberal Allowance for Your Piano. Terms to Suit You.

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Scratching is dangerous, stop it with Resinol

Every time you scratch that itching skin you make it worse. The intense desire to scratch skin disorders or ailments, may be instantly relieved when Resinol Ointment is applied to the affected parts.

It is advisable in most cases to thoroughly cleanse the inflamed spot with Resinol Soap and warm water. This accelerates the healing action of the ointment, and consequently quicker and better results are derived.

For sale by all druggists. For free trial write Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

The Whitest White Shirt! John David White Oxford, $2.75 The Garment

THERE are White Shirts and White Shirts, but the "whitest" White Shirt in square wear and full value is my White Oxford at $2.75. Creamy-white, stay-white, close-woven basket-weave cloth of finest Egyptian combed cotton yarn.

Launders lustrous and fluffy with a silky sheen; tailored as sprucely as an evening coat; clear ocean pearl buttons; all sizes and sleeve lengths. No two ways about the quality, but there are two ways about the model:

Either with soft or starched neckband and with turn-over French cuffs, or with smart attached turn-over collar and my single 2-button sports cuffs.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ISHII LOOKS TO END OF RACE PREJUDICE

Japanese Ambassador Pleads for Action by League on That Point.

CALLS ISSUE ECONOMIC

Tells Japan Society Covenant Would Be Incomplete Without Clause Ending Discrimination.

A plea for the inclusion in the proposed covenant of the League of Nations of a provision to eliminate race discrimination was made last night by Viscount K. Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador to this country, at the dinner of the Japan Society, held in the Hotel Astor. The Ambassador and his wife were the guests at the annual dinner of the society.

Viscount Ishii said that any such article in the constitution of the League of Nations would not cause Japan to abandon her policy of restricting emigration to this country so that a problem of foreign labor might be given to this country for solution. He pointed out that in the treaty with this country it was stipulated that Japanese should have the right to enter and live in this country, but that Japan chose to wait the "gradual process of evolution" to settle to the satisfaction of both nations all the difficulties attending emigration of Japanese.

"This fixed policy of Japan as abundantly attested by her past record will, I hope, disarm any alarmistic and unwarranted view pointing to the probability of Japan's taking advantage of the coveted article in the League constitution against racial discrimination with the consequent relaxation of her policy of emigration restrictions," Viscount Ishii continued. "I have no hesitation to state that nothing will be further from Japan's thought than hastily to force the issue of labor questions in the event that the League covenant is modified in accordance with her desire, that is, upon a new article being inserted in the covenant against racial discrimination."

Speaks of Friendship.

The Ambassador spoke of the friendship of Japan and America and said that, despite all German attempts to cause unfriendly relations, it was more cordial and sincere than ever.

"Race prejudice has been a fruitful source of discontent and uneasiness among nations in the past," he declared, "and promises to be an increasingly disturbing element for the peace of the future unless a proper remedy be brought about at this opportune moment. If the foremost object of the great conference now sitting in Paris is to establish a solid and permanent peace on earth, nothing would more effectively contribute to the attainment of this object than the timely elimination of this cause of international discord.

"In this world war the Asiatics have fought side by side with the Anglo-Saxons, Latins, and Slavs, against the common foe, the Teutons, Turks, and Bulgars. The single and unmingled object of the war was the maintenance of international justice and the establishment of durable peace. No consideration of racial feeling entered in the supreme decision for the sacrifices of blood and treasure on the part of any of the allied or associated powers. And now when this war for international justice is about to come to its happy termination, and when the world League for permanent peace is being contrived, why should this question of race prejudice, race discrimination, and race humiliation alone be left unremedied?

"When restrictions or prohibition of discriminatory treatment against chattels and commodities are being adequately provided for, why should this unjust and unjustifiable discrimination against persons be allowed to remain untouched? An idea, however good, loses most of its value if only half executed. The constitution for a League of Nations, for which the eminent representatives of international justice and peace are now working in Paris with their untiring energy, would not be worthy of the great world conference, if it omitted the necessary provision for the remedy of this conspicuous injustice arising out of the race prejudice.

Calls Question Economical.

"It may be added in order to avoid possible misunderstanding that this question of straightening out the existing injustice of racial discrimination should be considered independently of the question of labor or immigration. The one is principally economical in its nature, while the other is essentially a question of sentiment, of legitimate pride and self-respect.

"If any one is afraid that a stipulation introduced in the League covenant for the prohibition of any discriminate treatment on account of racial differences will necessarily bring about labor difficulties or economic troubles, that man has singularly overlooked the actual facts of international intercourse. The existing treaty between Japan and the United States guarantees to the people of Japan the right of freely entering and residing in this country. In spite of this express treaty stipulation my Government invariably stick to their policy of strict restriction upon the emigration of their countrymen into the United States.

"The Japanese Government and people understand that the labor question in America constitutes an exceptional circumstance which even a solemn treaty can not stipulate away in a sweeping manner. While, therefore, they must not be expected to be contented with the situation, you can depend upon the wise patience of the Japanese nation, who calmly, though anxiously, wait the time when by gradual process of evolution this difficult matter will be finally cured and settled to the mutual satisfaction of the two countries. Meantime Japan in her faithful adherence to the spirit of what is called gentlemen's agreement will continue in her policy of strict and self-imposed restriction in this delicate matter of labor emigration notwithstanding her treaty rights."

In his speech in support of the League of Nations, George W. Wickersham, the toastmaster, said that the part this country had taken in the overthrow of the German autocracy put upon her a solemn obligation to aid in restoring order in the world. He spoke of the failure of the Bolshevist movement in Russia, saying that it was founded upon "the base human passions of envy, greed, and class hatred."

"Against the spread of such destructive agencies the world must be organized," he continued, "and the backbone of the organization must be this great American Republic. Such an organization is provided for in the proposed constitution or covenant of the League of Nations. That document is not perfect. It should be amended in several particulars. Doubtless it will be so amended. It has the merit of simplicity of conception and structure. If there is to be a League its constitution hardly could contain less than does that document. It contains provisions for growth."

PRINTERS HONOR FIGHTERS.

Apprentices Give Ball for Students Returning from War.

The School for Printers' Apprentices of New York, conducted jointly by Typographical Union No. 6 ("Big Six.") the employing printers, and the Hudson Guild, gave a ball and reception last night at Palm Garden. The festival, the fifth annual celebration of its kind, was given in honor of the 176 returning soldiers and sailors of the school.

Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, and Chairman of the State Reconstruction Committee, who addressed the reception guests, welcomed the returning fighting men. After expressing the belief that the League of Nations would be a success, he said that the country needs the help of the people as much now to bring about universal peace as it did when the people were asked to defend the country when it was imperiled.

FIRST TAX RETURNS MAY BE A BILLION

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

far in all the offices. At the Custom House twenty sacks of mail came in during the day, each crammed to capacity with returns and checks. In addition to these, probably 6,000 persons took their places in the long lines which wound slowly past the clerks detailed to assist in the various parts of the process. One Princeton classmate of Mr. Edwards dropped in, shook hands with the Collector, and departed after casually leaving a check for $1,500,000. Mr. Edwards had almost the only laugh of a busy day when the Vice President of a big downtown trust company telephoned that a client had mailed a large check in which a mistake of several thousands had been made. He asked Mr. Edwards kindly to "step out and get it."

The Collector explained that it would be about as simple for him to trace a given check at that moment as it would be to find a man who was complaining that the Government's tax rates were too low. "Anything the Government gets its hands on," he added, "is its property, and only through a routine process of recovery can the erring taxpayer get anything back."

It was pointed out yesterday that a recent decision of the Treasury grants an extension of time until May 15 for the filing of fiduciary returns on form 1041. This decision is not to be construed as relieving taxpayers from filing returns which serve as a basis for assessment, though the person making the return is not taxable thereon, nor as relieving beneficiaries from including in their personal returns their distributive share of the income accruing to the trust or estate, whether distributed or not.

In another final attempt to clear up uncertainties as to deductions of charitable contributions, this official explanation was made yesterday:

"Contributions which may be deducted in computing the net income of an individual taxpayer include not only donations to incorporated institutions but those given to similar associations which are not incorporated. Contributions to War Chest funds, War Camp Community funds, and similar funds, raised solely for organizations supporting and furthering war relief, are likewise deductible incomes on personal returns within the limit named in the law.

"All gifts and donations to churches are deductible, it being held by the Internal Revenue Bureau that every church constitutes a religious corporation or association for the purpose of this deduction. Donations to missionary funds, church building funds, or for church activities, which are intended for the furtherance of church work, constitute deductible items.

"There can be no departure from the restrictions defined in the law, that the deductibility is limited to contributions to institutions, no part of the earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, and that the total deduction may not exceed 15 per cent. of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this deduction. Individual members of a partnership may include in the deduction for contributions their proportionate shares of such donations made by the partnership. In each case, however, the limitations defined in the law must be observed."

Advisory Tax Board Named.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The personnel of the new Advisory Tax Board, authorized under the revenue legislation to aid in the determination of disputes over the application of various provisions, was announced today by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The board will include Dr. T. S. Adams, Professor of Political Economy of Yale University, a former member of the Wisconsin Tax Commission and one of the treasury experts who did much of the work of preparing the present revenue law, chairman; J. E. Sterrett of New York, certified public accountant and a former president of the American Institute of Accountants; Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N. C., engineer, contractor, and cotton manufacturer and a former president of the National Association of American Cotton Manufacturers; L. F. Speer, former Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Income Tax Division; Fred T. Field of Boston, expert tax lawyer and former Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts.

Tax Dispute In Highest Court.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Supreme Court is to determine whether stock dividends are subject to Federal income tax under the 1916 Income Tax act. Appeals from Federal Court decrees in New York, which held that such dividends were not taxable, were filed today by the Government. Owing to the importance of the case the Attorney General will ask the court to expedite its consideration. The suit is a friendly proceeding instituted by Mrs. Myrtle H. Macomber, a stockholder in the Standard Oil Company of California, to recover tax paid on a stock dividend of 1,100 shares.

ATENAS AND SUWANEE HERE

Lieut. Col. Breckinridge, Ex-Assistant War Secretary, Arrives.

The steamship Atenas reached her pier yesterday from Bordeaux with 21 officers of the headquarters of the 40th Division. Later the transport Suwanee, which left St. Nazaire on Feb. 28, came in and anchored off Bay Ridge. She brought 147 officers and men and they were taken to Hoboken on a tug and then to Camp Mills.

Among those who got home in the Atenas was Lieut. Col. Henry S. Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War. He served five months on the Flanders front as a Major, was transferred to the General Staff College, and after a period of intensive training was placed on the General Staff of the Fifth Army.

Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Bowan of Frankfort, Ky., was one of the few aviation officers in the regular army at the start of the war and for the last eighteen months has been in command of the day bombing squadrons on the western front. He is one of the five officers in the army entitled to wear the military star bestowed for three years' service in the Aero Division.

He returned unwounded in spite of the fact that he was with the bombers continually and took part in numerous engagements. Colonel Breckinridge said his record was considered remarkable and he was looked upon in France as having a charmed life.

Lieutenant Sterling Tomkins of 709 Park Avenue, who has been in France a year as an instructor in aerial gunnery at St. Jeande, also returned on the Suwanee.

Florida Negro Burned by a Mob.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 14.—Bud Johnson, a negro, was taken from county officers near Castleberry today and burned to death by a mob. Johnson had confessed, the officers said, to attacking a white woman.

DENIES PASTOR'S CHARGE.

Army Officer Calls Story Tobacco Was Doped "Ridiculous."

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., March 14.—Cigarettes supplied to American soldiers were so full of "dope" that men on the firing line who were unable to smoke for an hour became "so shaken that they could not hold their guns and had to be taken out," Dr. Clarence True Wilson, head of the Methodist Temperance and Moral Board, declared in an address to the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here last night.

Dr. Wilson charged that the "Tobacco Trust" had taken advantage of war times and the patriotism of Americans to foist upon them cigarettes so full of opiates as to cause the user to become a drug addict. Dr. Wilson said that one of his friends, a minister in Y. M. C. A. work in France, had been compelled to hold lighted cigarettes in his mouth to give soldiers as they came from the battle line, unnerved because they had not had cigarettes.

"As a result of this duty, my friend himself is now a drug addict, smoking thirty and thirty-five a day," Dr. Wilson added.

"Absolutely ridiculous," was the comment made by Lieut. Col. Edward R. Maloney, Division Sanitary Inspector, and formerly Chief Surgeon, with the 27th Division in France, on the allegations made by Dr. Wilson regarding the opiates in cigarettes supplied to the men in the fighting line.

"The story is too ridiculous to merit any serious reply," said Colonel Maloney. "I do not understand how such a statement could be made. The cigarettes the men smoked in France were simply the well-known American brands made by manufacturers who have been supplying the American smokers with cigarettes for years. The army surgeons certainly would have discovered any opiates, if there were any, but I can assure you the whole story is unqualifiedly false."

ACQUIT GERMAN EDITOR.

Head of Cleveland Paper Not Guilty of Garbling War Dispatches.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Richard Brenne, editor of the Wächter and Anzeiger, Cleveland German language daily newspaper, on trial in the Federal court since Tuesday, charged with garbling war news dispatches concerning American troops in France, was freed in Federal court today. Assistant District Attorney Kavanagh asked for a nolle, saying that the evidence showed little ground for prosecution, but Judge Killits instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal.

Small Demand for Ginseng.

The uncertain promise of ginseng, which lured a good many Americans away from profitable but less speculative farming a few years ago is illustrated by the report of our Consul General at Hongkong to the Department of Commerce. Although arrivals from the United States and Korea have been below normal and high exchange for silver might have been expected to stimulate import and increased prices, precisely the reverse of that took place. China, whether because of its unsettled state or because it is awakening to the fact that ginseng is a discredited drug, has almost ceased to buy. The price is not only the lowest in many years, but it has reached a level which excludes profit to the grower.—Oregonian.

SALVAGE WORK IN FRANCE.

Value of Work Done for Army in November Alone $12,334,309.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The value of the work done by the Salvage Service of the American Army in France for November, 1918, is given as $12,334,309 in a report received at the War Department. The Salvage Service has in active operation four depots, twenty shops, sixty-six laundries, of which thirty-five are mobile, and twenty-seven disinfecters. The value of the output of shops and depots is given as $8,072,042, including the laundering of more than 6,000,000 articles and the repairing, packing, and making ready for reissue of 3,374,000 articles.

Of all the items received for renovation and repair the aggregate percentage of recovery was 91 per cent., the remaining 9 per cent. being utilized as raw material for repair work. The output of repaired shoes was 270,356 pairs. The value of property recoveries in the field was $4,000,000. Property sent to the rear or reissued for the Quartermaster Corps amounted to $1,500,000 and for the Ordnance Department $1,500,000. These items do not include captured enemy materials, among which were 70 machine guns, 12,000 rifles, and 40 cannon. Among the property salvaged in November were 240,000 board feet of lumber and 3,600 pounds of bolts.

The estimated value of the salvaged rubber routed to the United States at 10 cents a pound was $66,660. The Salvage Service succeeded in reclaiming and reissuing out of condemned subsistence and supplies property valued at $134,562. The estimated value of 193,465 pounds of wool rags salvaged to the British at 20 cents a pound was $38,693.

Chandler Heads William and Mary.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., March 14.—Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, Superintendent of Schools of Richmond, was elected President of William and Mary College today, to succeed Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, who resigned. Dr. Tyler is a son of John Tyler, President of the United States from 1841 to 1845.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Suits and Overcoats

Rigorously Reduced

A chance to save real money. The remainder of our splendid winter stocks. Still a fine assortment to choose from. Thrift and good dressing linked in this offer.

Suits

Many suits of medium and light weight. All suits equal to the best custom made.

$28.75, $32.75, $36.75 and $43.75

Overcoats

Rugged ulsters, snappy slip-ons, in the most wanted materials. Buy now for next year.

$23.75, $29.75, $36.75 and $43.75

New Spring Suits
Arrive This Week
$35 to $75

Men's Shop
Fourth Floor

No Charge for Alterations

GREATEST NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY today is the meeting point of two great lines of travel—one coming out of the East brings home to us those who went to war overseas—the other coming from all parts of our own land brings thousands on business, for pleasure or to welcome the boys who are coming home.

In normal times a city of five million people with a daily transient population of a quarter of a million more, New York today soars far above these peace time figures. Seventy-three per cent of the thousands of troops coming from overseas are landed at the port of New York! The transient population varies, in the estimates of research bureaus and city officials, from one-half to one and one-half million!

New York has absorbed another city comparable in size with Buffalo or even Philadelphia!

Small wonder then that New York City's transportation lines are crowded—that its hotels cannot meet the almost unimaginable demands—that its places of amusement turn away thousands who cannot be accommodated—that its streets hold greater masses of humanity than ever before—

Small wonder, too, that its telephone system faces the zenith of all demands for service—the greatest demand of any one city in all telephone history!

Thousands of war-worn overseas men are turning to the telephone as soon as they arrive as the quickest means of reaching home and friends. Thousands from all over the land, who have been pouring in to welcome at the gates of the country *their own* from overseas, are adding their quota to each day's telephone traffic.

New York City's Telephone System designed for normal needs and normal growth is today, at the end of nearly two years of restricted telephone construction, meeting the *abnormal* telephone demands of New York City, ***plus the demands of a transient population equal to the permanent population of one or two other big hustling American cities!***

And the sum total of this demand is three and one-quarter million calls a day, ***more than twice the number of calls sent in the same period by London, Paris and Rome combined!***

While the demands made upon the Telephone Company by permanent residents and guests within the City are being met as well as reconstruction conditions permit, the quality of the service cannot be as high as that which obtains in normal times. The problem is a big one but it will be solved in a way that will bring again to the City the same high quality of telephone service maintained in pre-war times.

These facts are submitted to you with the belief that a frank discussion of New York City's telephone problems will insure your confidence and cooperation.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

G&D

Gordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

Sold by leading dealers

If unobtainable at yours call Bryant 5244

~Lila Lee~
The Paramount Star
Praises
Newbro's Herpicide

Hollywood, Calif. Sept., 26, 1918.

The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:

After the use of a single bottle of your Herpicide, it was plainly noticeable that my hair had improved to a marked degree. In every possible way the health and vigor, and beautiful luster of my hair were improved to the extent that my friends commented on it. My observation of many artists on the stage and screen, particularly the stars in Paramount Pictures, has taught me the value of beautiful hair. This attribute no doubt aids in the securing of opportunities for many artists.

Cordially yours, Lila Lee

Profit by Miss Lee's experience. Buy a bottle of Herpicide today. Sold Everywhere. Men: Applications at the Better Barber Shops.

Send 10c in stamps or coin for a generous sample of Herpicide and interesting booklet. Address Dept. 177A., The Herpicide Co., Detroit, U. S. A.

WILSON MISGUIDED, DECLARES PALMER

Returned Officer Tells City Club President Erred in Not Appealing to Soldiers.

SEES ADVISERS AT FAULT

Lauds Colonel House for Stopping "Joyriding About Paris of Peace Conference Wives."

President Wilson erred in appealing to the city crowds of foreign capitals instead of to the war-worn men who had fought for the idealism he typified, according to Lieut. Col. Frederick Palmer, lately in charge of Press Headquarters with the American Army in France, who talked on "Europe Today and Tomorrow" at the City Club last night. Col. Palmer said that what he believed to be this error on the part of the President was due to his having been badly advised, and that had he gone to the men of the battlefields with a simple, red-blooded message, he would have stirred not only them, but the wives and mothers of millions who had fallen.

Similarly, the speaker said, though the American soldiers in France were the President's followers, the addresses he made to them in reviewing divisions struck them as academic and cold because "he did not come to see their battlefields of the Argonne." Thanks were due to Colonel House, he added, for stopping the "joyriding about Paris in Government automobiles by Peace Conference wives," and said that many of the President's entourage were men of military age who seemed to think the veterans stuck in France "were in hard luck."

Germany is down for a hundred years, he said, and as a result one of the problems this country will have to face will be that of a large inflow of German immigrants. The Germans, he added, had counted on President Wilson to soften the peace terms when they signed the armistice. He pictured the Peace Conference as a human gathering in which the representatives were considering the material stakes of their nations. He said:

Germans to be Shunned.

"Germany is down for a hundred years. She has passed through her cycle of empire in Europe. Her people must bear the burden of debt for fifty years in paying for the damage that their armies have done. Wherever Germans go after the war they will feel the ostracism of the peoples of all the nations who mourn the sons whom they lost in fighting against her. This generation and the next cannot forget her crimes. A man speaking another language with a German accent will be received with a shrug of the shoulders. We may do business with him, but never by preference.

"The Untied States will face the problem of a large flow of German emigrants—larger than that which the revolution of '48 sent us. When I was in the Rhine Valley many Germans were already talking about emigration. They saw no future at home. In the days of the Kaiser emigration was suppressed by police propaganda. The intending emigrant was told that he would be only a servant in America and that Germany would have her day. The day came, but it was a day of disaster and disillusion. Now the German, seeing that Germany can offer him only taxes, will seek a new career in a new country.

"The Germans relied upon the President to soften the peace terms for them. It was his influence holding the Allies to the fourteen points which brought the armistice and probably kept the war from being fought to the end. He wanted to save further cost in blood and treasure. His influence was that of the head of a powerful nation who sought to harmonize all the antagonistic interests of the Allies in the remaking of the map of Europe and lay the foundations for a future free of bitterness and territorial and racial causes of war and to incorporate his ideas in the League of Nations.

Question of Bargain.

"We were a rich creditor nation. Our friendship was worth having. Thus he had a counter at the council table to gain his ends. For the Peace Conference, with the war won and men beginning to consider their material stakes in the future, exemplified very practical politics—as human as that of any small community where local trolley lines and lighting companies are seeking advantages. The other allies had as their counters the fact that they did owe us over eight billions, which they must find a way to pay through opportunities for future prosperity; and the fact that we had two million men in Europe dependent largely upon allied transports to reach home.

"Of course, if the Germans needed any further pounding, the Allies would join together to do it; but with the Germans beaten it was time for each to consider its own bank account. Some of us, as we face the taxes which we have to pay for the war, are in the same mood. Europe has to face much heavier taxes. Germany had no counter except to threaten to turn Bolshevik. The President had still another counter—his great popularity with the masses of Europe.

"The name of Wilson was better known than that of Washington or Lincoln from Warsaw to Paris and Scotland to Sicily. Our Government propaganda had spent many millions circulating his speeches and posting his pictures and inculcating the phrases of his speeches which bespoke world idealism. He might apeal to the people of Europe—for they had suffered most from the war—to support him in his policies.

"The political leadership of each country was studying his mentality, his habits, and those of his advisers in order to bring his influence to favor their claims. He made a tour of the capitals, where the crowds cheered him and the streets were hung with banners in his praise as well as with bunting. No man ever was more acclaimed. But in this I think that he was badly advised. There was no doubting his purpose; no doubting its great service to the world.

"But the real public opinion of the Allies was not with the crowds of the cities, which have the curiosity and the changeability of the crowds. It was with the adult voters of Europe under 45 who have been fighting. They are in uniform, and, if publicly, they were not privately, voiceless. What they think and what they feel go home to the mothers and fathers in the peasant homes and the humble homes of the cities with an influence more telling than the cheers of the crowds. They are not soldiers by profession, but citizens—the citizens who will mold the future. They have learned to think in simple terms in face of death. Wilson had a place in the hearts of the soldiers. They thought that he was trying to find a way out from a repetition of the tragedy whose monstrous horror and wicked folly they knew in four years' experience.

Men Wanted a Message.

"If the President had gone on to the battlefields of the Piave, where the Italians turned the tide against Austria, or to the Isonzo; and to Verdun, where the French in the shambles kept the enemy from passing; to the Ypres salient, where the British saved the Channel ports, and to Liége, where the little Belgian Army dared the German avalanche—and eye to eye with the survivors of veteran divisions on their battlefields with a simple red-blood message to them as the men whose red-blood heroism and sacrifice had saved the world; he could have given them a message which would have stirred the men of Europe and every mother and wife of the millions who have fallen.

"It was not the President's fault, but that of his advisers upon whom he must depend for direction. He missed a great opportunity. It is because one is for a League of Nations that one regrets this. But our country, too, had 2,000,000 men in France. From Château-Thierry through to the day that they broke the German line after that inconceivable six weeks of bloody attacks in the Argonne they had endured hardships beyond your conception here at home, endured them silently and heroically. Our soldiers were for the President. He was their Commander in Chief. They were not militarists but pacific as any doctrinaire at the Peace Conference who can have no greater honor than to claim them as fellow-citizens. He did not come to see their battlefield of the Argonne. Some of them were thinking of Lincoln at Gettysburg. The address that he gave in reviewing divisions in our old training area struck our men generally as academic and cold.

Praise for Colonel House.

"I was sorry, too, that the soldiers who were in attendance at the Peace Conference had not been chosen from among the men with two and three and four wound stripes. If the suffering that one had seen had not made one charitable to all opinions he might have resented a certain attitude on the part of some attachés of the conference fresh from home and of military age who seemed to think that the fellows who had to go into uniform and were stuck in France were out of luck. I was glad that Mr. House stopped some of the joy riding in Government cars about Paris by the Peace Conference wives. Soldiers who had been eighteen months in France and had not yet seen their new babies and might not have their wives in France appreciated such a little act of thoughtfulness. Mr. House has been a fine influence. The world owes a lot to that little man.

"Europeans have a sense of humor as well as ourselves. Some satirists recalled grandmother and the eggs as they contemplated our professors attached to the Peace Conference who had been little in Europe coming over to teach Europe its geography and ethnology; yet those very professors may be useful as arbiters.

"The President went on a shining Odyssey for a great ideal. All men who know war in its dregs want his ideal to prevail. I am for a League of Nations, any League of Nations—any formula which will be a start in ending war. But no league of any kind, nothing the lawyers can devise, will end war unless we put violence out of our hearts, and we learn international good will, which begins by putting yourself in your neighbor's place, whatever language he speaks. Violence breeds war—and opinions seem pretty violent at the conference, and even more violent at home.

"How are we to make peace if we are not charitable and broad-minded in considering even a draft of a League of Nations? How gentle, peaceable, and reasonable the group of pollus or British Tommies over in the occupied country seems beside the political circles in Washington. The soldiers have fought their violence out—and the political circles in Washington have a lot in store. Disarmament will not end war. Preparedness is only a relative term. If one side has pitchforks and the other has not it is relatively prepared, and when leaders have bred the people into fighting rage they will fight—even if they have to give three months' notice—and that again proves the need of international good-will and a curb on international suspicion and prejudice."

BIG BID FOR GERMAN PLANT.

Custodian Garvan Gets Offer of $1,425,000 for Lumber Interests.

An offer of $1,425,000 for the alien interests in the German-American Lumber Company of Millville, near Pensacola, Fla., was received yesterday by the Alien Property Custodian, Francis P. Garvan, from W. C. Sherman of Alabama and Minor C. Keith of 17 Battery Place, who is President of the International Railway of Central America, the Northern Railway of Costa Rica, the Guatemala Central Railroad Company, and Vice President of the United Fruit Company. Although this is the largest bid received for the holdings of the lumber concern, the sale must wait the approval of the Alien Property Advisory Committee.

Since the taking over of the German-American Lumber Company by the custodian in October the plant has been chiefly employed in building ships for the United States Shipping Board. The company was said to be almost entirely German owned. The appraised value of the property was not made public at the office of the Alien Property Custodian. Mr. Keith is said to be at Millville inspecting the property.

DR. ELIOT'S REMEDY FOR INDUSTRIAL ILLS

"Genuine Partnership Between Capital and Labor" and "Co-operative Management."

LARGER PROFIT TO PAYROLL

Educator Calls On All Good Citizens to Unite to Suppress Anarchy.

BOSTON, March 14.—A program for co-operation between capital and labor designed to bring about "a just settlement of industrial strife" was outlined today by Charles W. Eliot, President (Emeritus) of Harvard University, at a legislative hearing on a bill for the appointment of a special commission to study the hours of labor in Massachusetts industries. He favored the bill, chiefly, he said, "because I believe it to be inexpedient, not to say absurd, to attempt to fix by law the same number of hours for all industries without regard to their infinite diversities, or for all establishments in the same industry."

As a final basis for his program, Dr. Eliot proposed:

"General adoption of a genuine partnership system between the capital and the labor engaged in any given works or plant, whereby the returns to capital and labor alike after the wages are paid shall vary with the profits of the establishment, the percentage of the profit going to payroll being always much larger than that going to shareholders or owners, and payroll ever being called on to make good losses. As a means of securing to employes full knowledge of the partnership accounts they should always be represented in the directorate.

"The war between capital and labor," said Dr. Eliot, "is getting to a stage which seriously endangers the existing industrial and social structures in most of the civilized nations and the political structures in those nations which have had no experience in the practice of liberty. After the firm establishment of a limited League of Nations, with plenty of force at command, the thing most to be desired by the free peoples and by those who are hoping to become free is a just settlement of the industrial strife."

He advocated universal adoption of co-operative management and discipline, increased welfare provisions for employes, abandonment of "the conception that capital is the natural enemy of labor and that unorganized laborers are traitors to their class," of "the idea that it is desirable for workers of any sort to work as few hours in a day as possible," and "absolute rejection of the notion that leisure rather than steady work should be the main object of life."

Dr. Eliot summed up his views of the principles which should rule both capital and labor as follows:

"1. Willing adoption by both parties of the methods of conciliation, arbitration, and ultimate decision by a National Government board as sufficient means of bringing about just and progressive settlements of all disputes between capital and labor.

"2. Recognition by both parties that a new and formidable danger threatens civilization, and that all good citizens of the Republic should unite to suppress anarchy and violent socialism and to secure to all sorts and conditions of men life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"3. General acceptances of the view that American liberties are to be preserved just as they have been won. They have been slowly achieved by generations of sturdy, hardworking people who valued personal independence, industry, thrift, truthfulness in thought and act, respect for law, family life, and home, and were always ready to fight in defense of these things.

"4. Acceptance of the truth that the democracy which is to be made safe in the world does not mean equality of possessions or powers, or a dead level of homogeneous and monotonous society, but on the contrary the free cultivation of indefinitely diversified human gifts and capacities, and liberty for each individual to do his best for the common good."

SAW SERVICE IN SIBERIA.

Two American Officers Who Were with Czechoslovaks Return Here.

Captain Clifford S. Wheeler of 57 West Fifty-second Street and Captain James Day of 113 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, two Americans who served with the Czechoslovak Army, have returned to their homes here. They were assigned to service with the Czechoslovak Army by the War Department and went to Vladivostok last Summer and joined the staff of General Milan Stefanic, Minister of War.

Both officers saw active service in the Ural Mountains, where they took part in several engagements.

Both officers praise the Czech soldiers for their work in saving Siberia from the Bolsheviki. They deny stories of atrocities by the Czechoslovaks. It was necessary, they said, because of the cruelty of the enemy, to take stringent measures in dealing with them.

The officers will both appear next week before the Overman Committee of the Senate, that is inquiring into Russian affairs. Later they will go to Paris where they will appear before the Peace Conference's Committee on the Russian Situation. Captain Wheeler and his companion were decorated for their service in Siberia.

Mount Holyoke Luncheon Today.

The annual luncheon of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York will be held jointly with the Lake Erie College Alumnae Association at the Hotel McAlpin today. The general subject will be "The College-Trained Woman and Her Place in the World Today." President Mary E. Wooley of Mount Holyoke will speak on "The College Woman as a World Citizen." President Vivian B. Small of Lake Erie will also speak. The business meeting will be at 11:30 and the luncheon at 1 o'clock.

"CAN THE returning soldier who goes back to the land make it pay?" This question is discussed by Frederic C. Howe in this week's issue of

The Nation
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Why is the sea never still?
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Why is snow white?
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What makes the color of the sunset?
What makes knots in wood?
What makes an echo?
What makes shadows?
Why is it warm in summer?
What is camouflage?

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Out Today

OVER 120,000 readers could not obtain copies of the March issue of Pictorial Review, containing the first instalment of Mary Roberts Rinehart's new novel. The entire edition was exhausted within three days.

We do not want you to be disappointed again, but Pictorial Review for April is limited strictly to 1,750,000 copies. To make sure of your copy you should get it today.

The second instalment of "Dangerous Days" appears in this April issue and we have printed a special supplement of the first instalment of Mrs. Rinehart's great novel, which will be supplied free of charge by any newsdealer or mailed you directly upon receipt of a 3c stamp to cover postage.

This big Easter Fashion Number contains 193 advance Spring designs—92 of which are shown in actual colors of the Spring materials.

There are striking color portraits of Foch and Pershing; two remarkable battle pictures in full color; Easter cards and Twelve-trees' circus pictures in color for the children; special articles, short stories and the regular departments.

PICTORIAL REVIEW

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If there is no Pictorial Review Pattern agent or newsdealer in your town, send 20 cents for a single copy or $2.00 for a whole year's subscription to Pictorial Review, 232 West 39th Street, New York City.

CASUALTIES REPORTED TO DATE REACH TOTAL OF 277,886

Nineteen Deaths, Due to Accident, Appear in Yesterday's Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Four army casualty lists, which contained 321 names, were given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army to 272,031, including 4,504 prisoners released and returned. One Marine Corps casualty list, which contained 31 names, was also issued, bringing the total for that army up to 5,855. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 277,866.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 19 died of accident, 113 died of disease, 11 severely wounded, 68 wounded to a degree undetermined, 107 slightly wounded, and 3 missing. The Marine Corps list issued today contained the names of 5 killed in action, 14 died of wounds, 8 died of disease, 3 wounded in action, and 1 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 14	Total.
Killed in action	31,440	..	31,440
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,320	..	13,320
Died of accident	3,195	19	3,214
Died of disease	21,026	113	21,139
Total	69,713	132	69,845
Wounded	191,400	186	191,586
Missing	6,093	3	6,096
Total	267,206	321	267,527

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	97	2,264
Wounded	121	3,107
In hands of enemy	..	25
Missing	..	241
Total	218	5,637
Total		5,855

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

AAMOLD, GEORGE A., 415 11th St.—Brooklyn—Sgt. ....(WL)
ABEL, VICTOR E., 269 14th St., Bklyn.(WL)
AKST, LOUIS, 514 6th St.—Bgl.....(WL)
ALBERT, ARTHUR, 70 S. 8th St., Bklyn.(WU)
BADAME, G., 158 Chrystie St.—Sgt....(WL)
BAKANOWSKY, S., 540 E. 14th St....(WU)
BERKOWITZ, HARRY, 174 7th Av.....(WL)
BERNSTEIN, S., 751 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
BERRETTA, S., 311 E. 109th St.....(WL)
BIANCHINI, JERRY, 276 E. 137th St..(WL)
BOCCHINO, G., Jericho Turnpike and Creed Av., Queens, L. I.....(DD)
COZIER, C. E., 746 9th Av.....(DD)
DAVIS, I. G., 311 E. 148th St—Lt.....(WU)
DECURTINS, E., 403 E. 153th St.....(WL)
GUMBIS, V. H., 253 W. 148th St.....(WL)
JONES, J. B., 5 Herkimer St., Bkln....(DD)
KAHN, F. D., 15 W. 94th St.—Corp....(DD)
KELLY, JOHN R., 422 Prospect Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KELLY, W. R., 517 59th St., Bkln—Sgt.(DD)
KOTTLER, NATHAN, 24 E. 108th St.(DD)
MALMBERG, K. E., 2,204 7th Av....(WS)
PALLETT, J. C., 451 E. 78th St.....(DD)
RABELSKIE, ISIDORE, 55 Avenue C..(WU)
SANKAVITCH, C., 13 Stagg St., B'klyn(WL)
SMITH, G., 116 Temple St., Astoria, Long Island .....(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ADAMS, W. S., Averill Park—Corp...(WL)
ANDERSON, L. C., Binghamton—Corp.(WS)
BELL, GEORGE, Walden.....(WL)
BENTZ, EDWARD G., Lockport.....(WL)
BERRY, C. H., Smyrna.....(WL)
BLYTHE, H. T., Newburg—Corp.....(WL)
BOARDMAN, C., Herkimer—Corp.....(WL)
DEAN, CHARLES F., Rochester.....(WS)
DELANEY, R. C., Mayfield.....(WL)
DUFFANO, FRED, Mooers.....(DA)
FAY, WILLIAM J., East Kingston....(WU)
FIGLINLO, CARMINE, Culverville....(DD)
GEDNEY, IRVING, White Plains.....(DD)
GEISER, J. C., Watervliet—Wagn....(DD)
HARDAGE, EARL J., Skaneateles....(WU)
HILL, WALTER J., Kinderhook.....(WU)
KNIFFIN, H. D., Deposit—Sgt.....(DD)
LEFFLER, WILLIAM J., Albany.....(DD)
LYON, O. F., Binghamton—Cook.....(WU)
SMITH, CHARLES D., Syracuse.....(DA)
VANDERBEEK, GEORGE R., Spring Valley—Sgt. .....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

BRADDIX, JOHN, Hazea.....(DD)
BROADNAX, Allen, Upland.....(DD)
COGLEHAM, SAMUEL, Stuttgart.....(DD)
DOUTHITT, LEVI A., Lincoln.....(DD)
LUCKETT, WM. C., Little Rock.....(DD)
LIGHT, T. A., Knights Ferry.....(DD)

COLORADO.

MUNDELL, PAUL J., Denver—Sgt....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BARGSTROM, EINAR F., Hartford....(WL)
BERBERICH, JOHN W., Meriden.....(MA)
BERNER, FRED P., East Haddan....(WL)
BIBEAULT, ARMAND, Putnam.....(WL)
BRIGADA, J., Thompsonville—Mus....(WU)

FLORIDA.

BROOKS, ALLEN, Tampa.....(DD)
CARTER, CHARLIE, Starke.....(DD)
CREWS, WARREN G., Fort Deland..(DD)
MADRA, JOHN, Quincy.....(DD)
MOONEY, JOHN L., Sanford.....(DD)

IDAHO.

HIGHLEY, JAMES D., Boise.....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

ECKROY, WINNIE, Rushville.....(DD)
MENSCH, ARTIE C., Morrison—Wagn.(DD)

INDIANA.

YEAGER, ROY R., Indianapolis.....(DA)

IOWA.

BLAS, CHARLES C., Earl.....(DD)
CULTON, C. L., Council Bluffs.....(DD)
LLOYD, H. A., Council Bluffs.....(DA)
SORENSEN, H. C., Woodbine.....(DA)

KANSAS.

BRANNAN, ROY B., Kiowa .....(DD)
BRONSON, HAROLD R., Osage City...(DD)
ELLISON, FRANCIS T., Scammon....(DD)
JACKSON, A. L., Kansas City.....(DD)
WRIGHT, FRANK A., Montrose—Mch..(DD)

LOUISIANA.

BURRELL, BENJAMIN, Sicily Island..(DD)
GAINES, ED, Shreveport.....(DD)
GODFREY, GEORGE, New Orleans....(DA)
HUNTER, GEORGE C., Minden.....(DD)
PERRY, SANDERS, Welsh.....(DD)

MARYLAND.

GELLNER, J. B., Cumberland—Sgt...(DD)
GODDARD, B. H., Beauvue—Wagn....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

HART, HOWARD F., Woburn.....(DD)
BAKER, C. G., West Dennis—Corp....(DD)
COLLINS, FRED B., Pine Valley.....(DD)
EVERS, WM., New Bedford—Corp.....(DD)

MICHIGAN

BROWN, ARCHIE L., Akron.....(DD)
CHARLTON, N. T., Orion—Cook.....(DD)
CIESIELSKI, WALTER, Detroit.....(DD)
DURAJ, FRANK, Jackson.....(DD)
GILLETTE, GLEN H., Lansing.....(DD)
KROLIKOWSKI, FRANK A., Detroit..(DD)
TACKABERRY, J. H., Sault St. Marie.(DD)

MINNESOTA.

CRABTREE, JOHN W., Eureka.....(DD)
LUDOLPH, MARTIN H., Nevis—Corp..(DD)
WHITE, PHILIP T., Ely—Sgt.....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

BRITTON, LEROY, Oxford.....(DD)
BUTLER, HENRY, Shubuta.....(DD)
RAWSON, ART T., Meridian.....(DA)

MISSOURI.

BEARDSLEE, F. G., Randles—Corp..(DD)
BRADLEY, JOHN L., Flat River.....(DD)
CUMMINGS, M. R., Kansas City.....(DD)
TIMPE, A. F., St. Louis—Cook.....(DD)

NEBRASKA.

ALDERSON, L. C., Belden—Corp.....(DD)
CONSER, A. M., Hampton—Corp.....(DD)
PIKE, ELVIN H., Bloomington.....(DA)

NEVADA.

MERRIGAN, EUGENE V., Austin....(DD)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOREST, FRANCIS E., Manchester...(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

ADAMS, JOHN J., Jersey City—Corp.(WL)
AHRENS, CHARLES T., Paterson....(WL)
BAILEY, F. D., New Brunswick.....(WU)
BELELLA, TONY, Trenton.....(WS)
CARNER, WALTER R. L., Bayonne..(DD)
CONOVER, JAMES C., Salem.....(DD)
COX, ROBERT L., Cresskill.....(DD)
DEARSAPF, F. A., North Bergen.....(WL)
QUINLAN, ROBERT M., Jersey City..(WU)

NORTH CAROLINA.

AUSBON, L. L., Robersonville.....(DD)
BRITTON, D. G., Rich Square.....(DD)
ELLIS, ARTIE, Huntersville.....(DD)
EWINGS, WILLIE, East Durham.....(DD)
GATTIS, ROBERT, Aurora.....(DD)
HARWOOD, W. McK., Weaverville....(DD)
HUNT, THOMAS G., Alert.....(DA)

NORTH DAKOTA.

BOEHNKE, DELBERT J., Kramer...(DD)
HARDY, HARRY M., Bernstad.....(DD)
HEIDENBERG, ARVID, Sanish.....(DA)

OHIO.

BRASHER, L. A., Cincinnati—Capt...(DD)
BRUCK, E. C., Hamilton—Corp.....(DD)
DAVIS, JAMES, Sandusky.....(DA)
DECKER, ALLEN G., Arlington.....(DD)
LOGAN, THOMAS H., Dayton.....(DD)
NELSON, THEODORE W., Toledo....(DD)
SMITH, JOHN WM., Firebrick.....(DA)

OKLAHOMA.

FUSTON, ELMER, Dover.....(DD)
HERNDON, ROSS, Madill—Corp.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CARNS, ANDREW G., Ligonier.....(DD)
CONNERTON, J. F., Mount Carmel...(DD)
DEAN, ANTHONY F., Lost Creek....(DD)
FAUST, CHARLES, Danville.....(DD)
JUMPER, R. M., Carlisle—Corp.....(DD)
PECKHAM, H. L., Scranton—Sgt.....(DD)
KEISLER, ROBERT, Lexington.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

CUMMINGS, WILLIAM, St. Elmo.....(DD)
HANEY, SENTER, Greeneville—Corp..(DD)
PHILLIPS, HENRY E., Vernon.....(DD)

TEXAS.

ARMSTRONG, W., Vernon—Wagn.....(DD)
ATKINS, MABRY, Lytle.....(DD)
EMBREY, ROBERT L., Anson.....(DD)
HUGHES, WALTER L., Troy.....(DD)
MALEY, JOE E., Mineral.....(DD)
PARKER, EDWARD R., Van Alstyne..(DD)
SCHUMPERT, G.G., Ft. O'Connor—Hrs.(DD)

VERMONT.

GILBERT, MARK J., White River Junc.(DD)
NEWTON, K. G., South Vernon.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

BIRDSONG, CHAMPION, Norfolk.....(DD)
MITCHELL, LORENZO, Norfolk.....(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

FACEMIRE, LIDLE C., Buckhannon...(DD)
KEENER, JOHN A., Weston.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

CADOTT, JOHN, Couderay.....(DD)
EVEN, A. J., Fort Washington.....(DD)
GRAF, FRED E., Jacksonport.....(DA)
JOHNSON, CHARLES J., Racine.....(DA)
NOE, LEO J., Wheatland.....(DD)
SIUDZINSKI, LEO, Green Bay—Corp..(DD)
WAMSLEY, DAVID C., Cumberland....(DA)

WYOMING.

METCALFE, J. H., Buffalo—Corp....(DD)

ENGLAND.

DAVIS, G., Festiniog, Wales—Sgt.....(DD)

ITALY.

CARCASOLI, JOHN, Caccano.....(DD)
CURCIO, TONY, Provinciad, Salerno..(DD)
PARENTI, S., Lucca Carraia, Toscana.(DD)

NORWAY.

JOHNSON, O. N., Mosterhaven, Bergen.(DA)

RUSSIA.

DUDA, K., Laskowic Lolmza.....(DD)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
GORMLEY, J. P., 522 7st Av....	(WU)	(KA)
PALADINO, G., 332 E. 126th St.(Sick)		(MA)
POLL, I., 2,129 Pitkin Av., Bkln.	(WU)	(MA)
SCHTICK, P., 212 Eldridge St...	(WU)	(KA)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

EVENING, W.C., Ft. Washington. (KA) (MA)
SKELLY, J. F., Rye.....(Sick) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

ADAMS, W. H., Fulibright, Texas (D) (MA)
BABCOCK, CARL, Syramore, Ohio (D) (MA)
BOHRER, G., Hunnewell, Mo....(RD) (KA)
BROWN, P. R., Holton, Kan.—Corp. ..... (D) (MA)
BYARD, F. D., Kansas City, Mo.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
COBBS, W. O., Lynchburg, Va.—Sgt. ..... (D) (KA)
DETHLOFF, A., Milwaukee, Wis. (WS) (DW)
FETHERBAY, O., Lakeview, Paterson, N. J. ..... (WU) (MA)
GIRARD, A. J., New Bedford, Mass. ..... (RD) (KA)
GRIMES, W. E., Chicago, Ill.... (RD) (KA)
HALE, L. D., Jefferson, Md.... (WU) (KA)
HATKE, R., La Crosse, Wis.—Sgt. ..... (RD) (DW)
JOHNSON, W., Poseyville, Ind. (WL) (KA)
McGINNIS, G., Cave Springs, Ga. (D) (MA)
MORELAN, T. W., E. Chattanooga, Tenn.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
MORGAN, N. P., Columbus, Ohio. (KA) (MA)
NEEL, E. C., Blountsville, Ala. (RD) (KA)
NELSON, W. G., Larned, Kan.. (KA) (MA)
NIEMI, MATTI I., Verona, Mich. ((DW) (DD)
OSTEEN, H. E., Ida Grove, Iowa. (KA) (MA)
OWENS, H. C., Hickman, Ky.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
REDICAN, W. J., Meriden, Conn. (D) (MA)
SMITH, W. G., Huntland, Tenn. (WU) (KA)
STRAUCH, H. H., Thomson, Ill.—Lt. ..... (KA) (D)
SULLIVAN, B. F., Dalton, Mass.—Corp. ..... (KA) (MA)
VAUGHN, J., Richardson, Ky... (D) (MA)
WALSER, U. H., California, Mo. (KA) (WS)
WILLS, H. W., Wilkinsburg, Penn.—Corp. ..... (D) (MA)
WILMER, H. W., St. Mary's County, Md.—Lt. ..... (D) (MA)

Revised Marine Corps List.

NEW YORK STATE.

FICHTER, C. E., Niagara Falls—Corp. (DW)

CALIFORNIA.

MOLES, J. H., Hollywood.....(DW)
STRAIN, JOHN H., San Gabriel.....(DW)

CONNECTICUT.

BURKE, CHESTER A., Shelton.....(KA)
TROWBRIDGE, J. H., Bethel—Sgt.....(DW)

IDAHO.

LAWHEAD, VICTOR J., Pocatello.....(DW)
ROGERS, H. J., Indian Valley—Sgt...(KA)

ILLINOIS.

COURIER, ALVA, Chester.....(DD)
RANKIN, BRUCE R., Media—Sgt.....(DW)
REED, JAMES M., Chicago.....(DW)

KANSAS.

GLEASON, J. W., Jr., Kingman.....(DW)

MICHIGAN.

ADDISON, G. L., New Troy.....(DW)
FRAZER, J. N., Grand Lodge.....(DW)
UPTON, C. C., Fremont.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

BORNEMANN, A. H., St. Paul.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

MASTING, R. G., Stotesbury—Sgt.....(KA)

NEBRASKA.

FISHER, ROLAND, Prosser—Corp.....(DD)

NEVADA.

ROBINS, H. V., Winnemucca—Sgt....(DW)

NEW MEXICO.

SWAN, ROBERT, Lordsburg.....(DW)

PENNSYLVANIA.

LOWE, J. W., Jr., Philadelphia.....(DD)
STEWART, ALBERT D., Moors.....(DW)

TENNESSEE.

WEBSTER, C. A., McMinnville.....(DD)

TEXAS.

CHERRY, WILLIAM R., Bay City.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

MOORE, JACK, Wenatchee.....(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

SHAVER, JOHN H., Tioga.....(DW)

Revised List.

NEW YORK STATE.

PEAKE, L. A., Sidney.....(Hosp.) (MA)
THOMAS, F. E., Rochester—Trumpeter .....(Hosp.) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

DUXBURY, G.H., Paterson, N.J. (Sick) (KA)
GRISSOM, C. P., Seattle, Wash. (KA) (MA)
KING, H. D., French Lick, Ind.. (KA) (MA)

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WONDER-MIST contains ingredients which remove dust and loosen dirt and stains on furniture, woodwork and hard wood floors without the need of back-breaking, arm-wrenching effort. Simply spray it on. Then wipe off the dust and dirt with a cheesecloth dampened with water, and polish with a dry cheesecloth. Can be applied with cloth if desired.

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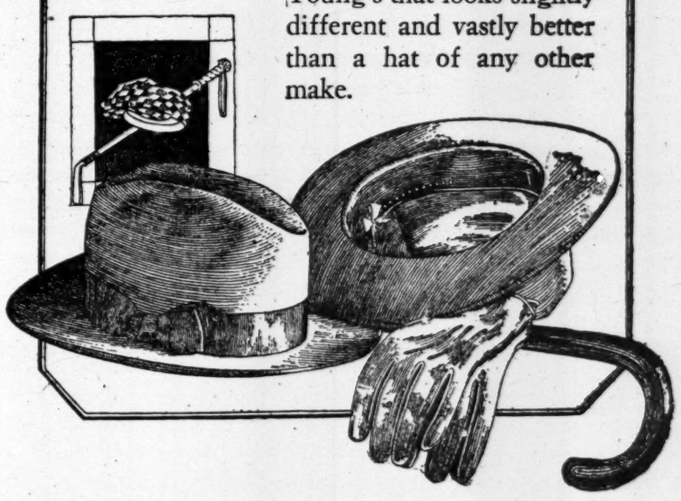
Stores: "All Over Town"

There's a style-dash to a Young's that looks slightly different and vastly better than a hat of any other make.



PACKARD TRUCK VALUE MAKES PRICE INSIGNIFICANT

Which is Better Business? $4,000 for 100,000 Miles— or $3,000 for 50,000 Miles?

PROFESSIONAL appraisers say that the usual rules for writing off depreciation do not apply to the average motor truck.

Their experience shows that in many cases the truck is discarded before its value is covered. In others the maker goes out of business, and parts are hard to obtain. Out of 109 truck builders listed in 1911 less than a dozen and a half are in business today.

* * *

Packard depreciation is a known quantity. It is written off at the same rate as that of any fine machinery.

The low rate of Packard depreciation is responsible for the remarkable resale values of Packard Trucks.

There is always a market for a Packard.

The stability of the house is partly responsible for this condition—Packard parts for every model made are always available and at fair prices.

Packard design and engineering is chiefly responsible.

* * *

Which is better business?

To divide up $4,000 original investment among 100,000 miles of service—or $3,000 investment among only 50,000 miles of service?

Original cost of a truck means nothing except in percentage of total transportation cost.

The original cost of a Packard figures out probably a lower percentage than any other truck on the market.

And how can a truck that cannot show 100,000 miles of service try comparisons with a Packard!

* * *

Which is better at the end of three years? To have a utility value of two-thirds what you paid for each truck—or to have merely scrap value?

Let a business man buy efficient freight transportation and he buys an asset to his business. But if he buys a motor truck unrelated to the best uses he can put it to, he buys a liability.

Freight transportation economy is gained by using trucks of the proper capacity and built for long life. The most expensive part of motor trucking service is the thousand dollars somebody tries to save at the start.

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Packard Trucks Are Now Available For Immediate Delivery

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WOUNDED TO WATCH 27TH FROM WINDOWS

Mayor's Committee Appeals to Building Owners to Allot Space.

SHORTAGE IN GRANDSTAND

Major Gen. O'Ryan's Order Against Sam Browne Belts Stirs Officers Here.

The Mayor's Committee of Welcome to the Homecoming Troops yesterday appealed to the owners of all buildings in Fifth Avenue to throw open their doors on March 25, when the 27th Division marches up the avenue, so that the wounded in all the army hospitals here may see the parade. It is requested that all property owners report to the committee how many wounded men would be able to stand in the window space in the buildings.

One of the reasons for this request is the shortage of tickets in the grandstand that extends from Sixtieth Street to 110th along the west side of Fifth Avenue. About 70,000 seats of the estimated capacity of 75,000 are reserved for the relatives and friends of soldiers in the division, and the others are to be reserved for delegations from up-State towns, members of the Mayor's Committee, and organizations of veteran soldiers. Only the wounded of the 27th will have reserved seats in this stand.

A protest was made by the commandant of the army hospital in the Grand Central Palace when only 300 tickets were allotted to his patients. He said that all of them wanted to see the parade, and suggested that all the buildings along the line of march be thrown open for the use of the wounded soldiers. Several thousand wounded and convalescent soldiers in the army hospitals here are anxious to see the division march up the avenue.

"Another method by which convalescents will be cared for will be the utilization of the stages of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company," said a statement issued yesterday by the Mayor's Committee. "These vehicles that day will be under the direction of the American Red Cross. These vehicles will call at the hospitals for the men before the parade and return them safely after it is over.

"None of the tickets for the grand stand will be distributed until the latter part of next week," the statement read. "This decision was arrived at because of reports that speculators are already bidding among the soldiers for the cards of admission to the great stand that will extend from 60th Street to 110th Street. The tickets will be first allotted to the men at Camps Merritt and Mills. Provision will later be made for representatives of the National, State, and City Governments, including the municipalities from which the up-State units of the 27th Division were drawn. The City of Buffalo has approximately 2,500 men in the division. Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Binghamton, Albany, Troy, and other cities each have from two to five companies under General O'Ryan's command. The families of all these men, as well as the chief officials of the communities, will be provided for.

"No concessions of any kind will be granted by the Mayor's Committee in the grand stand or along the line of march. Details of uniformed firemen, policemen, and building inspectors will be on guard in the stand from early morning until the stand is vacated after the parade."

No Belts When Off Duty.

The action of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division, in sending orderlies and aids throughout the audience of officers in the Shubert Theatre on Thursday night to inform some of them that they were breaking regulations by wearing Sam Browne belts, caused much comment yesterday in the National Guard units. All officers complied with the regulation yesterday.

A statement given out at the headquarters of the advance party in the Hotel Biltmore by Major Tristram Tupper, the adjutant, pointed out that all officers had been informed at the port of embarkation that Sam Browne belts would have to be discarded here in compliance with regulations. The ruling was made in Circular 85 of the army sent out on Jan. 19 last, and pointed out that, while the belt was the distinguishing mark of the officer on overseas service, there was no need for its use in this country.

Officers of the advance party of the division, commenting upon the ruling in the absence of General O'Ryan, pointed out that it was contrary to the regulations for an officer to wear any sort of belt while not on active service and that an officer attending the theatre would be violating regulations by wearing any kind of belt. Unauthorized decorations or insignia also should be stripped from the uniforms, officers of the advance party said.

Members of the Provost Guard on patrol in the city have instructions from the Department of the East to see that officers and soldiers conform with the regulations upon dress and insignia, and officers are not exempt from warning by these soldiers. Many infractions are noticed by the men and, under orders, they are required to call attention to them.

Officers affected by the ruling pointed out that wearing of the Sam Browne belt overseas, in compliance with the rules requiring it there, had so marked their uniforms that to leave the belt off would be more noticeable than to wear it. There was also discussion about the wearing of the overseas service cap. Under the regulations of the War Department only a soldier on his way overseas was allowed to wear it in the camps near this city. It was the opinion of officers of the advance party that wearing of the cap was permitted because the men were just returning from overseas and probably would not be able to draw new hats from the Quartermasters' Department.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., March 14.—The demobilization of the 20,000 men of the 27th Division who will be sent here after the parade will be accomplished at the rate of 5,000 a day. Lieut. Col. L. R. Poust, Camp Surgeon, announced today that fifty medical officers and 100 enlisted men of the Medical Detachment of the Division will be sent here to aid the Camp Medical Staff in making the examinations in connection with the muster out. The Examining Board of Surgeons will work in two eight-hour shifts.

17,000 MORE MEN SAIL.

Transports and Battleship on Way with Troops of Many States.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Departures from French ports of eight transports and five warships with more than 17,000 officers and men of the army, was announced today by the War Department.

Ohio units aboard the transports are the 134th and 136th Machine Gun Battalions and part of the 148th Infantry, due at New York between March 21 and 24, and the 136th, 135th, and a portion of the 134th Field Artillery Regiments expected at Newport News about March 25. The Texas and Oklahoma troops consist of the 132d Field Artillery Regiment and are due at Newport News March 25. They will be sent to Camp Bowie, Texas.

The cruiser Huntington has aboard in addition to the two Ohio machine gun battalions, casual companies from Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Michigan, and Iowa.

The battleship Connecticut, due at Newport News, March 24, is bringing the 62d Artillery Brigade headquarters and the field and staff headquarters, supply company, medical and ordnance detachments, and Batteries A, B, C, and D of the 136th Field Artillery. All the units will be sent to Camp Sherman.

The battleship Vermont, due at Newport News, (date unannounced,) has aboard a medical detachment and Batteries E and F of the 136th Field Artillery, the troops to be divided between Camps Sherman, Dix, and Jackson, and the field and staff headquarters, supply company detachment, and Batteries A, B, and C of the 135th Field Artillery, all assigned to Camp Sherman.

The battleship New Hampshire is due at Newport News, March 25, with Batteries D, E, and F of the 135th Field Artillery assigned to Camp Sherman; field and staff and 1st and 2d Battalion headquarters, and Batteries A and B of the 134th Field Artillery assigned to Camp Sherman, and an Illinois casual company.

The cruiser North Carolina, due at New York March 24, carries four officers and 163 men of the 103d Trench Mortar Battery of the 28th (Pennsylvania National Guard) Division, the 139th Aero Squadron, casual companies from Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Washington, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, and North Carolina and thirty-five casual officers.

The transport Kroonland is due at Newport News March 25 with the 132d Field Artillery, detachments of the 48th Coast Artillery Regiment, Base Hospital No. 43, casual companies for California, Kentucky, Iowa, and Kansas, and about 400 sick and wounded.

The transport Louisville, due at New York March 21, is bringing 830 officers and men of the 148th Infantry assigned to Camps Dix, Upton, Lewis, and Bowie, the 11th Air Service Costruction Company, casual companies for Ohio, Texas, Louisiana, and Massachusetts, and a large number of sick and wounded.

The transport Antigone, expected at New York March 24, has 2,425 convalescent troops aboard in addition to a casual company for Iowa and scattered casuals.

The transports West Arrow, Galesburg, Deep Water, and Oclund are due at New York between March 27 and 30 with casuals.

The sailing of the transport Susquehanna from St. Nazaire on March 11, to arrive at New York March 24 with fifty-six officers and 2,323 men, was announced today by the War Department. The 27th Regiment of railway engineers complete, is on the transport, as well as casual companies from New Jersey and Iowa; fourteen civilian passengers, ninety-nine enlisted men listed as bedridden, and seven officers and 600 men listed as sick or wounded.

LEVIATHAN TO CARRY MORE.

Including Crew, She Will Be Able to Bring In 15,000 Men.

Increase of the troop-carrying capacity of the giant transport Leviathan by approximately 2,500, so that the ship will carry, including crew, more than 15,000 persons, is contemplated by the Navy Department, it was announced here yesterday at the office of Vice Admiral Albert S. Gleaves, commanding the cruiser and transport forces.

The increased facilities will be obtained, it was said, by utilizing space devoted to the promenade deck and to the huge swimming pool which was the pride of the great vessel when she was in the German mercantile service as the Vaterland. Soldier quarters also would be increased, it was said, by reduction of the war time crew of 2,100 men. According to Commander C. C. Gill, aid to Admiral Gleaves, problems of ventilation and comfort arising from the increased capacity have been satisfactorily worked out.

The average basis for figuring troop capacity of transports, it was said, is four gross tons to a man, which will prevail when the Leviathan is refitted. Hitherto the ratio on the liner has been one person to every five and four-tenths tons. Commander Gill issued the following statement:

"The need for returning the troops to the United States as rapidly as practicable is obvious, and whereas in time of war it was considered inadvisable to carry this increased total because of submarine defense measures, these no longer prevail and present conditions are such that it is deemed expedient and wise to increase troop capacity of the Leviathan as proposed.

"This has been decided upon after careful investigation in accordance with standards which have proved satisfactory. The public need feel no anxiety for the safety and comfort of the soldiers to be transported in the Leviathan."

'BUFFALOES' RETURN COLORS FROM WAR

367th Is Fifth Negro Regiment to Bring Victorious Banners Back to Union League.

CHARLES E. HUGHES SPEAKS

New York Colored Infantrymen Saw Hard Fighting—Germans Called Them "Black Devils."

New York City's draft regiment of negroes, the 367th United States Infantry, better known in battle to friend and enemy as the "Buffaloes," yesterday gave back to the Union League Club the stand of colors which the club presented to the regiment almost a year ago on the eve of its departure for France.

Receiving the colors for the club, Charles E. Hughes told the colored doughboys that it was the great privilege of the club to receive the flags as a memorial and as a pledge.

"They are a memorial of the redemption by America of its pledge to the spirit of democracy," said Mr. Hughes.

It was on March 23, 1918, when the 367th Infantry, then commanded by Colonel James A. Moss, swung up Fifth Avenue, with that peculiar rhythmic tread which only the American negro seems capable of attaining, and marched past the flag-draped stand beside the Union League Club.

At the end of that parade every one who saw it was willing to believe what has since been amply proved, that the regiment would live up to its motto, "See It Through." Governor Whitman presented the colors to Colonel Moss, speaking his pride in the appearance of the men and declaring that he knew the colors would be brought back safely and with honor.

"Four times have colors been presented by this famed club to colored soldiers upon the very ground where you soldiers stand today," said Governor Whitman in that speech. "Four times have those colors come back to this historic spot, tattered and torn it may be, but always honored and glorified."

Yesterday Major Charles L. Appleton and two platoons picked from the 1st Battalion of the regiment swung up Fifth Avenue again. The veterans of some of the hardest fighting American troops have ever seen were returning a stand of colors for the fifth time to the donors.

About three thousand persons thronged both sides of the avenue, watching with eager interest those dark-skinned fighting men who were last heard from in front of the gates of Metz just before Germany signed the armistice. As Mr. Hughes, Major Appleton, and others of the club committee came out onto the same flag-draped stand before which the regiment had marched a year ago the negro soldiers in line were the closest spectators in view. Their Major, presenting the colors, said:

"Sir, a little less than a year ago the Union League Club generously gave to the 367th Infantry these colors. Colonel Moss on receiving these colors promised that they would be brought back to the club having been gallantly defended by the 367th Infantry. It has fallen upon me now the honor of giving back these colors, and in doing so I am able to say that they have always fought valiantly and have brought back a record of which we are all proud.

Mr. Hughes took the colors, and the crowd cheered to the echo. Mr. Hughes said:

"Major Appleton, men of the 367th Infantry: On behalf of the Union League Club I accept these colors. It is a fine privilege to receive these colors at your hands. These colors are at once a memorial and a pledge. They are a memorial of the redemption by America of its pledge to the spirit of democracy.

"These colors represent the performance of a sacred duty, and while we greet you today of the 367th Infantry, we see in you, first, the representatives of the millions of American men who responded to the call of their country, and have added glory and distinction to American arms which have been borne in defence of the sacred cause of liberty.

"These colors, however, are a memorial of the distinctive service of the 367th Infantry. It is impossible for us to express our appreciation of your fidelity and loyalty, of your heroism, of the unselfishness and fortitude with which you have gone forth in this service, counting even life itself is naught if you could worthily uphold the flag that is the emblem of the liberty and power and potency of the United States of America.

"It is peculiarly fitting that the Union League Club should have given these colors to the 367th Infantry, and it is especially gratifying that you have returned them to our care, for we shall be only the custodians of these colors. They are your colors. You have defended them in battle. They have been your emblem of the cause for which you were fighting. They will ever be yours, but we will guard them as a sacred trust.

"It was in November, 1863, when the freedom of your race and preservation of the Union were at stake, that in this historic club a committee was appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the enlistment and equipment of a regiment of negroes, and there went forth equipped, in consequence, the 20th Regiment of negroes, followed later by two other regiments.

"It was on March 5, 1864, that the Union League Club presented to the 20th Regiment a standard of colors. The Union League Club at that time was foremost in the country in the earnestness of its purpose that we should put away forever the life of slavery and introduce you to the freedom and responsibility of citizenship which you have so worthily honored in this last combat.

"And so these colors came to us as a memorial of the loyalty, bravery, sacrifice, and splendid patriotism of the men of the colored race. They have come forward in this battle side by side with their white brethren, and that devotion to our country can never be forgotten. This is not only a memorial, as I have said, but it is a pledge—a pledge which we make to you as our colored brethren, and we shall not forget the service which you have performed in thus dignifying your citizenship, and it is a pledge that we all make together, that this country that has so proudly stood in this great crisis and defended the cause of democracy shall ever represent individual liberty and protection under just and equal laws.

"The cause of individual freedom of government and the machinery of democratic institutions are as naught if we do not have the priceless liberty of each individual preserved and guaranteed, and in these colors we see the token of this pledge which you returning soldiers must redeem. You will be the most important of all our people, because we do all honor you for what you have done, and therewith lies the great responsibility that you give your important aid to the institutions of democracy, that neither those who are apostles of class hatred and neither those who would exploit their fellowmen or take advantage of the weak and helpless shall ever dominate America, but this shall ever be the 'Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave.'"

The 367th, together with the 365th, 366th, and 368th Infantry regiments made up the 92d Division, the insignia of which is the buffalo. Their first contact with the Germans came in late Summer, when they took over the Marmache sector. It was a quiet sector, but it did not remain quiet long after the Buffaloes came in.

The fierce hand-to-hand attacks and the wily cunning of the night raids which characterized America's black fighters soon earned the title from the enemy of "Black Devils." By raids alone the colored men forced the German to evacuate his advanced positions and to give up one machine-gun nest after another.

November saw the entire division ordered to the scene of the Argonne fighting, where on Nov. 10 the men were sent over the top in the drive against Metz. In this fight, after attack and counter-attack, the Germans turned such a murderous gunfire on the Allies, for there were French Senegalese and Moroccan troops brigaded with the Americans, that the French colored men had to retreat.

It was the first battalion of 367th Infantry, under Major Appleton, the same men who brought back the flag, who were ordered to "hold" while their hard-hit comrades re-formed. Those who returned assert they held, and their testimony is confirmed by other soldiers present, French, American, and German.

Colonel Moss did not return with the regiment, but was held in France to command a training school for officers. Colonel Erskine H. Bassett, in command until the regiment is mustered out, detailed Major Appleton to return the colors yesterday.

In the stand at the Union League Club yesterday, in addition to Mr. Hughes, there were among others, General Thomas I. Watson, Philip Gibbs, Irvin S. Cobb, Colonel William Hayward, Samuel W. Fairchild, H. Sinclair Armstrong, General Daniel Appleton, and the Rev. Dr. William L. Brooks.

Which of these old men has the reddest blood?

Red-blooded old people don't need any help in getting about. They stand squarely on their own legs, do a good day's work, and take a keen interest in life.

But old people with thin, weak, poison-clogged blood must expect their bodies to get into a torpid and feeble condition. Even a middle-aged person with disordered blood feels old and acts old. And it is positively dangerous for a man or woman of 50 or 60 to let his or her blood get out of order.

If your blood is below par, start today to restore it to normal. Moderate diet, abundant rest, and a daily walk in the fresh air will do much to improve your general health; while that splendid general tonic, appetizer and blood maker—*Gude's Pepto-Mangan*—is something that no old person should ever be without.

Pepto-Mangan is helpful in reconstructing poor, thin blood from its very foundations, the red blood cells. It is beneficial in creating thousands of new, sturdy, red cells which carry oxygen to every cell and tissue, filling the whole body with vitality, energy and power. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is perfectly safe for the most delicate invalid or convalescent; easy to digest, promptly assimilated and exceedingly pleasant to the taste. Endorsed and prescribed by the medical profession for over 25 years.

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IRELAND

Ireland does not need St. Patrick's Day this year to draw attention to herself. There are happenings enough in Erin to focus the attention of the world. Read up a little on Ireland,—the writings of some of her gifted sons,—as evidenced in the following books:—

Why God Loves the Irish—*Humphrey J. Desmond,*	$1.12
Ireland—A Study in Nationalism—*Frances Hackett,*	1.79
Herself—Ireland *Elizabeth O'Connor,*	2.24
Concise History of Ireland—*G. H. Joyce,*	1.34
My Ireland—Poems—*Francis Carlin,*	1.17
Contemporary Drama of Ireland—*Ernest A. Boyd,*	1.12

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Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

One of the 57 *Varieties*

MRS. WIGHTMAN WINS NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS TITLE, BEATING MISS ZINDERSTEIN

WOMEN'S NET TITLE FOR MRS. WIGHTMAN

Former Outdoor Champion Defeats Miss Zinderstein in Indoor Final.

SAME TWO WIN DOUBLES

Boston Players Monopolize Honors in Deciding Matches of National Tennis Tourney.

Running true to form, and completely satisfying the prophets, Mrs. George H. Wightman of Boston yesterday won the women's indoor national tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, defeating Miss Marion Zinderstein, also of Boston, in the final round, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. The new champion and the runner-up, playing as partners, later captured the doubles title with little effort, overwhelming the New York team, Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden, 6—1, 6—1, and making the tournament a clean sweep for the town of the bean and the cod.

Local comfort was reluctantly forced out of the consolation singles, which fell to Mrs. Pritchard of Park Hill, Yonkers, in a commendable victory over Miss Holden, at 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

Conditions were by no means in favor of good tennis yesterday, artificial light being necessary almost from the start. Yet both finalists played brilliantly throughout, and the match was a fitting climax to one of the best indoor tournaments ever staged by the women.

Mrs. Wightman began with the evident intention of exchanging drive for drive with her opponent, but after taking a love-game she found the going increasingly difficult. Miss Zinderstein developed better control as well as more speed, and not only kept the former champion away from the net, but went up herself at frequent intervals to volley with neatness and dispatch.

With the score 3—1 against her Mrs. Wightman rallied and took a long deuce game. She tried hard for the next one, also, but when it eluded her, after deuce had again been called three times, she seemed content to let the rest of the set slip away and save her energies for the real struggle.

A complete change of tactics found the ultimate winner chopping her way through the second set exactly as in her earlier and more one-sided victories. Few of her points were cleanly earned, but the unfailing steadiness of her returns caused Miss Zinderstein to net many of the drives which previously had found the corners of the court. The younger player became nervous when things began to break badly, and added to her own troubles with half a dozen costly double faults.

Mrs. Wightman had complete command of the situation at this stage, and dropped only one game, the set falling to her at 6—1. But Miss Zinderstein was far from through. Trailing at 2—5 in the deciding set, she made a stubborn rally, winning two games in succession, after being within a point of losing the match.

With the score at 5—4, the final game looked like a walkover for Mrs. Wightman, for she led at 0—40 on her opponent's service. But Miss Zinderstein came back with another uphill fight, actually brought the game to deuce, and threatened to square the set.

Both players worked desperately for the deciding shots, and it was a thrilling finish, with deuce called four times before Mrs. Wightman was able to bag the necessary two points in succession. She had just enough strength left to keep the ball going, and a slight advantage in accuracy proved sufficient in the pinch.

The showing of Miss Zinderstein was truly wonderful against so experienced a tactician as the former Miss Hazel Hotchkiss. She proved herself easily the second best player in the tournament, for she was the only one to take a set from Mrs. Wightman or even to hold her close on games. The match was umpired by Beals C. Wright, the 1905 national champion and Davis Cup star.

An anti-climax came in the final round of the doubles, which served to prove once more that no team can be successful in first-class tennis without a dependable net attack. Mrs. Humphries made little headway with her hard drives, for they were smothered in midair by the accurate volleying of Mrs. Wightman and Miss Zinderstein, while Miss Holden's strokes lacked the pace to make them effective.

The winners romped through both sets, with the loss of only one game in each, and gave no indication of being tired from their previous exertions in the singles. Miss Zinderstein now shares both the indoor and the outdoor national doubles titles, the latter in partnership with Eleanor Goss. Mrs. Wightman has been three times a national champion, but this is her first indoor title.

The summaries:

Women's National Indoor Championship Singles—Final Round—Mrs. George H. Wightman defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Consolation Singles—Final Round—Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles—Final Round—Mrs. George H. Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden, 6—1, 6—1.

SCORE BY POINTS.

SINGLES—FIRST SET.

		Tot. Pts. Games.
Miss Zinderstein	0 7 4 5 4 7 4 4—35	6
Mrs. Wightman	4 5 1 3 6 5 0 2—26	2

SECOND SET.

Mrs. Wightman	4 4 8 4 5 4 5 5—34	6
Miss Zinderstein	1 1 6 0 7 2 3—20	1

THIRD SET.

Mrs. Wightman	4 1 5 4 2 4 4 1 3 8—36	6
Miss Zinderstein	2 4 3 0 4 0 2 4 5 6—30	4

DOUBLES—FIRST SET.

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Zinderstein—	5 5 4 4 1 4 7—30	6
Mrs. Humphries and Miss Holden—	3 3 1 1 4 2 5—19	1

SECOND SET.

Mrs. Wightman and Miss Zinderstein—	4 4 5 4 2 4 4—27	6
Mrs. Humphries and Miss Holden—	2 1 3 0 4 1 1—12	1

STROKE ANALYSIS—SINGLES.

	Nets.	Outs.	Double Faults.	Total Errors.
Mrs. Wightman	29	22	1	52
Miss Zinderstein	35	26	8	69

	Placements.	Service Aces.	Total Earned Points.
Mrs. Wightman	24	3	27
Miss Zinderstein	32	1	33

Nulty Leaves Paulist A. C.

J. A. Nulty, cross-country runner, yesterday applied to the Metropolitan A. A. U. for a transfer of his registration from the Paulist A. C. to unattached. It is expected that Nulty will represent the Millrose A. A., probably, as a distance runner when he competes for the required period of one year without club affiliations. Nulty was picked this year by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., for the cross-country position on the all-scholastic athletic team. He represented St. Benedict's Prep School of Newark, N. J.

Weston Plays Better Game.

Charles Weston gave his best demonstration of form against Ralph Greenleaf in yesterday's two blocks of their 1,200 point pocket billiards match at Daly's Academy, but failed to make any headway in the total score. Greenleaf again took both blocks, winning the afternoon session by 100 to 67 and taking the evening match by 100 to 71. Weston's best playing came in the evening, when he clicked off 31 points. The total score now favors Greenleaf by 1,000 to 352.

BLACKWELL STARS AT POLO.

Leads Rovers to Easy Victory Over Foxhunters.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Meadowlarks	1	0	1.000
Squadron A	1	0	1.000
Rovers	1	1	.500
White Owls	0	1	.000
Foxhunters	0	1	.000

Dr. H. B. Blackwell led the Rovers polo trio to a comparatively easy victory last night over the Foxhunters team in the Winn Cup indoor tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 11 to 6. The Rovers were in receipt of a four goals handicap from the Foxhunters.

Dr. Blackwell accounted for five of his team's goals. Three of these came in the first period, when the Rovers' No. 2 engineered a number of plays which completely offset the offensive of the Foxhunters. In the closing period Dr. Blackwell scored two more goals, while H. Levinsky also accounted for a brace of tallies. The Foxhunters never really became dangerous. Three goals were made by them in the first period, which ended with the Rovers leading through their four goals handicap by 7 to 3.

The lineup:

ROVERS, (11.)	FOXHUNTERS, (6.)
No. 1—H. Levinsky.	No. 1—C. Carr.
No. 2—Dr. H. B. Blackwell.	No. 2—A. Kinney.
Back—R. Grannlas.	Back—G. Sherman.

Goals—First period: Dr. Blackwell, (3.) Carr, (2.) Kinney. Second period—Dr. Blackwell, (2.) Levinsky, (2.) Carr, Kinney, Sherman. Handicap—Rovers, 4 goals. Referee—Dr. Biers. Timekeeper—Herbert Winn. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

INVESTIGATE "FAKE" STORY.

Havana Police Make Report on Johnson's Statement.

HAVANA, March 14.—The attention of the judicial authorities here has been called to the declarations made by Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion, that his bout with Jess Willard, in this city four years ago, was a "fake." A written report on the incident has been made by a lieutenant of detectives.

In closing his report, which includes the translated version of Johnson's statement as published here today, the detective says:

"From the foregoing it may be seen that, if this story is true, the people of Havana were deceived and defrauded, and that it is desired to repeat the event, with the same or a similar combination."

TILT TAKES CLOSE MATCH.

Defeats Osborne, 125 to 115, In Pocket Billiard Game.

Three unsuccessful efforts to drop the fourteen ball in a corner pocket and at the same time spread the ivories, came near costing William Tilt of the Calumet Club his game with Henry S. Osborne of Hartford in the continuation of the national amateur pocket billiards championship tournament at the New York A. C. last night. Despite his reverses on this particular ball, Tilt recovered his stroke just in time to annex a victory by a score of 125 to 115 in nineteen frames. Tilt made high runs of 12, 11, and 10. Osborne's high runs were 11 and 10.

The contest was a nip and tuck affair and produced the closest play that has been seen in the tournament. However, the game was long drawn out. Osborne got away to a good lead and held what looked like a commanding advantage up to the twelfth frame. Here the Connecticut champion suffered a form reversal, while Tilt's efforts improved. In the thirteenth frame, Tilt passed Osborne, but the latter again went to the front in the following frame, Osborne's lead was shortlived, however, for Tilt came right back in the fifteenth frame and assumed a slight lead. The lead see-sawed until the eighteenth frame, when Tilt cleared the table of nine balls and held a position which gave him a favorable break in his initial shot in the nineteenth frame. Tilt here pocketed three more balls and completed his string.

Osborne's setback of the evening was the second he suffered during the day. In the afternoon the veteran was defeated after a hard game with J. J. Maloney of the Bronx by the score of 125 to 123. This match went to nineteen frames before Maloney scored his winning points. Maloney, in his sixteenth and seventeenth frames, made a new high run record for the tournament when he gathered a cluster of twenty-two balls. This eclipsed J. Howard Shoemaker's run of twenty, which stood as the previous mark.

Maloney was always in front in this game, but throughout Osborne held dangerously close to the Bronx player, so that the ultimate winner was a problem right up to the finish.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

J. J. Maloney—2 8 2 4 14 4 6 10 1 10 2 7 5 0 12 9 14 6 5—125. Scratches, 6. High runs, 22, 12, and 10.

Henry S. Osborne—2 6 12 10 0 10 8 4 13 4 12 7 9 14 2 5 0 8 3—123. Scratches, 6. High runs, 14, 12, and 9.

EVENING GAME.

William Tilt—14 4 2 5 0 8 11 3 2 14 12 10 13 7 4 7 7 9 3—125. Scratches, 6. High runs, 12, 11, and 10.

Henry S. Osborne—3 10 12 9 14 6 3 11 12 0 2 4 2 7 10 7 7 5—115. Scratches, 5. High runs, 11, 10, and 10.

CRESCENTS BEAT RED TOPS.

New Mooners Close Basket Ball Season with Victory.

The Crescent A. C. basket ball quintet closed its season last night with a close victory over the Fiske Red Tops of Springfield, Mass., in the New Moon club's gymnasium in Brooklyn. The score was 25 to 22. An extra five-minute period was necessary before the winning team was decided. At the end of the regulation game the teams were deadlocked with 20 points each. A goal by Stewart within five seconds of the final whistle enabled the New Mooners to come up on even terms with the Massachusetts five. The Crescent attack improved in the extra period, and a rushing offensive gave the club team 5 points to the Red Tops' 2.

This contest was one-half of a double-header. In the opening game the New Moon wearers defeated the Camp Merritt five in one-sided fashion by a count of 70 to 27. This contest was one-sided throughout, with the club five leading without being extended.

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CHANGE TO
REIS
UNION SUITS

DREYFUSS HOLDS UP BIG BASEBALL DEAL

Pirate Owner Refuses to Allow Robertson Out of the National League.

The three-cornered deal which Manager Branch Rickey has been trying to put through among the New York, St. Louis, and Washington clubs has been blocked by Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh. Rickey's object in coming here was to trade Catcher Mike Conzales of the Cardinals to the Giants, while the Giants were to let Outfielder Davey Robertson go to Washington and Washington in turn was to hand over Shortstop Doc Lavan to Rickey.

It seems that all the club owners but Dreyfuss waived claim on Robertson. Dreyfuss refuses to let him get away from the National League. Dreyfuss and Rickey had a long talk before the St. Louis manager left town yesterday morning, but the Pirate owner was still insistent in his claim for Robertson. He figures that if Robertson is going to play anywhere Pittsburgh would have good use for him.

Robertson has made it plain that he will not play with any club but Washington, and if Dreyfuss insists on refusing to allow him to get out of the National League he will retire from the game and go into business with his father in Virginia.

Although Lavan has signified that he was through with baseball, he has been in touch with Rickey and the St. Louis manager has assurances that he will return to the game if he can play with St. Louis. Lavan broke into the game under Rickey when he managed the St. Louis Browns. He is now a physician in the United States Navy and is now in Cuban waters on board the U. S. S. Mississippi. He expects to get out of the service within a short time, and for that reason Rickey has been trying hard to put the deal through.

The obstacle which Dreyfuss has placed in the way of the deal will be difficult to overcome, and to pacify the Pirate owner it may be necessary to win him over by giving him a player or two. It is believed that Dreyfuss would be glad to get a promising youngster, and the Giants have several which they will have to turn loose after the Spring training trip.

The Giants are badly in need of another catcher. In order to have enough catchers to work out the big pitching staff Manager McGraw has been forced to enlist the services of his old coach, George Gibson, from Toronto. McGraw has lost three catchers this Winter, Gibson, Bill Rariden, and George O'Neil, the St. Louis youngster, who has gone to Bill Clymer's club at Seattle.

Lew McCarty is the only regular catcher McGraw has, and he plans to use Earl Smith, the hard-hitting youngster who was secured from Rochester, as soon as the lad is ready to take the regular assignment. McGraw is anxious to get Gonzales, who has developed into a fine backstop in St. Louis. The catcher is now playing in Cuba and is in good shape all the year 'round. Gonzales proved a valuable man as a pinch hitter with the Cardinals, and was used in this capacity often last year by Manager Hendricks when he was not catching regularly.

If McGraw could get Gonzales he would have the heaviest hitting catching staff in either league. McCarthy is a normal .300 hitter, and last year with Rochester Smith pasted the ball at a .358 clip. Gonzales batted .252 with the Cards last season, but this is below his normal clip.

Wild Bill Donovan, formerly manager of the Yanks and now pilot of the Jersey City club of the International League, called at the Yankees' headquarters yesterday in search of players. He wants to get some of the excess talent which Manager Huggins will turn loose at the end of the Spring training trip. Bill says he needs a shortstop badly.

Manager Huggins left town last night and will call on a few of his holdouts before he returns next week to take the players South on Saturday. He will make one more visit to Frank Baker at Trappe, Md., and will make an effort to persuade the third baseman to return to the game. It is a question whether Del Pratt will play with the Yanks again, because he has a good position at a steel mill in Pennsylvania and it would take a high salary to coax him into the game again.

The first real intimation that the Yankees have made on the question of signing Charley Herzog came to light yesterday when Colonel T. L. Huston, Vice President of the club, said:

"If Herzog is available and Huggins wants him, we will get him."

This is taken to mean that if Baker or Pratt refuse to play, the Yanks will need an infielder, and as Herzog can play second, short, or third, the club may get him. If Herzog can get his release from the Boston Braves, he has intimated that he would play with the Yanks at a figure smaller than that which his Boston contract calls for.

As far apart as the Poles! *"Scotch Mists" and ordinary raincoats.

To the eye, *"Scotch Mists" are simply good looking overcoats of attractive Scotch cheviots. Yet, thanks to our formula for constructing the weave, ot's been possible to proof them so they won't wet through, not even in a real Scotch mist—hence the name.

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JAMAICA SKATERS VICTORS.

Defeat Commercial at Hockey and Flushing Beats Boys' High.

W. Thompson and R. Thompson, brothers, scored a victory for Jamaica High School over Commercial H. S. last night in the Public Schools Athletic League championship hockey tournament at the Brooklyn Ice Palace. Jamaica's margin of victory was 9 goals to 1. In the other half of a double bill the Flushing H. S. skaters defeated Boys' H. S. to the tune of 2 to 1.

The Thompson brothers, leading their teammates in every offensive play, overwhelmed the Commercial skaters. The latter sextet could not solve the speedy attack of Jamaica's two leaders, and when any sort of a defense was attempted it was swept aside without serious difficulty. Between them the two brothers scored all of Jamaica's goals, W. Thompson getting four and R. Thompson five. Commercial's lone goal was caged by Holstrom.

Gladding's effective work gave the Flushing sextet its success after a decidedly close tussle. Gladding scored both of the victorious team's goals, getting one in each period. Macksoud, with a beautiful shot past Gleason, saved the Boys' skaters from the humility of a shut-out.

The line-ups:

Jamaica, (9.)	Position.	Commercial, (1.)
Jennings	G.	Thomas
Dwyer	P.	Feinler
Bates	C.P.	Peak
Clifford	C.	Jay
W. Thompson	L.W.	Holstrom
R. Thompson	R.W.	Rosenbloom

Goals—W. Thompson, (4.) R. Thompson, (5.) Holstrom. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Flushing, (2.)	Position.	Boys' (1.)
Gleason	G.	Harding
Rosenfeld	P.	Bunn
Pickells	C.P.	Stevenson
Shields	C.	Macksoud
Finn	L.W.	Balesh
Gladding	R.W.	Conroy

Goals—Gladding, (2.) Macksoud. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

RUTGERS MERMEN WINNERS.

Take All Firsts in Meet with C. C. N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 14.—Rutgers had little difficulty in trouncing the C. C. N. Y. Mermen here tonight, the final score being 40-10. Rutgers captured every first place and all but two second places, Lehrmann in the 220 and Haas in the dive, being the only City College men. Lukens was the star of the meet, the Scarlet leader capturing two first places. The summary:

Relay.—Rutgers, (Summerill, Gardner, Moore, Pettingill.) Time—1:52 2-5.

50-Yard.—Lukens, Rutgers; Summerill, Rutgers; Benjamin, C. C. N. Y. Time—0:27 2-5.

100-Yard.—Redmond, Rutgers; Wolff, Rutgers; Benjamin, C. C. N. Y. Time—1:03.

220-Yard.—Lukens, Rutgers; Lehrmann, C. C. N. Y.; Mason, Rutgers. Time—2:53 2-5.

Plunge.—Lefurgy, Rutgers, 60 feet 9 inches; Pettengill, Rutgers, 54 feet; Peppes, C. C. N. Y., 50 feet.

Dive.—Sherwin, Rutgers; Haas, C. C. N. Y.; Garvey, C. C. N. Y.

Score—Rutgers, 43; C. C. N. Y., 10.

Columbia Fencers Beat Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Columbia University fencers defeated the University of Pennsylvania team here today, eight matches to one.

YALE NATATORS SET A WORLD'S RECORD

Lower Mark in 200-Yard Relay in Dual Meet Against Columbia Swimmers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—Yale defeated Columbia tonight at swimming, 37 to 16. The Yale relay team created a new world's record of 1 minute 4 seconds in the 200-yard race and Rogers of Columbia succeeded in defeating Binney of Yale, who holds the intercollegiate record in the 50-yard swim.

By its defeat of Columbia Yale won the intercollegiate swimming title for the ninth consecutive year.

Columbia defeated Yale in the water polo game by 10 to 0, Hyde and Salmon scoring the two goals in the first half.

The summaries:

200-Yard Team Relay—Won by Yale, winning team, Milroy, Archibald, Hincks, Binney. Time—1:41. (Breaking world's record of 1:42, made by Yale relay team two years ago.)

75-Yard Match Race Between Hal Vollmar, New York A. C.; Cann, New York A. C., and Norman Buck, Illinois A. C.—Won by Buck; second, dead heat between Vollmar and Cann. Time—0:43 4-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Rogers, Columbia; second, Binney, Yale; third, Tyler, Yale. Time—0:25 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Badger, Yale, distance, 71 feet 6 inches; second, Loeb, Yale, 69 feet; third, Deo Feruzo, Columbia, distance, 46 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Hincks, Yale; second, Manny, Yale; third, Garrigus, Columbia. Time—0:59 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Benjamin, Yale; 101 points; second, Klemis, Columbia, 81 points; third, Feruzo, Columbia, 78 points.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Schiff, Columbia; second, H. Hopkins, Yale; third, Archibald, Yale.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

Worldwide Exhibition at London Olympia to be Revived.

The international horse show at Olympia, London, England, abandoned since the outbreak of the war, will be revived again this year, according to an article in the latest issue of The Rider and Driver. Frank F. Euren, Secretary and one of the founders of the show, has cabled to this country that the fixture will be held in June. The definite dates have not been decided.

This show, conducted in the past under royal patronage, has been held under the auspices of an association of England's leading sportsmen, with Lord Lonsdale as President. It is probable that the Earl of Lonsdale will continue as presiding officer of the reorganized association, while most of the former directors are expected to retain their interest and activity. American directors of this association included the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, E. T. Stotesbury, Clarence H. Mackay, and Lawrence Jones. Canada, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Italy, Russia, Germany, Japan, Argentina, and other countries have also been represented in years past. Germany's representation ceased with the beginning of the war.

A special effort will probably be made to attract entries from this country, for it is understood the desire for American exhibitors' participation in the show is greater than ever before. A number of special classes will be included in this year's program, among them classes for cavalry and artillery horsemen representing the allied countries.

TRIANGULAR CREW RACE.

Harvard Will Row with Princeton and Navy April 19.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 14.—Harvard, Princeton, and the Naval Academy will row at Annapolis on April 19, the distance being a mile and seven-eighths. The race had already been arranged between Princeton and the Naval Academy and Harvard's offer of entering was accepted by both contestants.

So far as is known here, Harvard will bring only a 'Varsity eight. Princeton will bring 'Varsity and freshmen, and has been asked to send a second crew also. Harvard will be invited to bring the two additional crews.

TURN DOWN ROWING DATES.

Columbia Oarsmen Not to Meet Yale or Harvard.

Although the Columbia 'Varsity crew has received invitations to row against both Yale and Harvard it is understood that the Blue and White authorities have decided not to accept either bid. Harvard wanted Columbia to journey to Cambridge for a race on May 24, while Yale was anxious to have the Morningside Heights oarsmen visit the Housatonic course at Derby on May 16, as the third crew in the Yale-Princeton race on that date.

Because of the storm yesterday it is not likely that the Columbia crews will go on the water before Monday. The selection of a coach is still unsettled, and it is believed that no one will be named until after the Committee on Athletics has had another meeting.

THOUSANDS WORK AT JUMP.

375,000 Pupils in City Practice Broad Jump.

As a result of the compulsory athletic training in the elementary schools in this city, it is estimated that 375,000 boys have been practicing the standing broad jump and the short dashes in the school gymnasiums and yards during the past few months, according to John J. McHugh, Inspector of Athletics.

Tests are taken every week and the reports are sent to Dr. A. K. Aldinger, Director of Physical Training, Department of Education. Eighty per cent. of the class in each instance takes part in the test and a plaque is presented to the school whose class has made the best average in each grade. This plan is followed in each of the five boroughs.

Newman Defeats Shongood.

A. Newman defeated Charles Shongood, Jr., last night in the New York State amateur championship three-cushion carom billiard tournament at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. The score was 30 to 17 in sixty-one innings. Both contestants made high runs of three. This contest opened the final round. The second game of this round will bring together J. Howard Shoemaker, national amateur pocket billiards champion, and San Estabrook.

Harvard to Play Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 14.—Harvard has arranged a football game with the University of Virginia in the Stadium on Oct. 25, the date which West Point was offered, but which the War Department at Washington refused to approve. This will be Virginia's third visit to Soldiers' Field, losing in 1915 and 1916.

BOYS' CLUB GRAPPLERS WIN

Columbia Wrestlers Defeated in All Six Bouts.

The wrestlers of the Boys' Club badly defeated the Columbia matmen at the Columbia gymnasium last night, taking all six bouts. The Boys' Club athletes took five bouts by decisive falls, while the bout in the heavyweight class between Zilinsky of the Boys' Club and Fargo of Columbia went to the Boys' Club grappler after fifteen minutes of gruelling work. After two extra bouts of three minutes each, Referee Levine gave the decision to Zilinsky.

The summaries:

115 Pound Class.—Stumen, Boys' Club, defeated Batton, Columbia, in 1:36 with arm lock.

125 Pound Class.—Goldstein, Boys' Club, defeated Zeratsky, Columbia, in 6:25 with head lock.

135 Pound Class.—Hirsch, Boys' Club, defeated Zeratsky, Columbia, in 6:45 with arm lock.

145 Pound Class.—Zongolowitz, Boys' Club, defeated Wright, Columbia, in 2:45 with scissors and arm lock.

158 Pound Class.—Smith, Boys' Club, defeated Barrish, Columbia, in 6:35 with arm lock and scissors.

175 Pound Class.—Zilinsky, Boys' Club, defeated Fargo, Columbia, in 15 minutes on referee's decision.

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The Magazine Section of Sunday's New York Times is full of good things that may be read with pleasure at any time. To preserve twenty-six copies, a handsome cloth binder will be mailed for $1.25.—Advt.

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MORGENTHAU TO AID GREATER RED CROSS

Former Ambassador and Health Specialists Will Sail Today for France.

PLAN FOR GENEVA MEETING

International Organization Declared to be a Moral League of Nations.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, will sail for Europe today on the Leviathan to assist Henry P. Davidson in arranging for the convention of the International Red Cross to be held at Geneva thirty days after the signing of the peace treaty. Mr. Morgenthau is, by appointment of President Wilson, one of the twenty-four members of the Finance Committee of the American Red Cross, and when in Turkey was President of the Red Cross Chapter there.

Mr. Morgenthau yesterday discussed his proposed work abroad. He said:

"I am going to Europe to assist Henry P. Davison in his work of organizing the Red Cross for the great mission which I believe it is called upon to perform in the world.

"We have a very definite vision of what this work is to be. The League of Nations, when it is formed, will necessarily confine its administration to the more material aspects of government, such as boundaries, armament, and economic questions. There is need, therefore, for a League of Nations to care for the human needs and moral aspirations of all peoples. That other 'League of Nations' may well be the International Red Cross, which enlightened men and women are now engaged in forming. I am to assist in that work. It is a work dear to my heart, something for which I have felt for many years there is a definite need.

"The Red Cross, in the new and more splendid character which has come to it through its service in the great war, is the medium, I believe, through which all true lovers of mankind may aid in making the world a better place to live in.

"It is perhaps too early at this time to attempt to define specifically the functions of the proposed organization. In a general way, however, it may be said that all questions affecting human welfare should come within its province. Questions of health will, of course, be an important feature of the program. What, in other words, our Rockefeller Foundation has attempted to do in an experimental way, an international organization should do on an infinitely larger scale. With its unlimited resources and its millions of members in every civilized country on earth, the prospects of this instrument in promoting the welfare of the world are beyond estimation. It will be an organization for morality and samaritanism, and it is hoped it will attract to its support the best altruistic thought and leadership of the world. Our rich people are beginning to realize that they are not to be permitted to retain extreme wealth. Lesser, people of good heart and large vision are beginning to realize the medium through which they may serve the world, may aid the millions of their fellowmen who are still in barbarism, who suffer the extremes of poverty and ignorance, and who in darkness still await the light.

"Nothing could be finer for this purpose than the symbol of the Red Cross. To me it means only that the world up to this time has been compelled to carry the cross. From this time on we hope that the cross—the Red Cross—will help to carry the world."

Mr. Morgenthau said that the new organization proposes to assist the peoples in a material way, such as by providing agricultural implements in populous countries where present methods are archaic and inadequate. Teachers in agriculture will also be distributed among the peoples who are most backward in knowledge of modern scientific methods of agriculture and other lines.

"We want to develop that magnificent spirit of service which has been developed in the people through the travail of war," he said. "We have learned to co-operate. We have learned again that in union there is strength; that if we all get together and work for a common object, and that object is worthy of our work, we must win.

"For these reasons I am going over to help Mr. Davison. I am going to give all my time, all my thought, all that is in me, to this work. Because I believe it is worth-while work, unequaled by any other opportunity in the world today."

In addition to former Ambassador Morgenthau, a party of American health specialists, among them eminent physicians, will sail on the Leviathan for France to assist Mr. Davison in strengthening Red Cross activities.

The American experts will meet with others from allied countries in a preliminary conference at Cannes, France. Dr. Livingston Farrand, head of the American Red Cross, has already sailed for France to participate in this conference. It is proposed at this conference to formulate a health program which will be considered at the great convention at Geneva.

The preliminaries of the convention have already been mapped out by the committee of which Mr. Davison is the head, his work as Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council having terminated on March 1, when the War Council retired.

Among those in the party will be Dr. L. Emmett Holt of this city, the specialist on child health; Dr. William H. Welch, Director of the School of Hygiene and Public Health established by the Rockefeller Foundation of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Dr. E. R. Baldwin of Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Dr. Samuel M. Hamill of Philadelphia, Dr. F. B. Talbot of Boston, Dr. Wycliffe Rose, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs of this city, and Colonel F. F. Russell of the Army Medical Corps.

HOLD TWO IN MURDER CASE.

Woman Identifies One Prisoner as Man Who Shot Husband.

Conrad Trupp and William Hide, with no apparent occupation, who lived together in a rooming house at 1,096 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday by the police of Brooklyn, who say they have solved the murder of Samuel Wochock. On Tuesday Wolchock was shot to death during an attempt to rob his store at 208 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn.

The arrests were at first made on suspicion, but discoveries in the men's room and the identification of Hide by Mrs. Wolchock as the man who did the actual shooting led to a charge of homicide against them. They were held for further examination in the Gates Avenue Court.

The police also arrested George Trupp, 19 years old, and who lived with his brother, on a charge of having held up and robbed Benjamin Zololowff. The latter identified young Trupp as the person who three weeks ago held him up as he was leaving his home at 168 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

Election Inspector Sentenced.

Benjamin Horowitz, an inspector at the Republican primary on Sept. 19, 1917, when Mayor Mitchel and William M. Bennett were candidates for the Mayoralty nomination, was sentenced yesterday to serve two months in the Tombs by Supreme Court Justice Davis for certifying a false return of the ballots cast. Horowitz, who lived at 580 West 172d Street, had obtained a decision from the Appellate Division sustaining his contention that the lower court was without jurisdiction because of a technical error in convening it, but held that he was amenable to sentence by having pleaded guilty, following the arrest a year ago of some sixty officials concerned in the primary.

CREEL SAYS PRESIDENT HAD FAITH IN HIM

Aspires to be "Humble Assistant in De-lousing Process of Public Life."

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Settlement of the accounts of the Committee on Public Information, now being made, will show that the committee's domestic work was "virtually self-sustaining," George Creel, Chairman of the committee, said today. Mr. Creel returned several days ago from Europe after spending several months closing up the committee's affairs. He reiterated today his statement made on his arrival in New York that he had resigned as Chairman of the committee. President Wilson, he said, however, had not yet accepted his formal resignation.

Of the original appropriation of $1,250,000 for the committee's domestic work, Mr. Creel said, about $300,000 remained unexpended. About $400,000, he said, had been made from motion pictures and war exhibitions and paid into the treasury and about $250,000 more will come in from this source. The committee Chairman said it might "be interesting to learn that the derided Official Bulletin had taken in $84,294 in subscriptions. Additional sums are expected to be realized from the sale of furniture and fixtures belonging to the committee.

In explaining that he regarded himself now as a private citizen, Mr. Creel said that he had made no plans for his future activities, but meant to take an active interest in political affairs. He added it would not be as an office seeker "but much as an humble assistant in the de-lousing process of which our public life stands in need."

Mr. Creel characterized reports of differences with President Wilson as "so false as to be absurd." It was his greatest pride that he could say that from the first to the last he "had only faith, confidence, and the most inspiring support from the President."

In discussing the Peace Conference, Mr. Creel asserted that he kept his pledge made before going abroad that he would have nothing to do with the conference or its publicity.

"The amazing situation developed," he added, "that the very correspondents who were most fearful of my 'secret control' were eventually quarreling with me for my steadfast refusal to act as their 'wet nurse.'"

The committee Chairman denied flatly that the American Government had since the opening of the Peace Conference exercised any censorship over news matter between Europe and the United States. He said that, although the French and British censorships were in operation, nothing had been done by this Government to prevent criticism of President Wilson and his policies from reaching the European press or the sending to the United States of any news the correspondent saw fit to transmit.

Concert at Art Museum Tonight.

Tonight there will be given, free to the public, the second concert of the second series at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There is a symphony orchestra of fifty-two pieces, David Mannes conducting, and the program, beginning at 8 o'clock, will include Verdi's march from "Aida," Goldmark's "In Spring," Rubinstein's "Music of the Spheres," Beethoven's polonaise for strings, Saint-Saëns's "Omphale Spinning," Brahms's "Hungarian Dances," part of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," Tschaikovsky's "Nutcracker" suite, Herbert's "American Fantasy," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Arthur Loesser Plays Again.

Arthur Loesser filled Aeolian Hall at his second concert there last evening, many late arrivals standing throughout a Gluck-Saint-Saëns arrangement of airs from "Alceste" and a group from Brahms, including that master's pianoforte sonata in C major. Mr. Loesser, who was pianist of Mme. Maud Powell's tour, paid a tribute to his former teacher, Stojowski, whose "Valse" in D was among his shorter pieces, with the Strauss-Godowsky waltz, "Artist's Life," and others of Chopin and Sgambati.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first production of the Theatre Guild at the Garrick Theatre, to be made early in April, will be "The Bonds of Interest," translated by James Garrett Underhill from the Spanish of Jacinto Benavente.

"Penny Wise" will be continued another week at the Belmont Theatre, and the opening of "A Burgomaster of Belgium" will take place on Monday night, March 24.

Among those who will appear in "The Golden Fleece," which will be given a single performance for the Actors' Fund at the Broadhurst Theatre a week from tomorrow night, will be Blanche Bates, Isabelle Lowe, Thomas A. Wise, Alphonz Ethier, Katharine Emmett, Edgar Norton, David Higgins, and Charles A. Stevenson. The play is by Thomas W. Broadhurst and is based on the Medea story.

SHONTS TELLS AGAIN HIGHER FARE NEEDS

Appeals to Merchants' Association and It May Act at Its Next Meeting.

RISE OF OPERATING COSTS

Interborough Running at Loss, He Says, Instead of Making Three Cents Profit on a Passenger.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, again emphasized the necessity of higher fares for the transit lines of this city at a meeting of the Broadway Association, held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Martinique, and said that the relief would have to be immediate to keep the companies from being thrown into bankruptcy. The association voted to take up the subject at its next meeting and to make a recommendation at that time.

In referring to the Martin-Carson bill introduced at Albany, which would vest in the Public Service Commissions the rate-making power, Mr. Shonts said that although strenuous opposition to the bill had been raised, none of its opponents had offered any other constructive plan for saving the public service, which is "in immediate danger of serious impairment and in some cases of total cessation." He said something would have to be done in the present emergency to give at least a breathing spell for further thought and investigation.

Mr. Shonts then referred to a "half-truth" which he said had been published on the basis of testimony by an operating official before the Public Service Commission, to the effect that there had been an improvement over the results as estimated in September of 3 per cent. in the gross receipts. He declared it was the net and not the gross receipts that kept a company out of bankruptcy; that the company was operating at a heavy loss, and that while things were not so bad as had been anticipated in September, they were still so bad that bankruptcy was inevitable if the company's income were not increased very largely. At the very lowest estimate this income was falling short by $5,000,000 a year, he said.

Concerning a newspaper article which stated that the Interborough was getting a profit of 3 cents out of each passenger, Mr. Shonts said that "it arrived at this remarkable conclusion in a remarkable way."

Gives the Items Left Out.

"First," he said, "it subtracted 'operating expenses' per passenger from a 5-cent fare, and called it 'profit,' allowing nothing whatever for taxes, interest on funded debt, rentals, or any other deductions whatever. Let us see what these amounted to in the last fiscal year." He then submitted the following table:

Items Ignored.	Amount.
Taxes	$3,758,578.38
Interest on funded debt	4,327,177.34
Rentals on subway and elevated	8,027,995.62
All other deductions required in the system of accounting required by the Public Service Commission	601,476.54
Total	$17,315,232.88

"But this remarkable statement was remarkable in another way," Mr. Shonts continued. "It took the figures reported to the commission in 1916, and on them implied prosperity for the present time and a profit of 3 cents a passenger.

"First, its way of calculating profit was wrong and its result was wrong. In 1916 this company's sworn report showed that instead of 3 cents it made 95-100 of a cent per passenger.

"Second, we were not asking an increased fare in 1916. But since then important things have happened.

"The wage increase alone is between six and seven million dollars a year, and the rate of increase in wage scales is about 67 per cent. Materials have increased on the average more than 100 per cent., and there is no prospect of their recession to old standards for years, if it ever comes. In 1916 we paid $3.23 a ton for coal. We are now paying $6.07. And so with steel rails at $54.13 a ton now, as against $31.91; and $64 each for car wheels now, as against $30, &c.

Operated at Loss in January.

"From the figures for operation of the subways and elevated lines just compiled and reported to the Public Service Commission the fact appears that in January, 1919, we operated at a loss. It cost more to carry a passenger than the fare he paid.

"This is not the entire story, for it does not take into consideration any return whatever upon the city's $100,000,000 investment in the subways operated by the Interborough. Nor is any allowance made for the shortage in the preferentials to which the Interborough is entitled under the contracts, and which it is to receive with compound interest before the city may receive any return on its investment."

In answer to questions by members of the association Mr. Shonts said he thought a 7-cent fare on all lines, with an additional charge of 3 cents for transfers on the surface lines, would solve the immediate problem and tide the company over until a thorough investigation had been made and a fair return on the investment calculated.

CITY FLAG FOR CARUSO.

Token of Tenor's War Work to be Presented at His Jubilee.

In recognition of the war work done by Signor Caruso in this city a large flag of the City of New York will be presented to him at his gala opera performance on March 22 by a delegation of officials headed by City Chamberlain Berolzheimer. Police Commissioner Enright will make the presentation speech, and others in the party will be Park Commissioner Gallatin, Captain W. W. Brainard of the Police Reserves, of which Caruso is an honorary member, and Grover Whalen, Secretary to the Mayor. Mayor Hylan will be present, and an invitation has been sent to Governor Smith.

Souvenir tickets have been prepared by the Metropolitan management for the tenor's silver jubilee, the cards—of which $23,000 worth have been sold—being elaborately designed and engraved after the manner of banknotes. Those for orchestra chairs further resemble greenbacks in being printed in St. Patrick's day colors, including the fac simile signature of Enrico Caruso.

Caruso last night sang again to a sold-out house, appearing for the fourth time in "Marta." Mme. Barrientos returned to the rôle of Lady Harriet, with Mme. Perini and Mr. Didur to complete the quartet, and Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

Flemish Separatist Punished.

BRUSSELS, March 14.—M. Cooremans, principal secretary of the Ministry of Arts and Sciences, has been sentenced to fifteen years hard labor by a Belgian General Headquarters court martial. Cooremans was accused of accepting from the Germans the post of Chief Secretary of the Flemish Separatist Ministry.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings at 8. Mat. Today at 2. Winter Garden's Mid-Winter Extravaganza Monte Cristo, Jr. Sunday Night Concert BIG BILL OF FAVORITES

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea. MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8800

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATS. TODAY, WED. & THURS. ALICE BRADY Personally in FOREVER AFTER

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. "ABSORBING" —Mail. THE NET

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD FRIENDLY ENEMIES

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT 7TH BIG MONTH Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers UNKNOWN PURPLE

NORA BAYES Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today, 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES NORA BAYES In Her Joyous Musical Play LADIES FIRST

Sun. Eve. Concert—Sophie Tucker & Co., The Joker with Frank Westphal, Ralph Hers. Others.

ONE WEEK ONLY Beginning Mon. Eve. New York Syncopated ORCHESTRA OF 50 Will Marion Cook, Cond. AND 15 SOLOISTS SMASHING PROGRAM OF RAGTIME, JAZZ AND SYNCOPATED MELODY.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, E. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:10. TOBY'S BOW A Comedy with NORMAN TREVOR George Marion—Doris Rankin

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:45. "Hilarious doings and some blushes."—Herald. A New Farce Comedy, A SLEEPLESS NIGHT "I shrieked with laughter."—Alan Dale.

VANDERBILT 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A LITTLE JOURNEY with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane.

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 LAST 4 Mts. Today & Wed., 2:30 WEEKS. JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.

NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30. WALTER HAMPDEN HAMLET "THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION." —J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post.

KALICH Fulton W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Last Mat. Today, 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES A. E. Anson, Cyril Maude, Ian Hunter, Lee Baker, Albert Bruning Woman" Next Week—"PLEASE GET MARRIED." The Riddle:

Loew's 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25c to 75c Walker Whiteside in "The Little Brother," with Tyrone Power. Next Week—Florence Reed, "Roads of Destiny."

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome Matinee Today 2:15 Evgs. at 8:15

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Eve., Mar. 17, at 8:30 By NICHOLAS EVERITT Secret Service Experiences Ex-Member British Secret Service. Exciting Adventures, Thrilling Episodes, Vivid Anecdotes, etc. $2 to 50c at Box Office. Mgt. W. B. Feakins.

44TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:00. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2. AL JOLSON in SINBAD

BELMONT 48th, E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:50. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. PENNY WISE with MOLLY PEARSON George Marion—Doris Rankin.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Today, 2:15. LAST 2 TIMES Riotous Musical Comedy MELTING OF MOLLY BEGINNING NEXT MON. EVE. SEATS NOW The Smacking Musical Hit THE KISS BURGLAR with MARIE CARROLL DENMAN MALEY HARRY CLARKE

39TH ST. Thea., Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. The Laugh Play KEEP IT TO YOURSELF "A ROARINGLY FUNNY FARCE."

SELWYN HITS JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR 100% HUMAN Selwyn Theatre W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Today & Wed. 2:30 TEA for THREE FOR IN AND OUT OF TOWNERS Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., at 2:30. COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

LITTLE Thea., W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro. Moves to Fulton Theatre Next Monday.

PRINCESS Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Evenings at 8:20. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald OH, MY DEAR! Original Monologues BEATRICE HERFORD MONDAY MATS. at BOOTH THEATRE NEXT MAT. MAR. 17th AT 3:30 P. M.

GET SEATS TODAY Clef Club Jazz Concert SELWYN THEATRE Sunday Night, 50c to $2.00. 50 Joy-Whooping Sultans of Syncopation! (Seats on Sale at All Hotel Agencies.)

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th 9300 Col. | Phone Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. SOCIETY OF AMERICAN SINGERS. Mat. Today at 2:15. Last Time TONIGHT at 8:15. Bohemian Girl Robin Hood Mar. 17, Orville Harrold and Kate Condon will sing Irish ballads between acts of Robin Hood. TUESDAY NIGHT PATIENCE Gilbert & Sullivan's

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 35. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Today, Thurs., 2:15 THIS WEEK LA VEINE

EAST IS WEST with FAY BAINTER ASTOR THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Central 47th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. A Musical Play—Different. Somebody's Sweetheart Sun. Eve. Concert, New York Syncopated Orchestra of 50 pieces, Bert Hanlon, others. Jolly Musical Romance SomeTime with ED. WYNN

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Today. Little Simplicity with Walter Catlett & Marjorie Gateson. Next Week, Walker Whiteside, The Little Brother. SUNDAY CONCERT—1:30 to 11:30 P. M.

Aeronautical Exposition 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Daily to March 15 ADMISSION 75c. BOX OFFICE. Madison Square Garden

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 "OLIVES," DOROTHY BURTON & All Stars Co., Julian Hall, 8 others. In Theatre Reserved H. B. Walthall, "The False Faces." 25, 35, 50

OUR SILENT PARTNERS

No single reward of our business is more gratifying than the work of our silent partners. Who they are we don't know—except that they are our customers, and therefore our friends—but they continue to send us new patrons.

We take them into the firm on the basis of—service—prompt, courteous and intelligent, and we strive to pay them dividends in the satisfied friends they refer to us.

We believe our long standardization of the 50 cent service fee is one of the chief reasons why we have these silent partners. And the City of New York, in passing an ordinance endorsing that fee, evidently feels that our policy is sound.

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FOR AMERICAN JUDAISM

ISAAC M. WISE CENTENARY MEETING

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF REFORM CONGREGATIONS OF NEW YORK AT TEMPLE EMANU EL FIFTH AVENUE AT 43RD STREET SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 16TH, 1919, at 8 O'CLOCK.

SPEAKERS

REV. DR. DAVID PHILIPSON of Cincinnati, HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, REV. DR. JOSEPH SILVERMAN, Presiding
MUSIC BY TEMPLE EMANU EL CHOIR
NO ADMISSION CARDS NECESSARY.

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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Two Lectures by Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK PALMER

America's Veteran War Correspondent on the Staff of Gen. Pershing.

Mon. Eve., MARCH 17, 8:15 o'Clock. The Battles of CHATEAU-THIERRY

Mon. Eve., MARCH 24, 8:15 o'Clock. The Battles of the MEUSE-ARGONNE

In this Lecture Lieut. Col. Palmer will describe the heroic work of the 27th and 77th (N. Y. troops) Divisions.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE, 75c-$2.50.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. WILLIAM GILLETTE BARRIE'S BEST COMEDY DEAR BRUTUS

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

Cohan & Harris' Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Biggest Success Since the "Merry Widow" The Royal Vagabond A COHANIZED OPERA COMIQUE

Geo. M. Cohan Thea., B'way at 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. The Cute Little Play That Turns 'em Away "A Prince There Was" GEO. M. COHAN As the Prince

Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. MRS. FISKE in Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans A comedy of moonshine, madness and make-believe

Longacre W. 48 n'r B'way Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20 Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written Three Faces East With Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY LISTEN LESTER!

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Last 2 Last Matinee Today, 2:20. Times JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN Sam Hardy, Maud Eburne "The CANARY" Doyle & Dixon NEXT MONDAY—Seats Now. OTIS SKINNER In the 4 act play after Balzac The Honor of the Family Prices: Evs. (except Sat.) & Mats. $2 to 50c. Sat. Mat. $2.50 to 75c

Yvette Guilbert and The Neighborhood Players Will give a special performance of "Guibour" A French Miracle Play of the XIV. Century (Played in English) For the benefit of The Visiting Nurse Service of Henry Street Settlement on TOMORROW EVENING at The Eltinge Theatre (Generously donated by Mr. A. H. Woods) Orchestra, $2.50; First Balcony, $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00; Second Balcony, 50 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the Eltinge Theatre or from Miss A. S. Morgan, 11 East 64th Street, New York (Telephone Murray Hill 6949). To whom checks should be made payable

METROPOLITAN OPERA

Today, 2, Rigoletto. Garrison, Braslau; Hackett, De Luca, Mardones. Eve., Il Trovatore. Cond., Moranzoni. Tonight, 8:15 (75c to $3) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, Montesanto, Paltrinieri. Cond., Moranzoni. Sun. Eve., VERDI-PUCCINI CONCERT. Matzenauer, Juzan, Rappold, Sundelius, Beale, Althouse; Diaz, Kingston, Montesanto, Mardones, De Luca, Papi.

Next Mon. Mat. at 2, (75c to $3), Last Time This Season, Cog d'Or. Garrison, Sundelius; Diaz, Didur, D'Angelo, Galli-Rohl, Bonfiglio and entire Ballet. Cond., Monteux.

Mon. Eve. at 8:15, Mireille. Barrientos, Howard; Hackett, Montesanto, Bonfiglio. Cond., Monteux. Wed. at 8, Samson et Dalila: Matzenauer; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Ananian. Cond., Monteux.

Thurs. at 8, Triple Bill: "Legend," "Temple Dancer," "Shanewis." Peterelli, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Knupfer, Chalmers, D'Angelo. Cond., Moranzoni.

Fri. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Ananian. Cond., Monteux.

Sat. at 2, Sacred Trilogy: Mme. Martinelli, Bridgman, Reda. Cond., Moranzoni.

Sat. at 8, Caruso Jubilee. Act III Elisir. Act I Pagliacci. Act III Prophete. Barrientos, Mr. lo, Matzenauer; Caruso, Scotti, De Luca, Diaz, Mardones. Cond'ts Papi, Moranzoni, Bodanzky.

PEACE FESTIVAL

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. WALTER DAMROSCH, Musical Director. CARNEGIE HALL, Tonight at 8:15 BEETHOVEN'S BENEDICTUS from MISSA SOLEMNIS and 9TH SYMPHONY with its cosmic finale as fulfilling the "BROTHERHOOD OF MAN" Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

N.Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Sun.) Aft. at 3 CLOSING CONCERT OF THE SEASON Soloist BULDA LASHANSKA Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Metropolitan Museum of Art Free Concert Tonight at 8 o'clock

Symphony orchestra under David Mannes. No tickets required. Museum open from 10 A. M. to 10:45 P. M. Restaurant until 8 P. M.

PHILHARMONIC JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor CARNEGIE HALL, Tom'w (Sun.) Aft. at 3 SOLOIST MISCHA ELMAN TCHAIKOVSKY CONCERTO GOLDMARK, Symphony, "A Rustic Wedding." Tickets at Box Office, Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL THIS AFT., at 3. LAST APPEARANCE OF THE SEASON Dambois 'CELLIST. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Circle 2156.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 18, at 8:15 First N. Y. appearance of the Dutch Virtuoso CHIAPUSSO PIANIST. Management: Loudon Charlton.

RITZ, TOMORROW (SUN.) AFT. AT 3. Friends of Music Vocal Music of XV. and XVI. Centuries. Selected Chorus from Met. Opera Co. Ernest Bloch ..... Conductor Tickets $2.50, of Miss Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3 Second Piano Recital ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN Mgt. R. E. Johnston, 1451 B'way. Seats on sale at Box Office. Steinway Piano

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TOM'W (SUNDAY) NIGHT SEATS NOW LIEUT. JIM EUROPE and 369th U. S. INFANTRY BAND ("HELL FIGHTERS") (Formerly 15th New York)

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Mar. 17, 8:15 BELLA HECHT Piano Recital. Seats Now at Box Office

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Mar. 18, at 3 ELIZABETH JONES Song Recital. Seats Now at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, APRIL 1ST. MANA-ZUCCA AND ASSISTING ARTISTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. at 8:15 MATINEES TODAY & WED., 2:15. The Season's Heartiest Laugh Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Hilarity The VELVET LADY ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT SHOWS Next Week ROCK & WHITE Farewell to America

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20. DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS DADDIES

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30. STUART WALKER Presents The Book of Job MAT. TO-DAY, 2:30 & Lord Dunsany's "The Tents of the Arabs."

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30 "Ulio: 'ere's a 'it." The Better 'Ole With MR. and MRS. COBURN

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Last Matinee Today, 2:30. Last 2 Times at This Theatre LEO DITRICHSTEIN The MARQUIS de PRIOLA NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, 8:30. Seats NOW Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood In a new play by "MOLIERE" Philip Moeller.

2 Winchell Smith & John Golden Hits GAIETY LIGHTNIN B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY, 2:30.

CRITERION B'way 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Today & Wed. 2:30 3 WISE FOOLS

Harris W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Play of 1000 Thrills THE INVISIBLE FOE

STANDARD, Broadway & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25-75c. FROCKS & FRILLS NEXT MON. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in "The Marquis de Priola."

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HEATHERDELL

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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BILLIONS FOR THE TREASURY.

Today is the last day, except days of grace, on which payment of the first installment of the $6,000,000,000 war tax can be made. For good reasons, among them the shiftlessness of Congress, extensions will be granted to many to whom the task of understanding and complying with the law is most difficult. Also this year payments will be made in installments to an extent which nobody knows. Therefore there can be no exactness of statement about today's total. For the country it may be a billion. Last year the Wall Street district alone paid the Treasury half a billion in all, and expects to round out the billion in full this year. There is no money market which would not miss a billion dollars, or even any considerable fraction of it, and there is special reason for watching how the payments work this year.

Ordinarily the cash paid in would be deposited in the banks as fast as it accumulated, and the debits and credits would so nearly balance that there could be no stringency. None is expected this year, thanks to the improvement in our banking methods under the guidance of the Federal Reserve system. But it is to be remarked that the uncertainties above indicated will compel the Treasury to keep more than usual control of the cash paid to it. On the day the payment of taxes begins there mature nearly eight hundred millions of certificates issued in anticipation of taxes, and they must certainly be met. About half of these certificates were sold here, and doubtless must be paid here. A single corporation paid in twenty millions of them, and another corporation, which is expected to pay a quarter of a billion taxes, no doubt is well supplied with them. Such payments are a relief to the banks, but they intercept cash payments of tax collections to the banks.

The Treasury is customarily as forehanded in its collections as it is backward in its payments. Including today's maturities, there has already been issued $1,344,106,000 of these certificate anticipations of taxes, and the Victory Loan itself is already largely spent. Now the Director General is financing the railways in the acceptance market. Even if high finance managed in that manner it would also manage so as to have as good repute as a paymaster as a collector, and not send its creditors shopping for their money, raising questions about who should pay the interest bill. Probably those who might expect deposits of tax moneys are in considerable proportion those to whom payments will be made of redeemed certificates. One hand will wash the other, and there are reserves available if the proportions have not been exactly estimated. The days of Sub-Treasury and national bank collections are only memories. But there are those who sympathize with Secretary GLASS, despite all the expert assistance on which he relies with just confidence.

LENINE OR FOCH?

The interview given by General HOFFMANN, notorious by his activities at Brest-Litovsk, to a correspondent of The Chicago Daily News is worthy of study from several points of view. To a certain extent it may be regarded as part of the campaign for the exculpation of LUDENDORFF. If MOLTKE had done this and that at the battle of the Marne, if FALKENHAYN had attacked Kovno in 1915 instead of Warsaw, if BISMARCK had lived twenty years longer and thus broken up in advance the combination that was eventually formed against Germany, the issue of the war would have been different. The last of these stipulations strikes at a personage higher than any General, for if BISMARCK had lived he could hardly have overmastered the autocratic disposition of WILLIAM II. But otherwise HOFFMANN blames the stupidities of early Chiefs of the General Staff, and says that LENINE and his Bolshevist propaganda were the real cause of the collapse of Germany. "I will tell you," he says, "the exact "moment that marks the beginning "of the end. It was when General "LUDENDORFF telephoned me at the "headquarters on the eastern front "from France to sign peace—any "peace—with any Russian able to "write his name. 'The Americans "are coming,' said LUDENDORFF."

Well, this "any peace" that HOFFMANN signed took away one-third of the population of Russia and hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory. He says that they did not dare to send a corps of German Bolsheviki—that is, troops contaminated by LENINE'S propaganda—to the western front. But the fact remains that they did send many divisions, presumably uncontaminated, to the west, and that they nearly won the war. The Americans were coming, the Bolsheviki were undermining German morale; but between March and June LUDENDORFF had his great opportunity, and he threw all the resources of the German Empire into his attempt to realize on it. When he was beaten in June he had lost his chance, as we all know now, and we are all proud that the 2d and 3d Divisions of our army did a good deal to stop him at the last moment; but he had had opportunities before that, which he had missed. The real reason for the outcome of the war can be seen in the battles fought last Spring, and anybody who studies them dispassionately, with no one to defend and no one to overpraise, is likely to come to the conclusion that FERDINAND FOCH had a great deal more to do with the German disaster than NIKOLAI LENINE.

CLEVELAND DAY.

The eighty-second anniversary of GROVER CLEVELAND'S birth will be commemorated at the New Amsterdam Theatre on March 18. This is a laudable and pious custom. Mr. CLEVELAND'S salient, energetic, and intrepid character, his sense of duty, his absolute contempt of political or personal consequences, his high standard of public service, his lofty conception of public life, cannot be recalled to mind too often. In his first office, that of Sheriff of Erie County, he showed on a small scale the essential qualities of courage and integrity that he was to display in greater posts. As Mayor of Buffalo, to the amendment of a City Government notoriously corrupt he brought a rectitude of purpose and resolution that no political or social influence could affect in the slightest degree. He harvested a large crop of enemies. Through his life he seemed to have almost a passion for collecting them.

As Governor he judged every measure by its merits. He earned the hatred of Tammany, of labor, of divers classes of people; and the Democratic nomination for President. In his first term as President his extension of civil service reform roused the hot anger of the spoils brokers and the unterrified "very hungry and very thirsty." His opposition to superfluous pensions made the G. A. R. furious. The manufacturers resented his insistence on lower customs duties. In his second term his insistence upon the repeal of the Silver Purchase act stirred to madness all the energumens of the sacred white metal, all the believers in unsound money, all the agitators and radicals and budding Populists. There began the rupture of the Democratic Party, which later was to wander in the wilderness for twenty years.

It is too often forgotten that in his first term Mr. CLEVELAND showed the same vigor in executing the laws and repressing disorder that he was to show more memorably in his second term in the case of the railroad strike in 1894. He put down an incipient Mormon rising in Utah. He put down an insurrection on the Isthmus of Panama. He was ready always to use the army and the navy, if necessary, to see that the laws of the United States were executed. The Venezuela message, with its final and triumphant assertion of the place and power of the United States on this continent, is a monument in American history. It marks an enormous advance in the prestige of the country.

No fairy stood beside GROVER CLEVELAND'S cradle to give him tact or grace or suasion. His want of these and some excess of his own best qualities made him disdain or made him incapable of party finesse and gentle and coaxing treatment of his adversaries. But what a noble and undaunted firmness he had in the right as GOD gave him to see the right! The memory of that unflagging courage, of that strong contempt of the arts of mean popularity, of that basaltic will, integrity and moral purpose, must always be revered by Americans.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP.

For the next year and a half the Democrats of Congress will be engaged in making the record on which they will have to appeal to the country in the Presidential campaign which will follow. They have a leader, WOODROW WILSON, on whom they will mainly depend. But it was proved in the last Congressional election that Congress cannot neglect its duty and then rely on the President to carry appropriation bills to enactment at the last moment.

There is no better Democratic newspaper in the United States than The Baltimore Sun. It is a thing of grave significance when that newspaper holds this language toward the Democrats in the House:

> It is, therefore, important that the Democratic Party, being in opposition in both houses of Congress, should make a good record, and the record, good or bad, will depend largely upon the leadership in the House of Representatives. The party leader there should be as wise as a serpent and as harmless as the exigencies of politics permit. Above all, he should be in accord with the party leader in the White House. Neither Mr. KITCHIN nor Mr. CHAMP CLARK has been in harmony with Mr. WILSON, and the party has been humiliated by failure of co-operation.
>
> When Mr. WILSON was compelled to appeal to Republicans in the House to lead the fight for bills to carry out his war policies, the party was discredited. * * * The Democratic members of the Congress should select as their floor leader a man who has courage and ability, who is broad-minded and has the popular confidence, and who is in accord with the party leader, to wit, President WILSON. Neither Mr. CLARK nor Mr. KITCHIN answers that description.

It may be hopeless to attempt to displace these men to whom so much of the Democratic defeat of 1918 was due. But certainly as Democrats they must wish for a Democratic victory in 1920. They have already sacrificed the Speakership and the majority leadership to a perverse, dull insistence that the South must override the North in committee control; after their brief riot the deluge might come for all they cared. The interest of the country as well as that of the party will be served if the Democrats show ability and competence in their new position of a minority party in the House.

DISPOSING OF TURKEY.

It will be something of a setback for the theory of an improvement in international morals if the Peace Conference decides that the small interests of a large nation are more important than the large interests of a small nation. The latest small State threatened by this persistent tendency appears to be Greece. Dispatches yesterday said that the British delegation was opposed to moving the Turkish capital out of Europe, for fear of its effect on the Moslem world. There were to be adequate international guarantees of proper government if the Turks were left in Constantinople, and so on; we know what these Turkish guarantees are worth. The Greek claim to Constantinople is apparently not being very seriously pressed on account of the world interest in the Straits, which has made internationalization seem the most probable solution; but to leave the Turks there would be another of the innumerable compromises of the Turkish question which have wrought so much trouble in past centuries.

The Moslem objection to having St. Sophia restored to the Christian Church is intelligible, but it was a church twice as long as it has been a mosque; its restoration would be a symbol of the final expulsion of the last of the barbarian invaders who so long ravaged Europe. Mohammedanism gained some glory in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries from the leadership of the barbarian horde from Central Asia, but it would have fared considerably better in more recent times if the Caliph had been anybody but the Sultan of Turkey. To a power like England with great Moslem possessions these Mohammedan objections, the weight of which may quite conceivably have been overestimated, must be of importance; but it might be remembered that England is also a great Christian power, and British diplomacy should profit from reviewing its own unhappy Turkish policy in the nineteenth century.

The American objection to letting the Greeks of Asia Minor join the Greeks of Europe, as now appears, is outwardly based on no such controversial ground as religious animosity. Smyrna must be kept away from the Greeks to afford some commercial outlet for the Turks in Asia Minor. But the commercial and industrial importance of a Turkish State from which most of the Christian inhabitants will have migrated is not likely to be large, and there are ports enough elsewhere to serve it. But why suppose that its demands, if any, cannot be met in a Greek Smyrna? The Greeks have exactly the same problem in Thrace; they inhabit the coast towns, through which trade may come from the Bulgarian hinterland. Mr. VENIZELOS has promised the fullest commercial rights to Bulgaria in these ports, and the dispatches tell us that the American delegation is convinced by this promise and is willing to support Greece's claim to political sovereignty. It is strange that we can trust Mr. VENIZELOS on the north coast of the Aegean and not on the east coast. A movement for national reunion, we ought to remember, differs in kind from an economic claim; a nation which is left half reunited will not be satisfied, even if it has gained in territory. What interests of America can be served by our keeping the Greeks disunited?

THE UNCHANGED GERMAN.

"There has been great pressure to have him named," says The Associated Press correspondent, cabling from Weimar about the personnel of the German delegation to Paris, and describing the failure of Count VON BERNSTORFF to obtain a place on that delegation. "It was only about a "month ago that BERNSTORFF was "openly planning to go." The Allies notified the Ebert Government that they would not receive him, and the German President himself announced at the time of his election—in consequence of this notification—that he would not appoint him.

What an amazing revelation this is of the unrepentant state of the official German mind! Who in a sane nation could have expected that the Allies, and particularly the Americans, would consent to look upon, much less to enter into engagements with the man who presided over the whole spy system from Canada to Argentina; the chief of LUXBURG and ECKHARDT; the man who in time of peace between his country and ours organized the burning of factories, strikes and riots, the activities of bombers and firebugs, not only in the United States but in countries further south; the man who certainly had knowledge of the approaching fate of the Lusitania, and who, we have every reason to believe, issued his warning message only because VON JAGOW, or somebody in Berlin equally merciful, ordered him to do so?

And yet this "great pressure" to have this impossible man sent to shake hands with Americans, with citizens of the country he had plotted against, and even with the President of that country, is merely of a piece with all the revelations of the German mind that have come to us. On this page yesterday appeared a strange correspondence between SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH and General VON DICKHUTH-HARRACH of the German General Staff. There is not a line in DICKHUTH'S letter to show that he has the least comprehension of the condition of outlawry to which Germany has reduced herself. He compares Germany with America as if they stood on even terms, and says, "Surely America "will not forsake her godchild in the "hour of deepest necessity." America, that is, the United States, has sacrificed 110,000 lives not in an amicable disagreement of opinion, as General DICKHUTH supposes, but because she loathed with unspeakable horror the unhuman monstrosity that attempted to desolate the world. When the time comes that Ormazd and Ahriman can sit down amicably together and discuss the necessary compromises between Hell and Heaven, between good and evil, then it will be possible for such a mind as General DICKHUTH'S to seem normal.

In December the German Government—not the Kaiser's—appointed Baron VON DER LANCKEN and Dr. RIETH to negotiate with HERBERT C. HOOVER on the food supply question, and these two men asked Mr. HOOVER where he would meet them. LANCKEN was one of the murderers of EDITH CAVELL, and RIETH had a record for cruelty in the administration of Belgium under German rule. Mr. HOOVER, receiving this request through the Commission for Belgian Relief in Rotterdam, wired back to WALTER LYMAN BROWN, its Director:

> You can describe two and a half years of arrogance toward ourselves and cruelty to the Belgians in any language you may select, and tell the pair personally to go to hell with my compliments. If I do have to deal with Germans it will not be with that pair.

Whereupon, of course, innocent wonderment among the Germans. Why should HOOVER refuse to deal with "that pair" merely because they were spotted with blood? Nor is that all. The German Government sent HUGO STINNES, one of the worst oppressors of Belgium, to co-operate with decent men from other nations in the restoration of Belgium. It was the horrified protests of the Belgians themselves that caused STINNES'S recall. Germany could see nothing sardonic in the appointment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Big Task, but Not a Hard One.

Great as is the problem of getting the men in our new armies at work again as a part of the civilian population from which they were removed a year ago, its difficulty of solution lies largely, and perhaps chiefly, in arousing effectual and general interest in the task and appreciation of the need to perform it at once. When intelligent effort has been made, as in the case of the 77th Division, places more or less satisfactory for a great majority of the returning soldiers have been found promptly, and the same thing could have been done about as easily with most of the other groups.

There is, on the one hand, a general inclination on the part of employers to do what and all they can for men to whom the whole country is deeply indebted, and, on the other hand, the men themselves, in almost every instance, show an admirable eagerness, if not to resume their old occupations, at least to enter another as soon as they can find an opportunity to do so. Rarely, indeed, do they assume the attitude of him who thinks that the country owes him a living as a reward for past services and in compensation for hardships endured and risks encountered. And if many of them have higher aspirations than when they went away, for that they are to be commended, and the awakening of new ambitions in them is something that deserves to be counted among the benefits which military training and service confer.

That, of course, is not compensation for the cost of war, but as part payment it is not to be ignored in casting up the final account.

Much Can Be Done by Mayors.

Among the best of the many appeals made in behalf of the returning soldiers is the letter which ARTHUR WOODS, as assistant to Secretary BAKER, has sent to the Mayors of cities all over the country. In it, with the ability of mind and the warmth of heart that New York learned to expect from Mr. WOODS while he was Police Commissioner here, he asks the municipal executives earnestly to co-operate with the War Department in finding employment for these men and in finding it at once, not as a charity, or even as a kindness, but as a duty that rests on everybody with power and opportunity to assist the Government in meeting its moral as well as its technical obligations to those who have served it so heroically.

Some of the soldiers need no help from anybody, as they are quite competent to help themselves. Others have influential friends and relatives who will see to it that they do not remain unemployed. Still others, however, must be assisted over what is a hard place in the road, and must be guided and protected until they are safely at work again.

It is Mr. WOODS'S excellent advice that in so far as possible the men should resume civilian life in or near their former homes, and he is convinced that the great experience through which they have passed will make them what he calls a "good buy" for any employer. All of them have learned much while in the service, and some of the things they have learned cannot fail to increase their value to employers as well as to themselves.

A Fairy Tale That Won't Come True.

A bright light is cast on the pacifist mind, or on one type of it, by the "moral," or "lesson," that is appended to a story for children written by DAVID STARR JORDAN to illustrate the sort of fairy tales which, in his opinion, should replace the barbarous and often murderous narratives usually offered to them. Dr. JORDAN'S story, of course, is well told.

It concerns a boy who went in the familiar way of Jack the Giant Killer to the castle of a terrible ogre. When he did not come back, the King's son went to look for him and found no castle, no ogre, but only two little boys, playing jackstraws under an oak, with a candy elephant beside them. "That was all," is the conclusion. "For the terrible ogre was one of the kind of ogres that will do to folks just what folks do to him." Then comes the significant sentence—the pacifistically significant sentence, that is: "There isn't any other kind of ogre."

What a fine—and dull—world this would be if that statement were true! But certainly it isn't true—certainly nothing more utterly false, according to all human experience, is written in the oldest and bloodiest of the old and bloody tales so severely condemned by Dr. JORDAN and the other pacifists. The world has just managed with great difficulty to get the better of an ogre whose very last thought or purpose was to do to folks just what they did to him, and it wasn't at a game of jackstraws that it beat him, either.

It Revived Painful Recollections.

Throughout most of yesterday's daylight hours people with memories going back to 1888 viewed the weather with an apprehensive eye and wondered if they were about to learn the falsity of their confident assumption that New York cannot possibly have a blizzard later than the date made memorable by the Great Blizzard. To be sure, March 12 was past by two days, but the snow was falling fast in the steady way and the fine flakes supposed to indicate that there was a lot of it to come, and some—those of mathematical tendencies—recalled that it is a part of probability that the improbable shall happen.

So, if they were not exactly alarmed, they were not quite easy in their minds until, as sunset approached, the temperature went up and the snow stopped. Even the fact that the Weather Bureau had been predicting a snowstorm for more than a day did not reassure them wholly, and to remain anxious in spite of that, for folk who lovingly cherish the delusion that the Weather Bureau is always wrong, showed how deeply they were worried.

But they were scared without real cause. Yesterday's storm turned out to be only a threat; it amounted to no more than have the other snowstorms of the past Winter, and with its cessation disappeared what must be the last hope of the snow-removal contractors.

NEW LIQUOR LAWS.

An Opportunity for the Moderates to Express Their Will.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unless concerted action of people of moderate views on the liquor problem be soon taken to combat the Anti-Saloon League and other similar bodies, the world will indeed be made safe for hypocrisy under the new or eighteenth amendment, which becomes effective in January, 1920, no matter what befalls the wartime prohibition law, effective June 30 next.

Now it has become clear that the people in attendance before legislative committees, State or Federal, on the negative side of the various prohibition measures, are not the ordinary men and women whose rights and privileges were to be affected, but the opponents were, with few exceptions—such as E. P. Wheeler at Albany—those whose pecuniary interests were at stake. The legislators, seeing this and being either misled or frightened by a false public opinion created by an adroit and extensive lobby scheme, have imposed these drastic laws upon the citizens, a majority of whom, if allowed to express their opinion, would reject them in most of the States.

However, it is not too late, for remedial legislation may yet be had under the new amendment to the Constitution by giving a definition to the words "intoxicating beverages" and regulating their consumption.

To accomplish this in a fair manner and with justice to all concerned there must be an organization of the liberal thought of the country brought about by men and women having no pecuniary interest at stake, but who resent the interference of the State in the private life and habits of the citizen. Through such disinterested sources true public opinion may be expressed and laid before the lawmakers.

On the other hand, if the present policy of drifting is continued, another bone of contention will be added to the perplexity of the times and the much-needed reform of the "liquor traffic" will be further from solution than ever.

WILLIAM G. VERPLANCK.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, March 14, 1919.

Two to One for the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Wilson says: "I know the American people are with me." Thinking to get a light on this I polled the "St. Louisan," Pennsylvania Railroad train, between Indianapolis and Richmond. This is an all-Pullman train. Only two of the crew of about twenty men voted. The porters and waiters did not "know what this here League of Nations is." The conductors, &c., said the rules forbade taking part in politics! The result was:

For	27
Against	13
Noncommittal	3
Undecided	1

Analyzing the vote I should add that five men explained they would rather have this League than none, although they thought this draft defective, but voted "for."

One gold-striped soldier and one sailor voted "against." One officer declined. No other men in service were on board.

Two women from suffrage States voted "for," because "it means no more war." Two Y. M. C. A. men, one with the Croix de Guerre, voted "for." Two lawyers voted "against." Finally the thirteen "against" were more determined in their opposition and more certain of their reasons than the twenty-seven "for."

Every man, including Wilson and Lodge, must draw his own conclusions.

E. D. WARD.

En Route Kansas City to Los Angeles, March 12, 1919.

CAPITAL LANDLORDS REJOICE

Court Decision Gives Hope of Freedom from War-Renting Restrictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Real estate men were jubilant in Washington tonight over the decision rendered today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which held to be unconstitutional the Saulsbury act, which was adopted as a war emergency measure last Summer to prevent the ousting of tenants from real estate in the District of Columbia during the war.

The court gave judgment in favor of Sylvanus Stokes for possession of certain premises which were occupied by a woman who invoked the Saulsbury law to prevent being ousted. The decision held that the Congressional joint resolution under which war workers and others were keeping possession of premises in Washington violated the right of the landowner to contract as he saw fit with reference to his property, and pointed out that the object of the resolution was not sufficiently connected with the conduct of the war to bring it under the "war power" of Congress.

Mr. Stokes was the tenant of a house that was commandeered by the Government for war workers and bought the premises involved in this suit for his own occupancy. He alleged that the woman occupying them was not a war worker and was not in the employ of the Government.

Another case is pending in the District Court of Appeals, and that court has already heard arguments on the constitutionality of the Saulsbury law. It is not unlikely that the Court of Appeals will pass on the constitutionality of the law in the case which it has already heard before it considers the appeal from today's decision. This would hasten settlement of the question of whether the law is to continue in force.

CIVIL SERVICE ROW DENIAL.

Post Office Department Says It Has Not Interfered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Denial that interference by the Post Office Department had anything to do with the recent upheaval in the Civil Service Commission, resulting in the resignations of Commissioners McIlhenny and Craven, and the forthcoming resignation of Commissioner Galloway, was made today by First Assistant Postmaster General John C. Koons. The statement had been made that the Post Office Department injected a traveling inspector into civil service proceedings, expecting he would assist in investigations of candidates for Postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and that Postmaster General Burleson insisted that the recommendations of the candidates count 80 per cent. as against 20 per cent. for the written examinations.

"There is absolutely nothing in it," said Mr. Koons. "I don't know anything about such a thing. The Inspector who acts with civil service examiners is always selected by the commission. We do not even know who he is. He assists in the investigations. We have nothing to do with rating the papers. That is the sole province of the Civil Service Commission."

AMERICA TO BRITAIN.

"A League of Nations or a league of dreams?"
Thus questions, from the chaos of despair,
A world grown worn with waiting, weak with pain.
Whether this covenant that wise men build
Shall be a beacon light of hope that leads
To peaceful haven, or as fairy lamps,
That vanish like the fabric of a dream;
One fact above all else is paramount,
One truth supreme: *Britain, we must be friends!*
No need of covenant or pact; the bond
That binds us was not made in council hall,
Nor charactered in ink; but graven deep
Within our inmost hearts, lettered in love,
And sealed with mingled, sacrificial blood.
When were you not our friend? That Prussian King
Who with his Hessian hirelings sought to crush
The love of justice and of liberty
That we had suckled with our Mother's milk—
That tyrant was not Britain! No! Your heart
Was mirrored in the fiery words of Burke,
The eloquence of Fox, the impassioned tones
Of Pitt, exultant, fearless: "I rejoice
That America has risen in revolt!"
There Britain spoke! And so, throughout the years,
Your purpose, Britain, has been one with ours.
Who deems it otherwise has lent an ear
To poisoned whisperings and venomed lies.

We know him now—that hydra-headed Beast!
From every head there darts a forkéd tongue,
From every tongue a thousand venomed stings.
Aye, we have followed on his slimy path,
And, with our common sword of Righteousness,
Have left him crushed and bleeding, *But not dead!*
Dormant in the Winter of defeat,
He trails his sullen length, weak, impotent;
One baleful eye alert, malevolent,
Watching, waiting, waiting—for what? Britain,
We must be friends! Lest, basking in the warmth
Of civil strifes and party bickerings,
He rally from the torpor of defeat,
And, newly strengthened, rear again his head.

"A League of Nations or a league of dreams?"
As wise men sit in council hall, and fools,
'Neath Satan's crimson banner, brag and brawl,
Flash we a message to the waiting world.
Let us henceforth be one in act and aim
As we are one in speech. Our union shall
Become a bulwark of unyielding strength
'Gainst which the hosts of evil beat in vain.
So shall the Beast be crushed for evermore,
And from the purer ether shall arise
A world made strong through suffering, wise through pain;
A world whose goal is Peace and Brotherhood,
Whose watchword, Unity, whose Law is Love!

VILDA SAUVAGE OWENS.

ART NOTES.

School Art League Lecture on How a Picture Is Painted.

The School Art League is to show its members exactly how a picture is painted at its meeting in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Museum this morning at 11:30 o'clock. At this time Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in High Schools, will give a practical demonstration, using a large canvas, on which he will paint for the audience a landscape, stating as he develops it exactly what the painter seeks to render when working from nature. He will first make the preliminary sketches in pencil, working on several large sheets of paper, and after he has made preliminary studies of trees and foregrounds, he will carry forward his colored sketch in oil paints on a canvas 40 by 50 inches.

After the sketch is complete it will be framed, that the audience may understand the purpose of the painter in always showing his picture framed, rather than unframed—the frame acting to isolate the picture from its surroundings.

This lecture is one of a series given by the School Art League for its members and the high school pupils of the city. The purpose of the course is to bring before its audiences a number of speakers who can talk at first hand about technical processes that are little understood by the average student.

Tablet for New Rochelle Recruits.

At the New Rochelle Public Library this afternoon the formal acceptance of the bronze tablet presented to the citizens of New Rochelle by the recruits who were their guests in December, 1917, will take place. The exercises will consist of a report of the Tablet Committee, the acceptance of the tablet by the Rev. Dr. Harry H. Beatys on behalf of the Citizens' Committee, and an address by Mayor Frederick H. Waldorf representing the City of New Rochelle. The committee are Mrs. Lee Lash, William B. Greeley, Orson Lowell, John A. Offord, and Albert Leonard.

DIFFER ON CHINA'S RAILWAYS

Japan's Opposition to Internationalizing Them Causes Concern.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, March 14.—Japanese official disapproval of the contemplated internationalization of the Chinese railways, which has been recommended by other allied legations and the Chinese Government, is responsible for the development of a new plan aiming at the isolation of the Japanese railway interests in China.

It is expected that the Shantung Railway, together with the German interest in the Tien-tsin-Pukow line, will be considered as indemnity and awarded either to Great Britain or France. Such an award would undoubtedly offset Japanese projects in that province.

The American Siems-Carey Company's possession of rights for the extension of the Peking-Sufyuan Railway, which antedates the Japanese contract, will be insisted upon. America will also insist, when further lines are needed in Manchuria, that the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. contract of 1909 shall have priority. Such a program would confine Japan to the Liaotung Peninsula.

Besides America, Britain, it is said, will decline to recognize the treaties extorted from China under the twenty-one demands of 1915. Consequently, if Japan does not yield the South Manchurian Railway to the consolidation scheme, China will be put in a position to redeem this line in 1933 according to the original agreement.

DON'T TRUST CENSORSHIP.

Senators Fighting the League Will Send Couriers Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senators who are participants in the society proposed for the purpose of "keeping the American people better informed" as to the events of the Peace Conference will send special couriers to Europe in order, they say, to prevent censorship from interfering with their plans.

These couriers will, so the Senators say, communicate to the French press and people the actual sentiments of the American people regarding the League of Nations and the peace treaty. Some of the Senators in the group urging the formation of the society say they firmly believe that both French and American censorship has been using repressive methods, and that the real sentiments of neither the French nor the American people have been exchanged. They declared today they would depend on their couriers to bring back from France the information they sought, and that this would be "the only safe way" to get it.

Already Senators Borah of Idaho, Reed of Missouri, Poindexter of Washington, and others have allied themselves with the movement with which George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia and Henry Watterson are also identified. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, who is now at Palm Beach, was heard from today. It was declared he was entirely sympathetic with the idea.

A meeting will be held next week in New York, at which an effort will be made to have the new society included, under a special name, with all the organizations in the country which may share the same view toward the League of Nations project.

PORTUGAL WANTS COLONIES

Also Demands Reparation for Damages to Ports and Fleet.

PARIS, March 13.—At a banquet given last night in honor of the Portuguese delegates to the Peace Conference, Ejas Moniz, Portuguese Foreign Minister, described Portugal's effort in the war. He said that 110,000 men had been sent to the front and 150,000 tons of shipping had been provided.

In outlining Portugal's claims, he said that they included the restitution of a small territory which Germany took from Portugal in 1892 in East Africa, reparation for damage done to Portuguese ports, colonies, and fleet, and the repayment of war expenses.

Louis Laferre, Minister of Instruction, represented the French Government at the banquet.

GENERAL PAU DEPARTS.

With Members of Government Mission, He Sails for France.

The French Mission to Australia, headed by General Paul Pau, sailed yesterday on the steamship Mauretania for France. The mission went to Australia by invitation of the Government to study commercial and social life there. After two months it went to New Zealand and continued its observations.

In the party besides General Pau were his aid, Commandant D. Andre Henri Corbiere, Marcel Mathieu, Louis Leclerc-Motte, George Bader, and Dr. Andre Siegfried.

General Pau said that he appreciated the cordial welcome which he had received in America.

To Continue Milk Discussion.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the New York City Milk Commission, held at 165 Broadway yesterday afternoon, Chairman Robert E. Dowling said that the producers and distributers wanted to have another joint meeting to discuss the proposed permanent plan for fixing milk prices before determining what the price shall be for April. The joint meeting will probably be held today, and a further meeting with Mr. Dowling may be held on Monday. It is probable that an agreement will be reached for at least three months at a time.

ART AND NATURE IN NOVEL EXHIBIT

Museum Displays Today Botanical Garden's Plants with Its Own Treasures.

FOR STUDY OF DESIGNERS

Daniel C. French's Statue, "Memory," and Pierre Puget's "Marsyas" Among Accessions.

There will open in the Metropolitan Museum of Art today an exhibition which is one of the most unusual in the wide fields in which the Museum has extended its work in the interpretation of the word "art." This newest exhibition is given in co-operation with the New York Botanical Garden, and show in the exhibition from the garden both flowers and plants which have been used for decorative purposes and others which may be used by artists to advantage. In the Museum exhibition there are treasures in many lines of art—rugs, beautiful old laces and drawnwork, jewelry, pottery, armor, decorative pieces of different kinds, in which have been used flowers in their natural or conventionalized forms. The exhibition is installed in Class Room B of the Museum, and will remain open until April 20, for the use of designers and students of design, for students in other lines, or the generally interested public.

There is a special charm in this unusual combination of art and nature and the fragrance of flowers fills the corridor which leads to the exhibition. There is the papyrus, tall and slender in the centre of the room, there are many palms; the visitor may turn from a beautiful panel in which a lily is shown in the design to a cluster of the real flowers. There is the iris, a popular subject; roses, hyacinths, many cut flowers and more plants all of which have been used for design or may be.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton, honorary curator of mosses at the Botanical Garden and wife of Dr. N. L. Britton, its director in chief, and Dr. W. A. Murrill, assistant director of the Garden, were at the Museum yesterday at a press view of the new exhibition, and spoke of the wider field open to designers who would make more of a study of flowers and plants. Speaking for women Mrs. Britton said:

"I think the women of this country would be interested if, instead of seeing always representative designs from the other side of the water—the edelweiss, the thistle, the shamrock, and the rose—they could have sometimes the design of native flowers upon their tablecloths."

Dr. Murrill spoke of seaweeds and fungi as affording excellent designs for use in many forms of art.

"Fungus cannot be excelled in form or color," he said, "and in its natural state it is practically conventionalized."

Dr. Murrill is to remain at the Museum while the exhibition is being shown to give visitors any information they may desire.

In the forthcoming Bulletin of the Museum there will be two articles apropos of this exhibition, one by Professor A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University on "Plant Forms in Decorative Art," and the other on "Plants in Ornament," by Mrs. Britton.

Principal in the accessions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art to be placed on exhibition this month is Daniel Chester French's ideal statue "Memory," a gift to the museum from Henry Walters, its Second Vice President. It is a nude of heroic size, the figure of a young woman in unconventional pose, holding in one hand a mirror. It is considered one of the finest examples of contemporary American sculpture, and possibly the masterpiece of the artist. It is shown to great advantage in one of the galleries of American sculpture of the museum, Room B 37, on the first floor.

Very charming is a purchase by the museum, a small statue, probably designed for a niche, "Marsyas," by Pierre Puget, the great seventeenth century French sculptor, which may be seen in the Recent Accessions Room. It is of white marble, forty-one inches high, and was formerly in the collection of Moise de Camondo and later in that of David Weill. Marsyas is the Phrygian god, who, with the discarded flute of Athens, challenged Apollo to a musical contest, after which, Midas, deciding in his favor, received the ears of an ass. Apollo flayed alive his ambitious competitor, and the statue shows Marsyas bound to a tree by wrist and ankle, the position bringing into play the action of the muscles of the beautiful body.

Very charming, and also shown in the Recent Accessions Room, is a terra cotta bust by Joseph Chinard, purchased at a recent sale in New York. There is also on display a collection of thirty Imperial Chinese seals, artistic carvings in jade, of great historic importance, most of them of the Sung period, the latest belonging to the late Dowager Empress of China, and all from the Imperial palace, Peking. There is a delightful collection of old Korean pottery presented by R. H. Macy & Co.: Four paintings and preliminary sketches for paintings of the Ramayana, the great national epic of India, the technique of Indian painting on paper being unusual, are purchases by the Museum.

William A. Coffin's picture ("December Night") has been purchased from a recent exhibition with money from the Hearn Fund, and will be hung in the Hearn collection. An interesting bronze relief, the head of Medusa, probably the ornament of a chariot pole, is another interesting acquisition.

"Descent from the Cross," a triptych of the early Flemish school, was presented to the Museum by Ferdinand Gottschalk, in his name and that of the late Clyde Fitch, from whom it came to the donor.

There is announced to be opened at the Museum on April 7, with a private view for members, the Gustave Courbet Centenary Exhibition, to continue for six weeks on public view. This is a loan collection, and some thirty-five of the finest works of the artist will be shown. It is said that, with the exception of the

A BLAKELOCK BRINGS $4,500 AT AUCTION

"Warm Summer Night" Leads Sale of Modern American and Foreign Paintings.

AN INNESS SOLD FOR $3,400

179 Pictures Total $49,425—Felix Ziem's "The Palace of the Doges" Fetches $775.

Returns for the second evening of the sale of modern paintings by American and foreign schools, from the estates of Thomas R. Ball, Francis White, and several private collectors, by the American Art Association at the Hotel Plaza, brought $39,900, making a grand total for the 179 numbers $49,425. The highest price last night was paid by R. C. & N. M. Vose of Boston, $4,500 for Blakelock's "Warm Summer Night." Henry Schultheis paid $3,400 for an Inness, "Tampon Springs, Fla." One of the large paintings of the collection, catalogue as "Pront's Head, Maine," by Winslow Homer, was withdrawn as its authenticity had been challenged. It was the property of a private owner. Mr. Kirby, from the auctioneer's chair, said it would not be sold until its claims for genuineness could be verified.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following are pictures bringing the highest prices:

91—Ideal Head—Jean Jacques Henner; Henry Schultheis $750
96—Inviting a Shot: Defiance—Winslow Homer; Knoedler & Co..... 700
98—The Old Farm—Jules Dupre; Bernet, agent 550
99—A Stormy Sunset—Theodore Pierre Etienne Rousseau; Bernet, agent.... 475
100—Chickens—Charles Emile Jaque; A. Reimann 360
101—Autumnal Glory—J. Francis Murphy; Rehn Galleries 510
102—Feeding the Chickens—Sanchez Perrier; G. E. Lloyd..... 350
105—The Painter's Rest—Johan Georges Vibert; P. W. Rouss..... 625
107—Evening on the Moors—Ralph Albert Blakelock; A. B. Coates..... 540
110—Cows and Pool—Thomas Moran, N. A.; E. A. Milch..... 470
120—Landscape; Banks of the Brook—George Inness; Henry Schultheis.... 500
122—The Smugglers' Landing Place—Albert Pinkham Ryder, N. A.; C. W. Kraushaar 2,000
123—Evening at Lyme, Conn.—Henry Ward Ranger, N. A.; R. C. Thompson 650
124—The Story of the Buffalo Hunt—Ralph Albert Blakelock, N. A.; R. C. & N. M. Vose..... 1,650
126—The Pink Book—Childe Hassam, N. A.; Rehn Galleries..... 210
127—Wooded Pasturage—George Inness; Holland Galleries 1,075
128—Autumnal Notes—J. Francis Murphy; Scott & Fowles..... 1,250
129—A Woodland Brook—Ralph Albert Blakelock, N. A.; Bernet, agent..... 1,000
140—Bull Fight—Jacques Raymond Brascassat; J. M. McCarthy..... 425
150—An Autumn Sunset—Homer D. Martin; John Levy 600
158—The Home Wheatfield—Theophile De Bock; B. Coates..... 425
159—The Palace of the Doges, Venice—Felix Ziem; G. E. Comstock..... 775
160—After the Shower—Georges Michel; J. M. McCarthy..... 850
163—October Evening—George Herbert McCord; Bernet, agent..... 425
168—Surf: East Hampton—Robert A. Eichelberger; E. A. Milch..... 450
169—A Holland Home—J. Welland; J. M. McCarthy..... 550
170—Holland Moors—J. Carlton Wiggins, N. A.; R. C. & N. M. Voss... 475
171—Roses—John Ferguson Weir; Ferargil, Inc. 420
172—Landscape and Sheep—Theophile De Bock; W. J. McGuire..... 900
173—The Court Jester—William M. Chase; F. C. Morley..... 425
176—After the Ball—Madraza; Wm. A. Burnett 400

A couple of marble busts by Hiram Powers, sculptor of the "Greek Slave," companion pieces, one of the "Greek Slave" and the other "Proserpine," property of Clarence R. Howard, were the last number in the catalogue. Each bust was 25 inches high, and the massive pedestals 43 inches high. They sold for $110 each, going one to A. G. Winter and the other to G. J. Fuerth.

MISS McCLURG A BRIDE.

Granddaughter of Late D. H. Moffat Weds Capt. W. C. McClure.

The marriage is announced of Miss Frances Moffat McClurg, daughter of Mrs. James Alexander McClurg, and Captain Walter C. McClure, 104th Field Artillery, U. S. A., of this city, the announcement appearing in the wedding notices of today's TIMES.

Miss McClurg is the granddaughter of the late David H. Moffat, one of the best-known railroad men and financiers of this country, who died in New York on March 18, 1911, at the Hotel Belmont. Mr. Moffat, who left an estate of $15,000,000, was the pioneer banker and builder of railroads of Denver, Col. Captain McClure is the son of the late David McClure, the lawyer, and resides at 22 West Forty-ninth Street. He was graduated from Columbia, class of '08, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis and Rumson Country Clubs. He is a brother of Captain Arthur J. McClure, U. S. A.

SOCIETY AIDS BLUE RIDGE.

Throng Attends Benefit for Industrial School at the Vanderbilt.

The annual benefit dance for the Blue Ridge Industrial School was held last night in the Della Robbia Room at the Hotel Vanderbilt with a large and brilliant attendance. Some of the patronesses entertained at dinner before the dance.

Mrs. Faris Russell and Mrs. F. Graham Cootes were in charge of the Dance Committee. Among the patronesses who attended were Mrs. John E. Berwind, Mrs. Roger H. Williams, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. Almuth C. Vandiver, Mrs. Dudley F. Malone, Mrs. Stuart C. Gibboney, Mrs. M. Horsman Swain, Mrs. George Munroe, Mrs. Horace Holt, and Mrs. Graham R. Holly.

The Floor Committee included Buchanan Schley, Jr., Dr. Fielding Taylor, William A. Barber, Walter Taylor, Boling Lee, Dr. John Freeland, Lindsay Russell, Ferdinand V. Z. Didrichsen, Horace Holt, and Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne.

Payne-Gatling Wedding Today.

Miss Male Marceline Gatling and Robert Spotswood Payne of Coalwood, W. Va., will be married this afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The ceremony, which is to be witnessed by the relatives only, will be followed by a breakfast at the Plaza. Mr. Payne is prominently identified with the coal mining interests of West Virginia. Miss Gatling is a sister of Norborne P. Gatling, Vice President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank of this city.

Dinner to Lieut. A. Fenner, U. S. N.

A dinner, complimentary to Lieutenant Alfred Fenner, U. S. N., who has just returned from overseas, was held last night at the Biltmore. The guests included officers of the United States Navy who were with the British grand fleet when the German Navy surrendered, and plans were discussed for the organization of a veteran society to be known as the Sons of Scapa Flow, the celebrated port in the Orkney Islands. Commander William F. Osborne, U. S. N., was present.

City In Panama Goes "Dry."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, March 14.—The raising of license fees to $100 a month by the Panama Government has caused Aguadulce, a city of 5,00 inhabitants in the interior of the republic, to go dry. This is believed to be the first city of that size in Latin America to have no cantinas.

Senate Committee at Colon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, March 14.—Senators Ashurst, Jones, and Robinson, arrived here this morning after a pleasant trip. They were received at the dock by Zone and Panama officials. They declared themselves in favor of the ratification of the treaty with Columbia.

MORE GO TO NEAR EAST.

Eighth Expedition Sails on Mauretania—Fifth Reaches Constantinople

The American Committee for Relief in the Near East announced last night that word of the safe arrival at Constantinople of the fifth expedition of relief workers had been received. The fifth expedition, 252 persons, left New York on Feb. 17 on the Leviathan, and transhipped at Brest, where Arthur Curtiss James, who is in Paris, completed arrangements for the party. The cable, signed by George E. White, a member of this expedition, read:

"Relief expedition to Near East reached Salonica March 4 full of health and good cheer. Proceeded by same steamer to Constantinople March 6, arriving Sunday morning. Mr. James's arrangements perfect. British assistance magnificent. Inform all friends."

The eighth expedition, which sailed yesterday on the Mauretania, consisted of a commission of Sunday school workers who will supervise and assist in the work of distributing supplies, and will also make recommendations concerning the best way of housing and caring for the 400,000 orphan victims of the war. The Sunday schools of the country, it was announced yesterday, have already contributed more than $2,000,000 for Near East relief.

FOR AVIATION WEST POINT.

Gen. Menoher Favors Establishing Academy for Army Fliers.

Major General Charles T. Menoher, Director of the Air Service of the army, who was the guest of honor yesterday at the Aeronautical Exposition in Madison Square Garden and the 69th Regiment Armory, declared that he favored the establishment of an aviation academy similar to West Point or Annapolis. He said the policy of the War Department as far as he was concerned was to co-operate as far as possible with aeronautical activities in the country, commercially and otherwise. He predicted a promising future for commercial aircraft.

"One thing we want to do, if we can," General Menoher said, "and that is to maintain in peace times a number of squadrons. We want to keep as many of the old men in the service as possible to form a nucleus."

Yesterday was Air Service Day at the exposition and many prominent officials of the Division of Military Aeronautics were among the spectators. The exposition closes tonight.

Laurette Taylor Dangerously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 14.—Laurette Taylor, starring in "Happiness" at the Opera House here this week, is dangerously ill with influenza at her hotel. Miss Taylor was taken ill yesterday, making it necessary for her understudy to take her part.

Four American Women Decorated.

Word was received yesterday at the headquarters of the American Women's Hospital, 637 Madison Avenue, that four American women of the American Women's Hospital at Luzanoy, France, have been decorated by the French Government for their work in stamping out typhoid in certain cantons of Seine et Marne and the Aisne. Those who have been decorated are Dr. M. Louise Hurrell, director of the Luzanov Hospital, who comes from Rochester; Mrs. Lenoir-Lehman, interpreter and purchasing agent of the hospital; Miss Pauline Whitaker of Lancaster, Penn., and Miss Lillian Pettengill, nurse.

GEORGE HODGES DEAD.

He Directed the Administration of Railroads During the War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—George Hodges of Chicago, a widely known railroad man, who directed the administration of railroads during the war, died here today of pneumonia.

Before the railroads were taken over by the Government Mr. Hodges was a member of the old Railroad War Board and directed the movement of troops to the Mexican border in 1916. He also was Chairman of the American Railroad Association's Committee on Relations between the roads.

Grover Cleveland Danby.

Grover Cleveland Danby, circulation manager of The Evening Mail, with which paper he was connected for sixteen years, died Thursday at his home, 411 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, of pneumonia, at the age of 33 years. Mr. Danby began with The Mail as an office boy when he was 14 years old and worked his way through the various departments of the paper.

Miss An C. Perine Dies at 100.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 14.—Miss An Carson Perine, who celebrated her 100th anniversary Jan. 29 last, died today in her town house on Cathedral Street, which was built seventy years ago. Homeland, her country home, one time a long distance from Baltimore town and now in the city, is more than 200 years old and filled with rare antiques, relics, and heirlooms of two centuries.

Obituary Notes.

MAX M. BAILEY, an old resident of Arverne, L. I., and active in civic affairs there, died on Wednesday from heart disease.

CHARLES A. EDELHOFF, head of Edelhoff & Reilly, importers and manufacturers of hat trimmings, died Tuesday at his home in Jersey City. He was 68 years old.

Private CLARENCE J. JONES of Battery F, 51st Artillery, died Thursday at Fort Hamilton Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. Private Jones was wounded and gassed at the battle of St. Mihiel, and was also in the battles of Verdun and in the Argonne Forest. He was 26 years old and a son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Jones of Palmers Island, Sound Beach, Conn.

ARTHUR J. MALONE, 33 years old, an army field clerk attached to the Adjutant General's office, died Thursday at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. Mr. Malone lived at 611 West 156th Street.

SIDNEY LAWRENCE HALL, 52 years old, for many years a salesman for H. B. Claflin & Co., died Wednesday night at his home, 320 St. Nicholas Avenue.

WALTER E. SCOTT, 234 West 128th Street, former representative in New York for several out of town newspapers, including The Oil City Derrick, died yesterday at the Roosevelt Hospital. He owned the formula for making a new metal similar to aluminium and was making preparations to promote it. Mr. Scott was 75 years old.

REGINALD CLARK, with the W. J. Baxter Company, cotton converters of this city, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Presbyterian Hospital. He was born in California.

JOHN N. HAYWARD, who retired from business twenty years ago, died yesterday at his home, 170 West Seventy-third Street. He was a son of the late John Nelson Hayward, who was a City Tax Commissioner.

Captain JACOB E. BIRDSALL, a sea captain in the coasting trade for more than thirty years, whose home was at Waretown, N. J., died Thursday in West Palm Beach, Fla., at the age of 80.

Miss MARGARET T. WITE, 46 years old, of 2,748 Kingsbridge Terrace, fell dead of heart disease last night on 144th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. She was on her way to Lenten services at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, at 142d Street and Convent Avenue.

JAMES FINAN, 53 years old, a salesman, of 2,238 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly of heart disease last night on a northbound elevated train as it was nearing the Fifty-ninth Street station at Third Avenue.

Free Synagogue

CARNEGIE HALL—SUNDAY MORNING

March 16th, at 10:45

DR. WISE:

"WHEN THEY COME HOME: HOW MEET OUR BOYS?"

ALL ARE WELCOME.

GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR DIES IN 91ST YEAR

Ex-Justice of New York Supreme Court Was a Famous Confederate Soldier.

ONCE EDITOR-STATESMAN

Last Survivor of the Firing on Fort Sumter Was Long a Leader of the Bar Here.

Roger Atkinson Pryor, former Justice of the New York State Supreme Court and famous as a soldier in the Confederate Army, died at his home, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, last night at the age of 90.

Ex-Justice Pryor had been ill for several weeks. A week ago, pneumonia, which was the immediate cause of his death, set in.

General Pryor was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, in 1828. He was the last survivor of the firing on Fort Sumter, having outlived thousands who took part in that beginning of the historic conflict.

It is related that he was offered the chance of firing the first shot but refused, saying "I could not fire the first gun," and that distinction fell to Edmund Ruffin. Ruffin is also credited with firing the last shot of the civil war, as he blew his head off when he heard of General Lee's surrender.

General Pryor was graduated from Hampden and Sidney College, later taking several courses at the University of Virginia, and eventually was admitted to the Bar of his State. Shortly after General Pryor entered journalism and became editor of The Southside Democrat at Petersburg, The Washington Union, and finally The Richmond Enquirer. It was during these hot-blooded days that he was chastenged to a duel. As the challenged, he had the choice of weapons, and he sent word that he would only fight with Bowie knives in a dark room. The challenger thought better of it and withdraw his challenge.

General Pryor soon attracted attention in Virginia and became an acknowledged leader. In 1855 President Pierce sent him on a special mission to Greece, and a year later he attracted wide attention by his able and bitter opposition to William L. Yancey's plans to reopen the slave trade.

In 1859 General Pryor was elected to Congress, being re-elected a year later. While in Congress he was a fiery advocate of State rights, and his speeches aroused his fellow-Virginians to a point where they were ready to follow him in any adventure. Virginia was torn asunder by the questions out of which the civil war emerged and was on the point of secession when "the eloquent tribune of Virginia," as Horace Greeley called General Pryor, rose before an assemblage of constituents and thundered:

"Strike one blow and Virginia will secede in an hour by Shrewsbury clock!"

His Famous Charleston Speech.

There are many who believe that General Pryor's Charleston speech in April, 1861, was the match that exploded the powder magazine and brought on the war. His audience was ripe for secession, and after his speech they prevailed upon Jefferson Davis to begin firing on Fort Sumter. With all his fire General Pryor plunged into the war, and became a Colonel of the 3d Virginia Infantry. His wife, who was Miss Sara A. Rice, followed him and served as a nurse, doing all she could to help the soldiers of the Confederacy, and following closely in the wake of the battles. Her experiences are best told in her book, "My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life," published many years later.

General Pryor's war record was brilliant. He was soon promoted to be a Brigadier General, but resigned shortly after owing to differences with Jefferson Davis and the feeling that the President of the Confederate States of America had treated him unfairly. Nothing daunted at his experience, General Pryor immediately enlisted as a trooper under General Fitzhugh Lee, and went through the rest of the war in the ranks. He was often assigned to the most dangerous scouting duties, and it was during the Petersburg operations that he was made prisoner.

After a short detention, General Pryor was brought to Fort Lafayette in New York Harbor. Owing to his ante-bellum activities and his brilliant record during the actual fighting, he was a marked man, and numbers of his friends petitioned both General Grant and Secretary of War Stanton for his release. Stanton's answer to them was: "No. Damn him; We won't free him. We're going to hang him!"

Released by President Lincoln.

Then his advocates turned to the court of last appeal—to President Lincoln, whose justice was often tempered with mercy. They told the President of the humane and kindly treatment General Pryor accorded the thousands of wounded and sick soldiers he captured at the second battle of Bull Run. These he had freed sooner than send them to Andersonville Prison.

President Lincoln, after hearing of this, quietly wrote an order on an ordinary calling card, directing the "release for exchange" of the prisoner.

At the end of the war General Pryor faced the world penniless and destitute. His comfortable fortune had disappeared and all he possessed was the ragged uniform of a General of the dead Confederacy, his sword, a wife, and five children. Before the war he had been one of the leading journalists of this country, at one time receiving the largest salary paid to any staff editor of his period—$5,000 a year. He decided to return to this profession.

Naturally seeking the widest field for his talents, General Pryor came to New York. In the beginning it was a hard fight. He began by writing for the old New York Daily News. The late Benjamin Wood gave him employment, but half secretly, as it would not have been good for the paper if it were known that a Confederate General was on its staff. During this period General Pryor studied law and was later admitted to the Bar. Mr. Wood sent him his first case, for the winning of which he received a fee of $1,000, and this fee he used to bring his family here.

Appointed Judge by Governor Hill.

This was the first of a number of cases in which he was successful, and he soon became a leader of the New York Bar. In 1890, Governor Hill appointed him Judge of Common Pleas, at the request of the late General Daniel Sickles, his opponent on many a hard-fought battlefield. One year later General Fryor was elected for the full term, and when the Court of Common Pleas was merged into the Supreme Court the former Confederate General became a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In 1899 he retired under the age limit. General Pryor then resumed his law practice.

The romance of General Pryor's life was his marriage. They were married when he was 20 and she 18 years old, and it is said they were sweethearts until she died, on Feb. 15, 1912, more than sixty-three years later. When they celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage more than one thousand persons from all over the country thronged their home and offered their congratulations.

General Pryor's career as a member of the bench is best remembered by his initiation of the first litigation in which the validity of a trust combination was challenged—a litigation which culminated in a decision by the New York Court of Appeals that such a combination was repugnant to the principles of the common law and was sufficient cause for the forfeiture of corporate charters.

Harriman, Ex-Champion Walker.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 14.—Charles A. Harriman, 69 years old, who in 1881 won the national championship as a long-distance pedestrian, walking 520 miles and 240 yards in a six-day race in Chicago, died here today. Activities in his early life included nine years in the navy, service as a Texas Ranger, member of the mounted police in Montana, and a Deputy United States Marshal in Kansas. He fought against the Indians, and was wounded in the battle in which Sitting Bull was killed. In later life he was engaged in evangelical work in Maine, and was the leader in several industrial strikes.

Thomas Fletcher Oakes.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 14.—Thomas Fletcher Oakes, former President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, died here today at the age of 76. Mr. Oakes directed the construction of the road from Montana to Seattle, Wash. He was born in Boston, Mass., and entered the railway service June 1, 1863. He rose rapidly in the service, and was President of the Northern Pacific from Sept. 20, 1888, to October, 1893, and was then receiver of the road until Oct. 25, 1895.

Born.

GREENBERG.—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Greenberg, (nee Sally Lefkovitz,) a daughter, March 12, at Flower Hospital.

MAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Mayer, (nee Margurete Stern,) wish to announce the birth of a baby girl. Mother and daughter feeling fine. 17 Post Av.

PEARLSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pearlstein, (nee May Berman,) 45 West 110th St., announce the arrival of a daughter Thursday, March 13th.

Married.

McCLURE—McCLURG.—Mrs. James Alexander McClurg announces the marriage of her daughter, Frances Moffat, to Captain Walter C. McClure, 104th Field Artillery, U. S. A., son of the late David McClure. The bride is the granddaughter of the late David H. Moffat, the pioneer banker and builder of railroads of Denver, Col.

Died.

ANDREWS.—At White Plains, N. Y., March 12, 1919, Constant A. Andrews, son of the late Loring and Blandena Bruyn Andrews. Funeral at his late residence, 1 Maple Av., on Saturday, at 10:45 A. M. Interment private.

ARONSON.—On March 13, at his residence, 509 West 110th St., Samuel, beloved husband of Tennie, and devoted father of Mortimer, Mable, Celestine, and Dorothy. Funeral Sunday, March 16, at 10:30 A. M.

ASSELSTINE.—March 13, Ira N. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 2227 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 8 P. M.

BAND.—On March 14, at her residence, 237 West 107th St., Marie A. Band. Funeral private. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

BEST.—At Flower Hospital, March 13, 1919, George Bethune Best, Jr., age 20 years, beloved son of Dr. George B. Best and Kate Dana Best of 34 Church St., Englewood, N. J. Funeral private.

BLAUVELT.—On Friday, March 14, 1919, Cornelia, daughter of the late John and Marion Jane Blauvelt. Funeral services at her home, 17 New Street, East Orange, N. J., Monday, March 17, 1:30 P. M. Interment at Englewood, N. J.

BROWNE.—On Thursday, March 13, 1919, Mary Browne, beloved mother of John H. Browne and Mrs. Mary M. Scott. Funeral from her late residence, 36 Casco St., near Forest Parkway, Woodhaven, L. I., on Monday, March 17, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Benedict Av., near Jamaica Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

CALHOUN.—Mabel, daughter of Mrs. H. Snyder, sister of Mrs. Laura De Gratresse, March 12, at her residence, 536 West 111th St. Funeral services Saturday, March 15, at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St., 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CLARK.—Reginald, son of Mildred Clark of Pasadena, Cal., March 14, of pneumonia. Services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. Notice of funeral later.

CLONIN.—On Wednesday, March 12, at her residence, 436 Sherman St., Long Island City, Agnes L., beloved wife of James E. Clonin. Funeral services Saturday, March 15, at 10 A. M., at Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Newtown Av. and Crescent St., Astoria, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Her friends are asked to remember her in their prayers.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROF. KELLY MILLER
of Howard University
will speak on
"The Negro's Place in the New Reconstruction"
at the
Public Forum
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street
Sunday, March 16th, at 8 P. M.
The Public Is Invited

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE
Lexington Ave. at 55th Street.
Sunday, March 16th, at 11 Promptly.
DR. ALFRED W. MARTIN
WILL LECTURE ON
"Moral Preparedness for the Coming Internationalism."
A Feature: Questions submitted in writing will be answered by Dr. Martin.

How to Control
CIRCUMSTANCES
AND
CONDITIONS
By Mrs. Genevieve Behrend
(Only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India.)
At Cohan Theatre
Broadway at 43d St.
Tomorrow at 4 P. M.
Doors open at 3:30 P. M. To obtain seats in the Orchestra you must be at the Theatre not later than 3:45 P. M.

Died.

CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, March 13, Mary A., (nee Hannigan,) beloved wife of James Connolly and mother of Eugen F., Mrs. Thomas C. Behan, Clarence H., Florence I., and Adele. Funeral from his late residence, 568 East 166th St., on Monday, March 17, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Augustine, 167th St. and Franklin Av.

DAVIS.—On Friday, March 14, 1919, Della Newell Stanley Davis, widow of the late John F. Davis, M. D. Funeral services from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Manwaring, 445 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Monday evening, March 17, 1919, at 8 o'clock.

DEAN.—Emma Frances, widow of William Dean and daughter of the late John and Esther Guion Bashford, on Friday, March 14, in her 82d year. Funeral service at her late residence, 17 St. Andrew's Place, Yonkers, on Sunday, March 16, at 2:30. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

DE CHOISEUL.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, in Paris, March 7, Claire, wife of the Duc de Choiseul and daughter of the late Charles Coudert.

DESSAR.—Captain Harry L. Dessar, beloved son of Hannah Dessar and the late Joseph B. Dessar, Friday, at Lakewood, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter. Nyack papers please copy.

FINLEY.—William. Services Sunday, 11 A. M., THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's).

FLETCHER.—On Friday, March 14, 1919, Charles H. Fletcher. Funeral services at his late residence, 408 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, March 17, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

GRUNER. — After a short illness, at his residence, 1,132 Jackson Av., Bronx, Jacob Gruner, beloved husband of Minnie Gruner (nee Wagner) and father of William C., Harriet C., and George J. Gruner, in his 67th year. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Interment private.

HARTZ.—On March 14, 1919, Mrs. Harriet L. Hartz. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYWARD.—On Friday, March 14, 1919, John N. Hayward. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 170 West 73d St., on Monday, March 17, at 10 A. M.

HENDERSON.—March 13, Mamie Henderson. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 10 A. M.

KAY.—In France, Feb. 3, 1919, of pneumonia, Corporal Douglas Livingston Kay, only child of Winifred De Wolfe Davidson and the late George Livingston Kay, grandson of General and Mrs. Joseph W. Kay of Brooklyn.

KELLEY.—On Thursday, March 13, 1919, Mary Lord Kelley, widow of Henry C. Kelley of East Orange, N. J. Funeral services Saturday, March 15, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chauncey H. Marsh, Sunset Park, Upper Montclair, N. J., at 3 P. M.

KELSEY.—At Ogontz School, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1919, Janet Kelsey, aged 17 years, daughter of Joseph A. Kelsey and Mary Fuller Kelsey of 176 South Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J. Funeral notice hereafter.

KLAHRE.—At Union Hill, N. J., on Friday, March 14, 1919, Oscar, beloved husband of Marie Klahre, (nee Luxembourg,) aged 78 years. Funeral services will be held on Sunday, March 16, at 7 P. M., at his late home, 312 Bliss St., Union Hill. Relatives and friends, also Union Hill Turn Verein, Harmonie Singing Society, Union Hill Liedertafel, Hudson City Turn Verein, West Hoboken Maennerchor, Union Hill Exempt Firemen, and Pioneer Hose Company are respectfully invited. Incineration at New York and New Jersey Crematory. Private.

LEROUX.—Jules A., beloved son of Julie Leroux and the late Alexander Leroux and brother of Camille. Funeral Saturday from his late residence, 164 West 146th St., thence to Church of Resurrection, West 151st St., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

LININGTON.—At Short Hills, N. J., March 13, 1919, Margaret Anne, widow of Stephen Henry Linington and daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Wood Jones, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral private.

Died.

MARTIN.—On March 12, 1919, at his residence, 364 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Erskine William, beloved husband of Emily C. Martin, (nee Griesemer,) in his 36th year. Past Master of Merchants Lodge No. 709, F. and A. M.; member of Long "I" Grotto, and Past Regent of Undine Council No. 1547, R. A. Services Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Evergreens Cemetery, Sunday morning.

MATHEWSON.—George Kay, on March 13, 1919, after a long illness, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral services at 2,024 Creston Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, March 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

MOORE.—March 13, 1919, Frank A. Moore, aged 68. Remains may be seen until Saturday noon at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Funeral and interment Louisville, Ky. Louisville papers please copy.

MORSON. — Suddenly, March 13, at New Paltz, N. Y., Clara Bird Codling, widow of Charles H. Morson. Funeral at Woodlawn Cemetery, Sunday, 2 P. M.

OAKES.—At Seattle, Wash., on March 14, 1919, Thomas Fletcher Oakes, in the 77th year of his age.

ROACH.—Sarah, of 14 East 116th St., beloved wife of Louis, mother of Celia and Aaron, March 13, 1919. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

ROBINSON.—At Lawrenceville, N. J., on March 14, William Andrew. Funeral services March 17, at 3 P. M., at the Kennedy House, Lawrenceville. Interment at Harrisburg, Penn., March 18. Kindly omit flowers.

SCOTT.—On Thursday, March 13, Walter Edward, beloved husband of Susie A. Scott. Funeral services will be held at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av. and 128th St., on Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock. St. Louis papers please copy.

SONNEBORN.—On Friday, March 14, 1919, at 369 West End Av., Leah Sonneborn, in her 79th year. Funeral at convenience of the family.

STEIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 14, 1919, Laura, beloved wife of Jacob Stein, aged 59 years, mother of Mrs. S. A. Lowenstein, Mrs. Fred Mercy, and Mr. Clarence Stein. Funeral services will be private on Sunday, March 16, 1919. Interment B'nai Jeshurun Cemetery.

STEVENS.—William, in his 70th year, on Friday, March 14, 1919, at his residence, 851 East 217th St., New York. Funeral announcement later.

STORK.—March 13, Emily C., widow of Christopher J. Stork, in her 75th year. Services at chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, March 15, at 2:30 P. M.

STRAUSS.—At her residence, 1,062 Clay Av., on March 13, in her 44th year, Barbara, (nee Pahl,) beloved wife of Simson and devoted mother of Miriam J., Gilbert, and Frances. Funeral from Tremont Temple Gates of Mercy, Grand Concourse and Mount Eden Av., Bronx, Sunday, March 16, 10 A. M. Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

STRAUSS.—With sincere sorrow we announce the death of our beloved President, Mrs. Simson Strauss. Officers and members of the Tremont Sisterhood are requested to attend the funeral in the Tremont Temple Sunday, March 16, at 10 o'clock.

MRS. NORMAN AUERHAHN, Vice President.
MRS. E. N. MAYER, Secretary.

SYME.—At Bronxville, New York, March 19, 1919, Frederick J. Syme, father of Sydney A. Syme. Funeral private. New Orleans papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At Englewood, N. J., Friday, March 14, 1919, Elizabeth M., aged 91 years, widow of the late Rev. A. B. Taylor, formerly of Ridgefield, N. J. Funeral services at her late residence, 71 James St., Englewood, on Sunday, March 16, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Ridgefield Cemetery. Philadelphia papers please copy.

TODD.—March 14, 1919, Andrew Malcolmson Todd, beloved husband of Edna, at 16 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at St. Ann's Church, Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, Sunday, March 16, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

Died.

WAGENER.—At her home, Broadview Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., March 14, 1919, Sybil, beloved wife of William A. Wagener. Funeral private.

WALKER.—Tuesday night, March 11, 1919, at Los Angeles, Cal., Robert Henry, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Walker of Italy, New York, and San Francisco.

WALLACE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, March 13, 1919, Sarah M., widow of Benjamin M. Wallace, in the 75th year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 59 Morton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, March 15, at 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

MEEKER.—A memorial service in memory of Amherst Wight Meeker, son of Samuel M. and Anna Wight Meeker, member of Company L, 107th Infantry, who died in the service of his country in France Sept. 30, 1918, will be held in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont Avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 16, at 4:30 P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

MURPHY.—On Saturday, March 15, 1919, first anniversary mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place, at 7:30 A. M., for the repose of the soul of John F. Murphy. Gone, but not forgotten.

MOTHER, SISTER, AND BROTHER.

SILVERMAN.—Clementine M. In loving memory of our beloved mother, who died March 15, 1911.

"She still lives in the hearts of those who loved her."

SOMERS.—In loving memory of my dear mother, who died March 15, 1915.

OTTO J. SOMERS.

SOMMER.—William, March 15, 1916, in loving memory.

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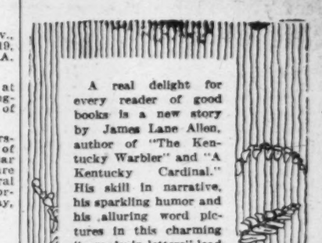

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The Kind of Peace League the Republicans Want

While the New York *Sun* (Ind.) says that "President Wilson's plan is dead," after thirty-seven Republican Senators had signed a round robin declaring that the Constitution of the League of Nations in the form now proposed should not be accepted by the United States, the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) reminds us that the "leading Republican critics of the proposed constitution have not put themselves on record as opposed to any League of Nations but merely to the particular plan now before the Peace Conference. And Senator Capper, (Rep.) of Kansas thinks that "the cuffing and buffeting President Wilson's League of Nations plan is getting, is a good thing for the President and for the country," and in the end "the League of Nations is coming as certainly as daylight follows darkness," according to *The Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.)

Read TH

HISTORY OF THE WAR'S DEAD

Memorial Association to Print Biography of Each American Lost.

The American Memorial Association, 20 Vesey Street, has been organized to prepare an individual history of each American soldier and sailor who sacrificed his life in the war. A copy of this work, which will include about 70,000 names, will be presented to each mother or nearest relative who is unable to pay, and such as are able to pay will receive the volumes at cost.

Dr. S. Edward Young, who is President of the Association and Pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

"The special feature of the publication of this history will be brievity, accuracy, absence of financial profit to anyone, treatment of each soldier's and sailor's record purely on its merits, the presentation of the essential facts of each life from birth to death, the gathering of data available for future historians and the promotion of American ideals.

"Generous co-operation is assured by the War and Navy Departments, Universities, National Guard Regiments and other organization having important facts concerning soldiers and sailors during the war. Brief biographies and suggestions are requested from families who lost their boys and from the general public."

The Honorary Vice-Presidents include Charles E. Hughes, William Dean Howells, Lieut. Commander Henry van Dyke, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, Otto H. Kahn, Harry P. Judson, President of Chicago University, Congressman Julius Kahn of California, Paul M. Warburg, Senator William M. Calder, Andrew D. Baird, Dr. Talbott Williams, Congressman Frederick W. Rowe, and H. K. Twitchell. The Secretary is William J. Pearlman, lately with the New York Evening Post.

TAFT LEAGUE ASKS FUNDS.

$500,000 Its Minimum Need for a Nation-Wide Campaign.

The League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President W. H. Taft is President, made an appeal for funds yesterday to carry on its countrywide campaign in favor of a League of Nations. The minimum sum needed, it was announced, is $500,000, of which New York City should contribute a fifth. New England has raised its full quota and the Pacific Coast exceeded its quota by 30 per cent.

"Will you strike hands at once with the great army of men and women who are supporting President Wilson and ex-President Taft in their endeavor to bring the United States into the League of Nations?" reads the appeal. "If the League, of Nations, for which the whole world is longing, is to become a fact, every one who believes in it must get squarely behind Mr. Taft and the League to Enforce Peace in their great national campaign to arouse the country in support of President Wilson and the Paris covenant.

"But every moment it must be borne in mind that one vote more than one-third of the Senate can keep this country from joining the League. Every State, therefore, must be enlightened. The enthusiasm at the recent League of Nations congresses was remarkable, showing that public sentiment is strongly in favor of the League. But it must be encouraged and increased until the treaty is passed by the Senate. All this means that there is need of an adequate campaign fund at once."

Among recent subscriptions received for the League of Nations work, it was announced, were $10,000 from Charles M. Schwab, $5,000 each from Edward S. Harkness, V. Everit Macy, Samuel Mather of Cleveland, Dwight W. Morrow, Jacob H. Schiff, J. W. Barr, and sums of $2,500, $2,000, $1,000, and $500 from many others.

Mr. Taft has been challenged by Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, to debate the proposed Constitution of the League of Nations in any city of the East or West, it was announced last night by Henry A. Wise Wood, who said he had been authorized by Mr. Shaw to issue the challenge.

NAVY D.S.C. FOR GEN. DOYEN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The late Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen of the United States Marine Corps—officially credited with having "built" the famous 4th Marine Brigade that acquitted itself so valorously at Château-Thierry and in subsequent battles—today was the posthumous recipient of the first Distinguished Service Medal conferred by the Navy Department.

General Doyen organized the 5th Regiment of Marines in the United States in 1917, and went to France in command of it. On the arrival of the 6th Regiment of Marines and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion overseas a brigade was formed which General Doyen commanded during its entire training period in the Verdun sector.

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of the
PURPLE EMPEROR
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Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Robert H. Neilson of New York City was admitted to practice.

239—The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co., plain., v. Oresta da Vella, Royal Italian Consul, as adrr., &c.—Submitted.

243—J. E. Jordan, plain., v. the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Washington.—Continued, per stipulation.

228—Standard Computing Scale Co., Limited, aplt., v. J. F. Farrell, as State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, &c.—Argued.

230—The Board of Public Utility Commissioners, aplt. and plain., v. the Manila Elec. R. R. and Light Company.—Argued.

231—Capitol Transportation Co, pet., v. Cambria Steel Co.—Argument commenced.

ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

Call for March 17: Nos. 231, 234, 240, 241, 242, 245 (and 731,) 247, 249, 250, and 251.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.
On trial—Huey<Allen.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar for call March 17:

Fish Rubber Co<	Johnson<Mallory SS.
Franciscus,	Peterson, as rec<Nat
Scudder<J C Curtin.	City Bk of Bklyn.
Samet<J Curtin.	Kerbacher<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Pejdnas<D Tp, E	Weldon<Pacific
-Bway & Batt RR.	Improvement Co.
Saffler<Eppens Smith Co, Inc.	US<Palmiere & Canelos.
Simmons<Hartford & N Y Transp Co.	De Loeuw & Zoner<
Dantuone<Luckenbach SS Co.	Amer Mfg Co.
Kupresvage<Millibrook Bros.	Waldo<Aronson.
Taylor, as trustee<	Braunschweig<Richmond Light & RR
Ponoroff et al.	Anderson<Reid & ano.
Grinstad, as admx<N Y Central RR.	Jorgenson<Atl Stevedoring Co.
Hoff<Richmond Light & RR Co.	Donovan<Int Mer Mar
	O'Reilly<same.

STATE.
Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

William Fitzgerald, respt., v. Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Harold H. Herts, respt., v. William W. Davis, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Matter of Harold H. Herts, applt., v. William W. Davis, deft., (Hans O. Schundler, respt.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Solomon Feinman, respt., v. U. S. Casualty Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry L. Ketcham, respt., v. American Bureau of Foreign Trade, Inc.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, the date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Bowring & Co., respts., v. William G. Gillespie et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. William J. Davidson, applt., v. Thomas J. Brennan, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements without prejudice to a renewal of the application upon proper papers on the ground that it is not affirmatively shown that the alleged by-laws were duly adopted by the stockholders. Order filed.

Alexander S. Korn, respt., v. Solomon H. Furgatch, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursement. No opinion. Order filed.

Bridget Connolly, as admx., &c., applt., v. Mary S. Hebner, indy. and as admx., et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Jacob Fradus, lessee, &c. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Harris Dembinsky, as admr., &c., applt., v. Long Acre Motor Co., Inc., et al., respts. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John Gorlow, respt., v. Adolph B. Benesch et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; the date of the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Samuel Weinberger, respt., v. George W. Heller, applt.—Order modified as stated in the order and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the applt. No opinion. Order filed.

Dora Bernstein, respt., v. Aaron Bernstein, applt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Walter Bauer, respt., v. American Chicle Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; the date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Order filed.

Moses Levinson et al., applts., v. Lee Finkenberg et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles H. Noite, indy., &c., on behalf of himself, &c., respt., v. Fred J. Oetjen, impld., &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. The date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. Settle order on notice.

Harry C. Trexler et al., Applts., v. Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. et al., Respts. —Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to defendants to renew motion on affidavits showing merits and a copy of the proposed answer. No opinion. Order filed.

Francesco Buonocore v. John F. McGrath. —Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Lorenzo Buonocore, an infant, v. John F. McGrath.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Eugene J. Maleady v. Frank N. Talbot.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Matter of John H. Scoville, deceased.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs; the question of appealability being reserved for consideration on the argument of the appeal. Order filed.

Kunigunda Schwemmer v. Sup. Council Catholic Benevolent Legion.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Mary G. Black v. Dancelot M. Berkeley.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel Elseman & Co., Inc., v. Julius G. Kugelman et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

William H. Emmons v. Theodore Duhrenheimer.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Sterling Motor Trust Co. of N. Y., Inc., v. Benjamin Bernstein.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Matter of Julian A. Hellman, deceased.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles E. Quincey et al, as Exrs., v. Joseph H. Emery.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

City of N. Y. v. Frederick W. Whitridge, as Recvr., &c.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. v. U. S. Steel Corpn.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Beatrice Olenick v. Alfred Olenick.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

East 40th St. Realty Corp. v. Max Gutschneider, Inc.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Milton Schnaier & Co. v. Joseph Newmark. —Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Thomas Rankin v. Stensen-Reuter & Hancock, Inc.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Fanny Miller, as admx., &c., v. Charles H. Welgle, et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Agnes Crowley v. Pierre Tartoue; Thomas Burns v. Same.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Nicholas Gangi, an infr., &c., v. Jacob Fraudus.—Motion denied with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order filed.

Giuseppe Gangi v. Jacob Fraudus.—Motion denied with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order filed.

Domenico Iannone, as admr., v. The Weber-McLaughlin Co.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Leon Jobin v. Julia W. M. C. Lawrence.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

V. Vivaudou, Inc., v. Abraham Meyers.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Order filed.

Consolidated Machinery & Wrecking Co. v. Harper Machinery Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate—Julius Panly, Lela A. V. Matthews.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Arnold<Arnold—Courtland Nicoll.
SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Hoyt<Hoyt—Hon. John W. Goff.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Manhattan Sav. Inst.<Stafford—William P. Schoen.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Joseph J. McElroy<Mollie Odes—William J. McLaren.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.
DECISIONS.

APPELLATE DIVISION, Second Department.

J. H. Egan, as excr., &c., respt., v. Westchester County Brewing Co., aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs and motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

In re City of N. Y. to acquire certain lands and premises on Henry, Harrison, Baltic, and Clinton Streets as a site for school purposes.—Matter referred to Hon. J. T. Marean as official referee.

In re application of Ramapo Mountain Water and Power Service Co., Inc., to acquire lands in town of Ramapo, Rockland Co., N. Y., petitioner-aplt., v. J. F. Siedler et al., respts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

In re application of J. J. Ricks for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

P. Mignon, Jr., an infant, &c., respt., v. M. Baird Cont. Co., aplt.; P. Mignon, respt., v. same.—Motions for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

N. Y. Life Ins. Co., respt., v. M. Tur et al., defts., B. Davis, aplt.—Motion for stay granted on condition that aplt. perfect the appeal and be ready to argue same on March 28, otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

C. D. Curnen, respt., v. J. J. Ryan, deft., and International Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Corp., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. Eisenbrock, aplt., v. E. Eisenbrock, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. Elisberg, aplt., v. J. Freid, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

P. G. Fowler, respt., v. Tarrant Mfg. Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

O. Fried, aplt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re claim of A. Amberman, aplt., upon the petition of F. N. Lang, respt., to render and settle his account as exor. of C. Rhodes, deed.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Nassau County affirmed, with costs.

In re last will and testament of C. J. Loehr, deed., C. and A. Weitz, aplts.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Richmond County admitting the will to probate is affirmed.

In re application of C. Ries and ... M. H. Hueg as creditors of C. A. C. G. Rehfeld, &c.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Queens County reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

T. M. Lloyd, respt., v. E. L. Mendez and W. H. Crittenden, as execrs., &c., of S. E. Bergen, decd., aplts. Act No. 2.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

N. Y. Utility Co., Inc., respt., v. Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co., Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order denying motion for new trial reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

The People, &c., respts., v. M. Novick, aplt.—Order of County Court of Westchester County affirmed.

C. D. Simpson v. O. J. Chase, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Southern Knitting Mills, Inc., respt., v. Navy Knitting Mills, Inc., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, without costs.

M. Warner, as admx., &c., of W. Warner, decd., aplt., v. Empire State Railroad Corp., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. H. Winters, respt., v. J. C. Levine, aplt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Second Judicial Department.—The Committee on Character respectfully reports: The following applicants for admission to the bar have passed our examination and are recommended for admission:

B. H. Brevoort, Jr.,	E. I. Rubenstein,
John C. Bauer,	Henry N. Shaver,
Edward Haas,	John J. Mackey,
D. G. McCullough,	Gustav. Drews,
Howard V. Miller,	Abraham Liberman,
John Sweeney,	Harry H. Van Aken,
Reba T. Swain,	J. Harvey Turmure,
A. C. Wolowitz,	Siguard Hagen,
James M. Bovard,	Carl Muhlhauser,
Alfred E. Frieman,	Max Rothenberg,
W. F. Halloran, Jr.,	John J. Kerrigan,
John H. Nachan.	Henry Roberts.

STEPHEN C. BALDWIN, Chairman;
EUGENE V. DALY,
BURTON C. MEICHAN,
GEORGE P. PENNEY,
ERNEST P. SPELMAN,
JOSEPH WOOD,
Committee.

Kings County, March 14, 1919.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Cheseborough and another<Goldstein—Julius D. Tobias. Barleycorn<Wooley et al.—Bernard J. Isecke.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Luigo Porpora<Guiseppe Fusco et al.—Otto Henschel. Same<Same—Morris S. Schector.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Fifty-three new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $4,916,500, were chartered today. They include:

Broad & Whizin, Inc., Brooklyn, pawnbrokerage, $1,000; H. Broad, M. and H. Whizin, 1,607 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New York Chamber Music Society, Inc., Manhattan, music production, $100,000; E. O. Derman, E. McClellan, and C. Beebe, Hotel Wellington.

Three S. Dairy Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; A. and R. Srebnick and I. Schreiber, 147 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn.

J. Freidman & Co., Inc., Manhattan, make shirtwaists, apparel, 30,120 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 60,000 shares common, no par value, active capital, $3,312,000; M. and B. J. and J. Freidman, 137 Riverside Drive.

Fillmore Blouses, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; H. W. Slote, J. J. and S. A. Lerner, 15 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Monroe Blouse, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; same as preceding.

Madison Blouses, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; same as preceding.

Automotive Electric Service Corp., Manhattan, make acetylene gas tanks and auto parts, $10,000; M. Jacobs, H. T. Bishfild, and D. T. Con, 218 East Seventieth Street.

Berklyn & Co., Ltd., Manhattan, insurance, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $5,000; I. H. Klein, S. P. Goldman, and S. Bier, 120 Broadway.

The Farmers' Farm Products Co., Inc., Leon, Cattaraugus County, $5,000; W. O. Ray, J. Youngs, and L. J. Greeley, Leon.

A. E. Nathanson & Co., Brooklyn, deal in leather, footwear, and textile products, $25,000; H. Schor, B. Greenberg, A. E. Nathanson, 186 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

International Cinemaquipment Centre, Manhattan, $75,000; J. E. Robin, B. F and E. S. Porter, 729 7th Av.

White Cross Coffee and Canning Co., Manhattan, $25,000; G. Gregoriades, A. Truintaphylakos, J. Nicholas, 304 East 34th St.

L. J. Oppenheim Co., Manhattan, make shirtwaists, $20,000; W. Rosenthel, H. Snellenberg, L. J. Oppenheim, 604 West 112th St.

Gardner's Express Co., Manhattan, deal in patterns, $10,000; A. D'Alessio, J. Hirschhorn, M. G. Hoffman, 2,067 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

White Eagle Dry Goods Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; W. Pierschalski, J. Skowronski, K. Maryanski, 660 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Courbat Co., Mallory, Oswego County, timber and saw mill, $40,000; W. M. Ferguson, P. L. Fosher, H. F. Eddy, Mallory.

Barreira & Co., Manhattan, importing, exporting, and general mercantile business, $100,000; J. A. Kassel, D. Freiberger, J. Barreira, 25 Beaver St.

52 West 58th Street Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $75,000; P. E. Jacobs, J. H. Richards, A. L. Brown, 139 East 66th St.

64 East Sixty-sixth Street Corporation, Manhattan, general insurance and real estate, $30,000; A. L. Brown, C. G. Glysare, F. W. Joy, 1 Wall St.

Silverman, Pulitzer & Schoolman, Inc., Manhattan, make clothing and wearing apparel, $25,000; G. M. Pulitzer, A. R. Silverman, S. Schoolman, 1,061 Tinton Av., Bronx.

Morania Realty Corporation, Manhattan, $10,000, realty and general contracting; W. J. McCormick, T. F. Fay, J. C. Rehrey, 427 West 14th St.

Herman Realty Corporation, Manhattan, $50,000; A. L. Cohn, G. L. Robinson, A. Cross, 25 Broad St.

The Roy Drukker Corporation, Manhattan, general commission merchants, $100,000; B. S. Meltzer, A. A. Possner, R. Drukker, 100 Central Park West.

The Intercolonial Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, grocery, fruit, and liquors, $20,000; W. H. Roach, C. Charity, T. Daly, 101 West 14th St.

Henry Malkan, Inc., Manhattan, stationers, booksellers, and supplies, $5,000; L. W. Sanders, C. Eckert, A. Fogal, Jr., 25 Elm St.

Haines Brothers Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, construction, stocks and bonds, $10,000; F. G. and G. R. Haines, J. C. Snyder, 547 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Atlantic-Logan Coal Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; L. Cutolo, J. Carlella, C. B. Forbell, 564 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

The Stork Contractors Export Corp., Manhattan, deal in building material, $15,000; H. C. Brubaker, F. A. M. Schretlen, C. T. Stork, 120 Riverside Drive.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

United Metal Hose Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Auto Accessory Supply Co. of White Plains, White Plains, $5,000 to $25,000.

Sanford Blouse, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Garfield Blouses, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Adler Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Bradley Blouses, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Avon Blouses, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Franklin Blouses, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Kurz & Lapidus, Inc., Brooklyn, $30,000 to $60,000.

Coronet Costume Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $100,000.

Tower Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $250,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Reeve Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $25,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Reed & Barton Co., Manhattan, to Empire State Silverware Co., Manhattan.

The United States Boy Scout to U. S. Junior Military Forces, Inc.

Gottfried & Lobo, Inc., Manhattan, to Gottfried Baking Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Nicklas Mining Co., Inc., Arizona, $1,300,000. Representative, W. A. Hamilton, 11 Pine St.

Oil Well Device Corp., Delaware, $100,000. Representative, W. A. Hamilton, 11 Pine St.

American Tit-Bits Corp., Delaware, food products, $3,000,000. Representative, B. C. Owens, 311 5th Av.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Ithaca Oil and Gas Co., Inc., Ithaca; The Ellsworth Press, Inc., Manhattan; Byron Creamery Assn., Inc., Batavia; J. A. Laporte Construction Co., Inc., Albany.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J. March 14.—Charters filed today:

Cuthbert-Friedberg Manufacturing Co., New Brunswick, to deal in automobiles, &c., $50,000; E. C. Cuthbert and Louis Friedberg of New Brunswick and Joseph Friedberg of Highland Park.

Bell Dairy Co., Newark, to deal in foods, $3,000; Louis Bell, Mitchell Kahn, and Max Silverman, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 14.—Charters filed:

United American, Inc., to act as commission merchants and selling agents, $2,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Inspiration Real Estate Corp., to deal in and with real estate, $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Detroit Auto Specialty Corp., to manufacture and sell and deal in and with boats, &c., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Rickard Texas Oil Co., Inc., to acquire lands containing oil and to develop same, $600,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Great Western Transit Co., to own and operate vessels of all kinds, capital $200,000; Samuel C. Wood, Arthur M. Brody, both of Chicago; L. B. Phillips, local Dover, Del., incorporators.

Belmar-Super-Film Features, Inc., to deal in and with moving pictures of all kinds, $350,000; M. M. Lucey, Ferris Giles, E. V. Fulton, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Garden Bakery Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in bread, cakes, &c., $300,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The Betsch Process Co., business of mechanical, chemical, and gas engines, $250,000; M. L. Post, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, Wilmington parties.

Crystal Ice Company, cold storage plants, &c., $200,000; Franklin L. Mettler, M. E. Mettler, L. F. Miller, Wilmington parties.

McKeesport-Texas Oil Company, acquire oil and gas lands and develop; $150,000; William Shore, Jr., George M. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles M. Kelly, Crafton, Pa.

Practical Business Schools, Inc., operate chain of business schools; $100,000; Franklin L. Mettler, M. E. Mettler, L. F. Mettler, Wilmington parties.

Liquid Measuring Devices Corporation, New York City, manufacture all kinds of measuring devices; $100,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, Paul A. Smith, all of New York.

Mapne Engineering Manufacturing and Supply Company, general engineering business; $100,000; Richard E. Chapman, Henry P. Warner, New York; M. M. Lucey, Wilmington.

Grove Amusement Company, conduct places of amusement; $50,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Philadelphia.

American Sectional Tire Company, buy, sell, and generally deal in rubber tires, $100,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy, Wilmington parties.

Chero-Cola Company of Shreveport, manufacture nonintoxicating liquors, &c., $60,000; L. B. Phillips, E. B. Thomas, Dover, Del.

American Export Jewelry Company, Providence, R. I., manufacture all kinds of jewelry; $10,000; Charles H. Seaton, Frank H. Shaffer, Providence; Russell E. Relim, East Providence.

INCREASE.

Beacon Coal Company, New York; $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Wednesday, March 26th, 1919, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, through Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, the undersigned will offer at public sale, Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight (3,598) shares of the capital stock of the HAMMERSTEIN AMUSEMENT COMPANY of the par value of Twenty-five ($25) dollars per share.

Dated March 13, 1919.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. John Roach Straton, D. D.
10:30—"The Peril and Promise of the Printed Page."
12:00—Sunday school and adult Bible Class.
8:00—"The Prophets in Camel's Hair; or, The Sort of Preaching New York Needs."
Second in series of special Sunday night sermons on "MEN WHOM JESUS MET."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"TWELVE GATES TO HEAVEN."
8—"ST. PATRICK AND THE IRISH QUESTION OF TODAY."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Mr. J. Howard Ardrey, Leader, Men's Class, 9:40. Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 70th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Mystery of Iniquity; or, The Lawless One." (Fourth in Series on Seven Mysteries.) Exposition of 2 Thessalonians, 2:7-10.
The Terrible Lawlessness now raging is preparing the way for Antichrist. Is the Pope the Antichrist?
8 P. M.—"IS THE PROPOSED LEAGUE OF PEMANENT PEACE DOOMED TO FAILURE? CAN GOVERNMENT BE MAINTAINED BY MORAL SUASION? WILL LAWLESSNESS AND WARS INCREASE TILL CHRIST COMES? IS THE CHURCH HERE TO MORALIZE, SOCIALIZE AND CIVILIZE, OR TO PREACH A SACRIFICIAL CHRIST? IS IT TIME NOW AS NEVER BEFORE TO SEEK PERSONAL PEACE WITH GOD?"
Friday Night, March 21, 8 o'clock, "A Separated People."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.
11 A. M.—A. Ray Petty, pastor, preaches.
8 P. M.—FORUM MEETING. 75th Street.
LEWIS STOCKTON, speaker.
"Shall We Have Community Clubs, Co-operative, Democratic, and Self-Controlled?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST.
DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR.
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M. Topic: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
Eaton Class for Men, 10 A. M.
Women's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"A Modern Parable."
8 P. M.—"The Reorganization of Industry"—In series "Building the New World."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
179-180th Sts., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY.
11, "DOES ANYBODY CARE."
8, "A RELIGION FOR THE NEW ERA."

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES,
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—260 W. 83d St. 11 A. M. only.
Eighth Church—Subway Bldg., 86th & Lex. Av.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, near 76th St.
Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.
S. P. WILSON of Parliament speaks on "Building the New World."

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST.
Sunday morning, March 16, at 11 o'clock.
Speaker: DR. JOHN L. ELLIOTT.
Subject: "AMERICAN JUNKERS AND BOLSHEVISTS."
Public cordially invited.

Interdenominational

GOSPEL TABERNACLE,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR.
Services 10:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. & 7:30 P. M.
EVANGELIST FRANK A. MILLER
will speak at each service.
Morning Subject: "REVIVAL OR WAR?"
Evening Service: "FAREWELL MESSAGE."
Preacher, the Reverend CHARLES REYNOLDS BOWN, D. D., Dean Yale School of Religion.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Broadway at 120th Street.
Public lectures by Dr. HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL on "MIND AND CONDUCT."
Monday, March 17, "Freedom and Responsibility." Wednesday, March 19, "Pleasure and Pain." AT 5 O'CLOCK.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Cor. 104th St. and Broadway.
11 and 8—Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.
Monday to Thursday at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting for revival.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 75th Street.
H. PERTELEVITCH RAUD, OF RUSSIA.
4:15 P. M.—"The Prophet Daniel."

Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Jew and the New World."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Americanism and the New World."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All Are Welcome.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV. AND 76TH STREET.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORING (Sermon) at 10:15.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.
"THE CAUSE AND THE CURE OF ANTI-SEMITISM."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, 10:45 A. M.
DR. WISE:
"WHEN THEY COME HOME."
"HOW MEET OUR BOYS?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. KRASS lectures today, 10:30 A. M. Sunday promptly. DR. ALFRED MARTIN ON "MORAL PREPAREDNESS FOR THE COMING INTERNATIONAL

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Traders Bid Special Stocks Upward with Force—Steel, Copper and Rail Issues Drag.

Sharp lines of cleavage were marked between different groups of stocks in yesterday's dealings. While steel and copper issues were inclined to sag under trading of moderate volume, the shipping stocks, some of the automobile shares, and various specialties were bid upward with an insistence which approached the violent stage at times. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies should be mentioned as one of the most active, a sudden expansion of buying orders bringing about a net advance of 9 points. Quite possibly reports that ocean freight rate charges on the North Atlantic were moving upward had some reflection in this stock and also in Mercantile Marine preferred, but a likelier explanation for the upturn was pool operations and similar buying evidently had effect in stimulating various other stocks. The broad result of the day's erratic tendencies was another irregular price list with the heavy spots in the market less frequent and not as noticeable as the day before. Among the issues which gained any ground at all net advances of 2 and 3 points were common.

The day's news contained few items of general import for the security markets, and where news factors were at all traceable in their effect they were largely localized. Thus it seemed as though the copper group was sentimentally affected by the passing of the Calumet and Hecla Company's quarterly dividend. Considered for years as a foremost dividend payer and a barometer of conditions in the industry, the Calumet and Hecla Company naturally is looked upon as one whose decisions are molded by fundamental factors. It would not be too much to say that the elimination of this dividend impressed followers of the copper share market more than the dividend changes voted by other companies in recent weeks. Had the announcement been made a month ago it would probably have had a drastic result in inducing heavy sales of copper stocks. As it was the news came after the market had been pretty well liquidated, and yesterday's price changes were fractional. In fact several copper stocks were firm. The speculative community has heard a great deal about heavy accumulations of copper metal at home and abroad, and the stock market has readjusted itself accordingly. When other stocks were rising the copper shares as a general thing had been losing ground up to a week ago, and have since seemed to be in a state of fair stability. The steel shares were rather puzzling yesterday as on earlier days of the week because of their tendency to move in narrow ranges without a positive inclination either way.

Official figures on January earnings of the railroads supplied nothing to strengthen the position of rail stocks, but emphasized facts whose influence was of the depressing variety. The Interstate Commerce Commission's report showed that, while comparison with January last year was made with a month of extraordinary operating difficulty, still the net income this year left a great deal to be desired. Early next week it is hoped fuller details of the Railroad Administration's financial program will be made public, and then it will be possible to see how one great problem is to be met. The railroad situation has overshadowed for some time the situation of street railway concerns, but has not by any means submerged it. The movement in banking and business quarters for relief of the local companies by means of an increased fare is receiving no encouragement at all in the city administration, and it is difficult to see how a way may be found to stave off embarrassment in addition to what has already been experienced.

The money market was slightly easier, a development with no small significance in view of the shifting of funds which will occur next week as a result of tax collections. Call money was lent at 4½ and 4¾ per cent.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 14.—Trading on the Bourse today was irregular. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 63 francs 30 centimes, exchange on London at 26 francs 29 centimes, and the 5 per cent. loan at 79 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	5¼
Low	4½
Renewals	4¾
Last	4¾

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4¼

Time Loans.

	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5¼
Four months	5¼@5¾
Five months	5¼@5¾
Six months	5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5½
4 Other Names
4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	—
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	—
Francs—				
Demand	5.50	5.50	5.50	—.00¾
Cables	5.49	5.49	5.49	—.00¾

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76½
5.1813 Paris	5.50	5.49
5.1813 Belgium	5.78	5.76
China—		
Hongkong	74.50	74.60
Peking	120.00	120.25
Shanghai	111.50	111.75
40.20 Holland	41.00	41.125
19.30 Greece	19.35	19.40
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1813 Italy	6.36½	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	51.00	51.75
Yokohama	51.00	51.75
19.30 Spain	20.48	20.58
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	27.85	28.10
Copenhagen	25.90	26.10
Christiania	26.85	27.10
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.75	44.90
44.42 Rio	26.25	26.375
5.1813 Switzerland	4.88	4.83¾
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.20	14.35
500 rubles	14.10	14.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.	Commercial.
60 Days. 90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
$4.73¼ $4.71¾	$4.72½ $4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $671,240,956; balances, $62,557,436; Treasury credit balance, $2,306,788; Federal Reserve credit balances, $43,392,862.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.6875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47¾d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$8,724,784	$112,887,959
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	28,822,747	787,779,126
Miscellaneous	51,127,177	847,144,273
Miscellaneous rev.	7,893,842	315,071,643
Total receipts	$96,568,552	$2,062,883,001
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	323,447,082	9,611,597,087
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	232,090,601	125,091,462
Total expenditures	420,015,634	11,674,480,989

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	999,209	309,970	367,120
Year to date	34,242,269	29,496,427	38,263,365

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
39½	41	30	Adams Express	39½	39½	39½	39½	—
27½	27¾	4,600	Advance Rumely	26¾	27⅞	26¾	27½	+1⅝
64⅝	64½	1,400	Advance Rumely pf	64	64⅝	63¾	64⅝	+1⅛
75¼	75⅝	1,300	Ajax Rubber	74	75½	74	75	—
3½	3⅝	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
2	2¼	1,000	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	35¼	6,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35	35¾	34⅞	35¼	+ ½
80¼	80½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	—
106⅝	107	4,800	Am. Agricul. Chem	107¼	107⅝	105½	106⅝	—
44		100	Am. B'knote pf.x d	45	45	45	45	— ¾
74½	74⅝	5,500	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	75	73⅝	74½	+ ¾
48	48¼	7,100	Am. Can	49	49	48	48	—
90	90½	2,500	Am. Car & Fdy.x d	91¼	91½	90½	90¾	— ⅜
113¼	115	100	Am. C. & F. pf.x d	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅝
45	45¼	600	Am. Cotton Oil	45¼	45¼	44¾	45	— ¼
13	13¼	2,800	Am. Druggists	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¼	—
18⅝	18⅞	1,300	Am. H. & Leather	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	4,600	Am. H. & L. pf.x d	98	98¾	98	98¾	+ ½
47½	48¼	2,200	Am. Ice	46¾	48⅛	46¾	48¼	+1½
62⅜	63	500	Am. Ice pf. x d	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅜
68¾	69	17,500	Am. Internat. x d	69	69¾	67½	68¾	— ⅛
46½	47	300	Am. Linseed	47¼	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
67½	67⅝	2,200	Am. Locomotive	68	68½	67½	67½	— ½
1¼	1½	700	Am. Malting	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
49	49¾	200	Am. Smelt pf.c.of d	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ½
67½	67⅝	12,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68	68½	66¾	67½	— ⅝
		49	Am. S. S. pf.A, x d	66	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
83	84	1,300	Am. Steel F. x d	84	84¾	83	83	—1¼
118¼	118½	600	Am. Sugar Ref	118	118⅝	118	118⅝	— ⅛
115	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+1
113⅜	114	5,200	Am. Sumatra Tob	116	116½	113⅝	113⅞	—1⅝
104⅝	104⅞	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	— ⅝
205	210	400	Am. Tobacco	210	210	208½	210	+6
100¼	102	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101½	101½	101½	101½	—
66¼	66½	3,100	Am. Woolen	66½	66½	65¾	66½	+ ⅛
37⅜	38¼	1,000	Am. Woolen pf	101	101	101	101	—
11⅝	12¼	400	Am. Writing P. pf	38	38	37½	38	—
60½	60¾	5,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12	12	12	12	—
24	24½	400	Anaconda Copper	61⅛	61⅝	60½	60⅝	— ⅝
73½	75	100	Asso. Dry Goods	24½	24½	24	24	— ⅛
92½	92⅝	400	Associated Oil	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ¼
117¼	117⅝	47,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	+ ⅛
87½	87¾	17,900	At., Gulf & West I	108½	117⅝	108½	117½	+9
105	107	100	Baldwin Loco	88⅝	89¼	87¾	87¾	—1
48½	48⅞	500	Baldwin Loco. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+3½
55	56	70	Baltimore & Ohio	49	49	49	49	—
120½	122	900	Baltimore & O. pf	56	56	56	56	—
1½	1⅝	900	Barrett Co.	121¾	123¼	121¾	123	+1¼
63¼	66	300	Batoplias Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
65½	66	7,800	Bthlehem Steel	66⅜	66⅜	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅜
104	105	500	Beth. Steel, class B	66¼	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	20	700	Beth. Steel 8% pf	105	105	105	105	—
23¼	23½	100	Booth Fisheries	20	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	24	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
80	90	500	B. R. T. cfs.of dep	22½	22⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
8¾	9	100	B. Union Gas x d	80¼	80¼	80	80	— ½
	70	10	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
143	144	300	Burr., Roch. & Pitts	63	63	63	63	—
6¼	6½	100	Burns Brothers	143	143½	143	143½	+ ½
58⅞	59	9,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	27¼	500	California Packing	57¼	59	57¼	59	+2½
74½	75	200	California Petrol.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
56⅜	57½	100	California Pet. pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ½
162	163	100	Calumet & Arizona	57½	57½	57½	57½	—
92½	93¾	26,600	Canadian Pacific	162½	162½	162½	162½	— ½
23⅜	23½	800	Corn Products Ref	52	52⅜	51½	51½	— ¼
73½	73⅝	29,900	Crucible Steel	68¼	70¼	67⅝	67⅝	—
107½	108½	100	Central Leather Co	71⅝	73⅜	71¼	73⅜	+2⅝
32½	32½	200	Central Leather pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
127	127½	400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	— ⅛
59	59½	400	Chandler Motor	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	+1⅝
12	14	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59½	57⅞	59½	—
8⅝	8½	200	Chi. & Alton pf	12	12	12	12	—
38½	39	3,100	Chi. Great Western	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
72	72⅜	4,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38¾	—1⅛
96	97	400	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	72	73¾	71½	72⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	25	1,100	Chi. & Northwest n	96½	96⅝	96	96	—1
77	77½	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24½	24½	24⅝	24½	— ¼
65⅝	66	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	77	77	77	77	—
18¼	18⅜	800	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅜
33⅜	33½	800	Chile Copper	65¾	65¾	64	65½	— ⅛
34	34¼	100	Chino Copper x d	18⅝	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅛
33⅝	33¾	4,800	Clev., C., C. & St.L	34	34	33¾	33¾	—
41½	42¾	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
26¼	26½		Col. & Southern	41¼	43⅜	41½	42⅜	+1⅝
45¾	46¼		Columbia Gas & El	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
95		700	Consolidated Gas	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
	95	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	94½	95	94½	94½	— ⅛
6¼	6½	1,200	Continental Can	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—
80	85	100	Cntinental Insur	80	80	78¾	78¾	—1
69	69	26,600	Corn Products Ref	69	69	69	69	+1
52	52⅜	46,200	Crucible Steel	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
68¼	70¼	800	Cuba Cane Sugar	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	—
23¼	23¾	1,300	Cuba C. S., pf. x d	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
73¾	74½	400	Del. & Hudson	73¾	74½	73¾	74½	+ ¼
107½	108	200	Del., Lack. & West	107½	108	107½	109	+1
175	175	50	Detroit Edison Co	175	175	175	175	—1
112	113	100	Distillers' Secur	112	113	112	113	—
64	66¾	57,300	Dome Mines	64	66¾	64	65½	— ⅝
12⅝	12⅝	1,500	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
17⅝	17⅝	2,200	Erie 1st pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
29¼	30	200	Federal Min. & S	29¼	29¾	29½	29½	—
11	11½	100	Fisher Body	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
97	97½	1,500	Fisher Body pf	61	61	58	58½	—1½
98	98½	100	Gaston, W. & W	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
32	32⅜	1,000	General Chemical	32½	32½	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅛
178	185	30	General Cigar	184	184	184	184	—
53½	53⅝	1,400	Gen. Electric x d	53½	54½	52⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
155¾	156½	300	General Motors	156½	156⅝	156¼	156¼	+ ⅛
165¼	165½	37,220	General Motors pf	163¾	166⅝	163¾	165½	—
88	88¾	1,650	General Motors deb	88	88¾	87¾	88¼	—3⅝
86	86½	2,100	General Motors deb	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
68	68¼	9,400	Goodrich Co.	68⅝	69	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
93¾	94	1,100	Great Northern pf	93¾	94	93¾	94	+ ⅛
43	43½	4,800	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	43⅜	43⅝	42¾	43⅛	— ⅛
42	43½	500	Greene-Can. Cop	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
55	58	400	Gulf St. Steel x d	56	57½	56	57½	+ ⅛
59	59½	200	Hartman Corp.	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
44⅝	44⅞	500	Haskell & Barker	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
97½	101	100	Homestake Mining	98	98	98	98	—
46¼	47	4,200	Inspiration Copper	47	47	46	46¼	— ⅛
5¾	5¾	700	Interboro Consol	5⅝	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
19⅝	20	700	Interboro Con. pf	20	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
15	16	100	Int. Agricultural	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
60	63	1,900	Int. Agricultural pf	62¼	63½	62	62	—
120¼	121½	7,100	Int. Harvester new	117¾	121⅝	117	121⅝	+3⅝
25⅜	26	13,300	Int. Mer. Marine	25	26½	25	26	+ ⅝
110¼	110¼	69,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	107¾	111¾	107¾	110¼	+ ⅝
25⅜	25¼	700	Int. Nickel	25¼	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
45⅜	46	4,500	Int. Paper	46⅝	46⅝	45½	45⅝	— ⅝
74	75	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¾
43½	44	1,700	Jewel Tea	37	43½	37	43½	+6
19⅝	20½	200	Kansas City South	20	20	20	20	—
52⅜	53	1,400	Kelly Springf. Tire	117⅝	119	116½	116⅝	— ⅛
12½	12½	200	Kennecott Copper	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
208½	209½	7,700	Lackawanna Steel	70	70⅝	69⅜	69⅜	— ⅛
82¼	82½	1,300	Lake Erie & West	8	8	8	8	—
13½	14½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	24½	25	24¼	25	—
87½	88⅜	4,400	Lehigh Valley	55½	55⅝	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	3,635	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	47	47	46	46	— ⅛
130½	130¾	1,600	Maxwell Motors	37	41	36⅝	39¼	— ⅛
135	44	5,100	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	61⅞	69⅞	61¼	67½	— ⅛
134	134½	10,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	37	33½	27	31	— ⅛
100½	101½	100	May Dept. Stores	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
173	176	2,000	Mex. Petroleum x d	183½	188⅜	183	183¼	+1
11	11½	200	Miami Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	—
19½	19⅞	3,100	Midvale Steel	45½	45¾	44⅞	45⅜	— ⅛
52½	53½	200	Minn. & St. L. new	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
23¼	24	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
80	90	500	Missouri Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
8¾	9	400	Missouri Pacific pf	52	52¼	52	52¼	— ¾
	70	200	Nat. Acme	31½	31⅝	31	31	—
143	144	100	Nat. Biscuit	115	115	115	115	— ⅛
6¾	6½	200	Nat. Biscuit pf	121	121	121	121	— ⅛
63¾	64	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	+1
59	60	600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
107½	108	100	Nat. Enam. & St	51¼	51¼	50¾	50¾	—
10⅛	10¼	2,700	Nat. Lead pf	108	108	108	108	+1
15⅞	16	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	11½	11½	10¼	10¼	—1½
30	31	100	Nev. Con. Cop. x d	16	16	16	16	—
111½	112	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	30	30	30	30	—
49¾	50¼	700	N. Y. Air Brake	110	115	110	113¾	+3½
96⅝	96½	80,600	N. Y. Central	76	76	75½	75½	— ⅝
114¾	115	500	N. Y. Dock	20¾	22	20¾	20¾	—
70	70¼	4,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	32	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
		100	Northern Pacific	93¾	94	93½	94	+ ⅛
57½	57¾	700	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
112	115	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	58¾	58¾	57¼	57¼	— ¼
8⅝	8⅝	300	Wabash	112	112	112	112	—
22	28	400	West. Md. 2d pf	8½	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
19	20½	700	Western Pacific	25	26	25	26	+1
89	89¾	200	Western Union Tel	20½	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
				88⅝	89	88⅝	89	+ ¼

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Columns.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Royal Dutch Arbitrage.

The Royal Dutch arbitrage is rapidly disappearing. When the two classes of stock appeared on the board on Thursday morning, there was a spread of 7½ points. At the close of Thursday this had been narrowed to 5¾ points, and in yesterday's session it was further reduced to 3½ points. At this rate the spread would disappear entirely some time this afternoon, say about Hammond's Time. And for those who have engaged in the arbitrage it will simply mean the difference of another set of commissions if it is finally decided that the New York shares may not be delivered against sales of American shares, for if they are not the lucky individuals may always buy the American shares and sell the New York shares, hereby closing up the operation.

Francs at New Low.

French exchange went to a new low for a year, for more than a year, in fact, yesterday when sight bills sold at 5.50, against the 5.49½ previous low. Apparently, the demand for dollars in Paris in liquidation of credits arising out of the $100,000,000 French loan maturity has been heavier than most people expected it to be. However, it is believed that the French authorities can still prevent any precipitate fall in francs by using the dollar credits they have acquired from American paymasters. It is understood that the Bank of France has a large stock of these credits.

Atlantic Gulf a Feature.

One of the features of the trading in yesterday's stock market was Atlantic Gulf & West Indies stock. On a heavy turnover, the shares sold up to 117⅝, from an opening at 108½, and closed at 117½, with a net gain of 9 points. The floating supply of the stock is not large, and it responded yesterday to substantial buying orders which, in some quarters, were attributed to a newly formed pool. Improved sentiment has developed surrounding the shipping shares. Another advance was registered by International Mercantile Marine preferred, which sold up to 111¾, from an opening at 107¾, and eased off a point to 110¾ at the close. The common stock also registered a fractional net gain at the close of the day's trading. Pacific Mail, on a smaller turnover also gained ground.

Texas & Pacific Rental.

The certification of the standard return of the Texas & Pacific Railway is $4,107,432. After allowances are made for interest on bonds, but before taking care of maturing equipment trust certificates, this should mean about 2¼ per cent. on the stock of the company in 1918. The contract, which has not been signed as yet by the Director General, was signed some time ago for the company.

For Purposes of Comparison.

It was suggested in railroad circles yesterday that if all of the carriers issue their reports for 1918, on the basis of the compensation received from the Government under rental contracts, no fair comparison of actual operating figures may be obtained when the carriers make their first reports after they are returned to private ownership. The only antidote for this, is the report prepared by the Railroad Administration on the individual companies, and it was suggested that a true comparison would be possible if the Railroad Administration report were incorporated or issued as a supplement to the reports made by the roads to their stockholders for 1918.

In the Space of a Month.

Just about a month ago the turn in the stock market occurred. Since then the change in sentiment has been decided, the investment and speculative demand for stocks has expanded, and there have been substantial advances registered by a majority of the shares in the general list. This advance has ranged from 4 to more than 14 points in the more conservative issues, while those which have become speculative favorites, have experienced sharp rises ranging from 15 to more than 30 points. In some of the latter there have been wide fluctuations, but the trend has been definitely upward to the extreme satisfaction of the professional element. In such quarters "it is a bull market."

Equipment Orders Unlikely.

Apparently there is little prospect of the equipment companies profiting largely from orders placed for the railroads by the Railroad Administration, even if the latter obtains the necessary funds for tiding over the temporary embarrassment caused by the failure of the Deficiency bill in the last Congress. Reports from many sections of the country indicate that the railroads are actually storing locomotives, in other words, that they are not handling sufficient freight to keep all of their present equipment busy. If this obtains for long it is hardly within reason that the railroads will want to make replacements and additions to equipment with the present high costs prevailing. It has been pointed out that equipment taken now may have to be written off for a substantial depreciation after the lapse of a year to bring the purchase down to a normal basis. Some of the carriers have actually refused to accept equipment which was allocated to them. This allocation aroused much dissatisfaction in the past for the simple reason that in some cases it not only was considered unnecessary but more important, that it was not adaptable to the conditions. One road, for instance, received an allocation of freight cars that would not go through its tunnels, and there are other instances of a similar nature. All in all the carriers are disposed to wait their own time before seeking new equipment, and under such circumstances the equipment companies will doubtless have to depend largely on foreign orders, which, for their good fortune, appear to be quite numerous.

Steel Conference Next Week.

The conference between the representatives of the steel industry and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, which was to have been held in Washington last week, and which was postponed because of the illness of Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, will be held next Wednesday. The steel manufacturers will leave for Washington Tuesday afternoon according to present plans. There is a disposition to hurry the conference proceedings as much as possible so that the steel industry may know the full details of the Redfield plan for stabilization and act accordingly. The present doubt as to the immediate future has tended somewhat to disrupt the steel market, buyers apparently withholding orders in the belief that lower prices will be announced after the conference. If there is any expectation of decided cuts in prices, however, the consumers may be disappointed for the steel men are insistent that costs are such a formidable factor at present that prices cannot sag to anything like those of pre-war times.

Industrial Alcohol Erratic.

Industrial Alcohol moved over an erratic course in yesterday's trading. The stock was carried up to 144¾ in the early morning and then reacted sharply. The advance however was resumed in the late afternoon, the shares selling at 146¾. Just before the close pressure was again in evidence, this being especially emphasized during the last fifteen minutes and at the close the quotation of 140¾ was unchanged from that of the preceding day. There is only a small floating supply of the stock

DECRIES NATIONAL BANK COMPETITION

Skinner Believes Encroachments on Powers of State Institutions Detrimental.

$257,342,118 GAIN IN YEAR

Resources of State Banks Exceed by $1,600,000,000 Those of All New York's National Banks.

ALBANY, March 14.—Notwithstanding the extraordinary strain on the banking resources of the nation as the result of efforts to finance the National Government, the institutions under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department enjoyed a year of prosperity during 1918, according to the second part of the annual report of George I. Skinner, State Superintendent of Banks, submitted to the Legislature today. At the end of 1918 the total resources of all such institutions amounted to $6,690,-835,271, a net increase for the year of $257,342,118.

"At the beginning of the year when the part of my report relating to banks, private bankers and the general work of this department was transmitted," says Superintendent Skinner, "the only recent reports of the banking institutions of this State available were the reports of State banks, trust companies and private bankers as of Nov. 1, 1918, and it appeared from such reports that from Nov. 14, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1918, the resources of the State banks had increased from $932,437,232 to $1,020,241,730, or $87,804,498; that the resources of such private bankers as are under supervision had increased from $15,505,206 to $19,670,503, or $4,165,297, and that the total resources of the trust companies of the State had increased from $3,164,-170,014 to $3,221,371,809, or $57,201,795, making a total gain for the three classes of banking institutions of $149,171,590. The reports submitted by all other classes of institutions subject to the supervision of this department as of the close of business on Dec. 31, 1918, are now at hand, and it is interesting to note the very general increase in the reported resources of these institutions notwithstanding th adverse conditions which have resulted from the entry of this country into the war and the extraordinary strain placed upon the banking resources of the country as the result of the efforts made to finance the National Government.

"From these latter reports, it appears that from Jan. 1, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919, the total resources of the savings banks increased from $2,165,939,081 to $2,231,-461,928, or $65,522,847; that the resources of the investment companies increased from $55,079,104 to $95,400,-400, or $40,321,296; that the resources of the safe deposit companies increased from $9,855,546 to $10,406,332, or $550,-786; that there was a decrease in the resources of the personal loan companies and personal loan brokers from $1,022,-331 to $1,001,873, or $20,458; that the reported resources of the savings and loan associations increased from $86,-672,829 to $89,017,871, or $2,945,042; that there was a decrease in the resources of the Land Bank of the State of New York from $757,932 to $667,662, or $90,270, and that there was an increase in the resources of credit unions from $465,567 to $568,061, or $102,494.

"According to their last reports, therefore, the total resources of all the institutions directly subject to the supervision of this department amounted to $6,690,839,271, a net increase for the year 1918 of $257,342,118. According to reports from the Controller of the Currency, the resources of the National banks of the State of New York increased from Nov. 20, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1918, from $4,955,967,000 to $5,079,146,-000, or $123,179,000. According to the Controller's report as of Dec. 2, 1918, the resources of the National banks of the United States on Nov. 1, 1918, had reached the unprecedented amount of $19,821,404,000, the highest point since the establishment of the National banking system.

"The above figures indicate that, according to their last reports, the resources of the institutions incorporated under the banking law of this State exceeded by $1,600,000,000 the resources of all the National banks of the State, and were more than one-third as much as the resources of all the National banks in the United States.

"These figures demonstrate the extent to which the banking system of this State has been adapted to the needs of its people, its business and commerce, and the confidence that it has inspired. They are all the more noteworthy when we consider the various measures passed recently, pending or proposed at Washington for the avowed purpose of enabling national banks to compete with State banking institutions and the discrimination that in certain quarters is being exercised against State banking institutions.

"I do not believe that the national banking system needs so much paternalism and avowed protection. In fact, it may be questioned if the national banks do not really suffer from so many alleged and widely advertised attempts to promote their interests. In this State at least the national banks are able to protect themselves and are worthy of the utmost confidence and respect.

"It is not surprising, in view of the extension of Federal control over various classes of business and industry as a result of the necessities of the war, that the attention of the advocates of centralization and Federal domination should be attracted by the prosperity and success of State banking institutions. In their desire to bring under Federal control all classes of banking institutions they seem, in the first instance, to have conceived the idea of conferring all the multifarious powers of the different classes of State institutions in all the States upon national banks and of creating a Federal system of department banks into which all banking institutions would be ultimately driven.

"This trend has met with so much opposition and it is so impossible to create a uniform type of banking institution which would at one and the same time be adapted to all the financial and commercial needs of all the different States that the scheme seems to be temporarily abandoned. A bill, however, was pending before the last Congress which, under the guise of enabling the Treasury Department to supervise the export of savings, would have enabled the Treasury Department to supervise the business of any individual or corporation seeking to transmit money abroad in sums of less than $100. Such a bill would make possible endless Federal interference with the business of corporations and individuals transmitting money to foreign countries at a time when in order to promote foreign trade and commerce and to maintain and strengthen friendly international relations, the transmission of money to foreign countries ought to be made as easy as practicable.

"The proposed national excursions into fields which have heretofore been left entirely to State banking institutions have, moreover, not been abandoned, but modified. According to some recent recommendations emanating from Washington, while the plan for uniform nation-wide department banks has been temporarily abandoned, State institutions are not to be left to exercise their special powers without competition. Encroachments upon their special powers are to be authorized and legalized, even if it is necessary to destroy the uniformity now existing in the national banking system.

"The result of continued encroachments upon the special powers of State banking institutions would, in my judgment, be more detrimental to the national banks and the national banking system than to the State institutions, for the reputation of the State institutions, in their own peculiar provinces, is so well established and the confidence of the people in them is so great that they do not need protection from competition, while the national banks would lose their greatest advertisement, which is derived from their title and distinctive charter and results from the understanding that the system is uniform and that the title means practically the same thing throughout the United States. Instead of having a uniform system of national banks consisting of strictly commercial banking institutions and needing no other definition than the name, we would have heterogeneous varieties of hybrid institutions of as many kinds perhaps as there are States, or possibly of as many types as there are classes of State banking institutions in all of the States."

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	63.06	62.72	62.80	— .15
25 industrials	91.48	90.02	90.60	+ .19
50 stocks	77.27	76.37	76.74	+ .02

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Mar. 13	77.35	76.20	76.72	— .25
Mar. 12	78.12	76.82	76.97	— .27
Mar. 11	77.61	76.16	77.24	+ .79
Mar. 10	77.27	75.80	76.45	+ .49
Mar. 8	76.13	75.39	75.96	+ .50
Mar. 7	75.60	74.73	75.26	+ .67

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	78.12	Mar. 12	69.73	Jan. 21	76.74
†1918.	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	69.12
Full Years.					
1918..	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917..	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916..	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues 77.55	—.09	—.48	+1.25

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 13	77.64	+.07	Feb. 28	78.01	—.07
Mar. 12	77.57	+.04	Mar. 6	77.45	—.15
Mar. 11	77.53	—.12	Mar. 5	77.60	—.18
Mar. 10	77.65	+.08	Mar. 4	77.78	—.15
Mar. 8	77.57	+.01	Mar. 3	77.93	..
Mar. 7	77.56	+.13	Mar. 1	77.93	—.08

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	77.45	Mar. 6	77.55
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	76.30	Mar. 15	76.30
Full Years.					
1918..	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917..	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916..	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON AGAIN IRREGULAR.

Trading Is Heavy, with Prices Generally Lower at Close.

Irregularity again characterized the cotton market yesterday. However, instead of being irregularly firm, as on other days of the week, yesterday's trading session was mainly notable for the fact that it was heavy and followed each of the few spasmodic advances with declines which usually carried prices lower than they had been previously. At the outset near months were firm, March being up 35 points, and May showed a gain of a few points for the old contract and a loss of 15 for the new. Other options were somewhat lower than they were at the close on Thursday.

Some late strength at Liverpool and good buying by Wall Street houses took the market up well in mid-session, and some fairly substantial gains were recorded. Old May sold at 24.40 and new May at 24.84, gains of 42 and 55 points, respectively. Other months also were strong at this time, but the strength was short lived. After the bulge it looked as if everybody were selling, and ring traders who had been willing to buy one the early advance were among the conspicuous sellers on the decline.

Advices from abroad received here late in the afternoon tended to discourage all hope of an early peace and a speedy raising of the blockade against Germany and Austria. It was the somewhat unwarranted belief that there would be an early signing of the peace treaty that did much toward putting the market up on Tuesday and holding it there later. The idea that huge foreign orders would soon be pouring into the market encouraged the bulls to bid up prices lavishly. Now, less glowing reports from abroad, coupled with higher ocean freights, have discouraged these early bulls.

At the close of the market prices were generally lower, most of the old contracts being down 15 to 75 points, while new contracts were off 35 to 68 points.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
March	27.10	27.10	26.50	26.25@26.50	26.75
May	24.00	24.40	23.70	23.70	23.98
July	22.80	23.50	22.65	22.65@22.75	23.01
Sept.	..	..	..	21.30	22.00
Oct.	21.40	22.00	21.00	21.00	21.70
Dec.	..	21.80	21.65	22.00	21.75
Jan.	21.50	..	..	21.00	21.65

NEW CONTRACTS.

May	24.15	24.85	24.15	24.15	24.30
July	23.12	23.65	22.95	22.95@23.00	23.35
Oct.	21.86	22.20	21.45	21.45@21.55	22.10
Dec.	21.67	21.90	21.17	21.17@21.20	21.85
Jan.	21.67	21.90	21.40	21.15	21.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 15 points to 28.15c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.50c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 27.25c; Augusta, 27c; Memphis, 27.25c; Houston, 27.25c; Little Rock, 27.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	58,715	15,457	15,900
Exports	14,856	19,374	11,617
Exports, season	3,183,038	.....	2,962,266
N. Y. stocks	86,791	.....	133,160
Port stocks	1,306,628	.....	1,623,429
N. Y. arrivals	577	.....	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in moderate demand at 15.36d for middling and 19.28d for good middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, of which 3,000 were American. Imports, 7,000 bales, 4,000 American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet, 8 to 13 points decline. Prices: March, 16.33d; April, 15.62d; May, 14.79d; June, 14.10d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were more active.

Railway Bonds Offered.

The Mercantile Trust Company and the Mississippi Trust Company of St. Louis are offering $1,850,000 San Antonio Belt & Terminal Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at 98¾, to yield 6.30 per cent. The principal and interest are guaranteed by receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	$1.44	$1.42¾	$1.44	$1.44	$1.27¾
May	1.36⅛	1.33⅝	1.35⅞	1.36⅝	1.25⅝
July	1.30½	1.28¼	1.29¾	1.31¾	..
September	1.29⅜	1.25	1.26	1.27⅝	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	60½	59½	60½	61	89¾
May	62¾	61	62	62	86⅝
July	61⅛	60¼	61¼	61⅝	..
September	58⅝	57⅜	58⅜	..	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 72c; No. 2 white, 72½c; No. 3 white, 71½c; No. 4 white, 70½@71c; ordinary clipped, 70½@72c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	27.30	26.65	26.62	27.12	25.92
July	26.47	26.07	26.10	26.47	26.12
Ribs—					
May	24.57	24.27	24.27	24.77	24.77
July	23.45	23.02	23.05	23.52	25.17
Pork—					
May	44.40	44.00	44.00	45.00	48.25
July	41.55	41.05	41.10	42.05	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Clos. Bid.	Prev. Clos.
May	15.40	15.40	15.39	15.43
July	14.88	14.85	14.88	14.86
September	14.50	14.47	14.50	14.46
October	..	..	14.41	14.37
December	14.21	14.19	14.21	14.18

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last
May	$1.53	$1.50¾	$1.53

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked
Lead	5.20	5.35	5.20	5.35
Spelter	6.45	6.55	6.45	6.55
Antimony	..	7.00	..	7.00
Quicksilver	$75.00	..	$75.00	..
Aluminium	29.00	31.00	29.00	31.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	..	36.15	..	36.15

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	10	0	76	10	0
Copper, futures	72	5	0	72	5	0
Tin, spot	241	0	0	241	10	0
Tin, futures	232	0	0	233	0	0
Spelter, spot	38	10	0	38	0	0
Spelter, futures	35	10	0	36	0	0
Lead, spot	28	0	0	28	0	0
Lead, futures	25	10	0	25	10	0

BELGIUM NEEDS BIG LOAN.

Wants 3,500,000,000 Francs—Satisfied with Allies' Treatment.

BRUSSELS, March 12.—The Belgian Senate today discussed the bill authorizing a loan of 3,500,000,000 francs. The Premier, replying to several Deputies, said there was no reason for Belgium to reproach the Allies.

"When we have established the amount of our damages," he said, "there is every reason to believe the figure will be accepted. If the total amount of indemnities must be reduced, the reduction will not be applied to Belgium."

The Derniere Heure says that a billion francs of the Belgian loan will be floated in Spain.

[Charter No. 9717. Reserve District No. 2.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on March 4, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts	$4,900,198.18	
Deduct:		
Id Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see Item 57a)	47,414.50	$4,861,783.68
Overdrafts, secured, $4,618.25; unsecured, $640.32		5,258.57
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$200,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	263,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	595,500.00	1,058,500.00
Liberty Loan Bonds:		
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., unpledged	$118,050.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits	13,650.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	5,000.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure War Savings and Thrift Stamps	10,000.00	
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	804,500.00	951,200.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$242,953.95	
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	147,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stock) owned unpledged	302,237.05	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		692,191.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		58,477.66
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		12,000.00
Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered		27,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		25,649.66
Real estate owned other than banking house		12,484.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		983,595.75
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		202,949.02
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		305,277.98
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15		2,603.89
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		284,486.17
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		37,818.15
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $833,135.21.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		60,583.58
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		10,000.00
Interest earned but not collected —approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		28,284.04
Other assets:		
Partial payment coupon book syndicate	$20,655.00	
Customers' liabilities under letters of credit	400.00	
Prepaid expenses	1,545.00	22,600.00
Total		$9,643,623.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
26. a Undivided profits	$76,022.00	
b Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	54,959.93	21,062.16
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		22,199.43
Circulating notes outstanding		200,000.00
32. Net amounts due to national banks		13,442.98
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 32)		11,768.09
34. Certified checks outstanding		122,894.34
35. Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding		110,637.64
Total of Items 32, 33, 34, and 35, $258,743.05.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days)		6,285,605.31
36. Individual deposits subject to check		
37. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		171,891.43
40. Dividends unpaid		14.00
41. Other demand deposits		1,989.27
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 36, 37, 40, and 41, $6,459,500.01.		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice, and postal savings):		
42. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		136,164.97
44. Postal savings deposits		130,363.00
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 42 and 44, $266,527.97.		
United States deposits (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account	$215,000.00	
War Savings certificate and Thrift Stamp deposit account	59.12	215,059.12
U. S. bonds borrowed, including Liberty Loan and certificates of indebtedness, without furnishing collateral security for same		400,000.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		1,400,000.00
Letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash and outstanding		131.41
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Customers' letters of credit drawn against customers' guarantee		400.00
Total		$9,643,623.15
57a. Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see Item 1d)		$47,414.50
Total contingent liabilities (57a)		47,414.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, HORACE HOWE, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HORACE HOWE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1919.

J. ABBOTT WORTHLEY, Notary Public.

[Seal.] No. 343 New York County. Term Expires March 30, 1919.

Certificate Filed 9308 Register's Office.

Correct—Attest:

H. H. BIZALLION,
HOWARD WILLETS,
J. G. SCATTERGOOD,
} Directors.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL EXPORT AND IMPORT CO. will hold a meeting of its stockholders on March 31, 1919, at 347 East 14th St., New York, for the purpose of final dissolution of the company.

JOHN J. BROW, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business March 4th, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Discount and time loans		$36,621,109.11
Customers' liability account acceptances		3,753,583.50
Overdrafts		5,990.29
Interest earned but not collected —approximate		470,608.97
United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, owned, unpledged		38,923,930.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness to secure bills payable		44,400,000.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness to secure U. S. deposits		2,800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		8,649,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure bills payable		13,600,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		2,900,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		45,411,246.16
Bonds to secure U. S. deposits		19,022,246.25
Bonds loaned		94,750.00
Banking house		1,750,000.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps	$1,476.00	
Specie and currency	1,034,142.19	
Legal tenders and bank notes	623,912.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	91,003.85	
Exchanges	13,921,040.48	
Due from banks	3,933,824.75	
Demand loans	34,772,805.86	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	18,136,097.12	72,514,386.25
		$287,916,820.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000.00
Surplus		20,000,000.00
Profits		11,297,479.86
Interest and discount collected but not earned—approximate		143,888.77
Circulation		8,394,520.00
Deposits, banks	$55,130,859.07	
Deposits, individuals	104,812,469.30	
Deposits, U. S.	18,084,000.00	178,027,348.37
Bills payable		55,000,000.00
Bonds borrowed		250,000.00
Reserved for taxes		1,050,000.00
Acceptances		3,753,582.50
		$287,916,820.50

I, SAMUEL A. WELLDON, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. A. WELLDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, March 14th, 1919. HERBERT F. CHRISTIE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 69, N. Y. County Reg. No. 9028.

Correct attest—

FRANCIS L. HINE,
WILLIAM H. MOORE,
CHARLES D. NORTON,
} Directors.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE — PHILADELPHIA COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST 5 PER CENT GOLD BONDS, DATED MARCH 1ST, 1899, STAMPED UNDER SINKING FUND CONTRACT OF JULY 10, 1917.

Sealed proposals will be received until 3 o'clock p. m. of **Wednesday, April 2d, 1919,** at the office of THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, Pa., Trustee under the Sinking Fund Contract dated July 10, 1917, with the PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, providing for a Sinking Fund in respect to First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 per cent Gold Bonds of the **PHILADELPHIA COMPANY,** dated March 1, 1899, for the sale to them of all or any part of so many Bonds of $1000 each of said Bonds which have been stamped under the terms of the Sinking Fund Contract of July 10, 1917, as the sum of $112,322.00, applicable to the Sinking Fund, will pay for, in accordance with the terms of the said contract.

Lowest bids at a price not exceeding 107½ per cent of the par value and accrued interest, within the number stated, will be accepted, and the parties offering them advised at once and payment made on surrender and transfer of the Bonds, accompanied by Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for accrued interest, **April 3, 1919.** Interest on the Bonds so accepted will cease **April 3, 1919.**

The trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids not satisfactory to said trustee. The offers of bidders unknown to the trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.

Should two or more holders bid the same lowest price the number of bonds taken from each will be, as nearly as practicable, pro rata.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the Sale of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds of the **PHILADELPHIA COMPANY,**" and addressed to

ASA S. WING, President,
THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
N. W. cor. 4th and Chestnut sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Coupons due April 1st, 1919, from the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, 9 Broadway, New York.

For registered interest, checks will be mailed. H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

March 15, 1919.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.

Feb. 4th, 1919

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Staten Island Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Staten Island Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., on Monday, March 31, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and remain open for one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close March 19, 1919, at 3 P. M. and reopen April 1, 1919, at 10 A. M.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of ATLANTIC LITHOGRAPHIC AND PRINTING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 448 West 37th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of March, 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 12, 1919, to March 24, 1919, New York, March 4, 1919. WILLIAM BRUCHHAUSER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Allied Theatres, Inc., will be held on the 24th day of March, 1919, at 3 P. M., in the office of M. Vartan Malcom, Esq., No. 2 Rector Street, Room 530, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors.

SAMUEL BERGOFFEN, Stockholder Member of the Said Corporation.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CANTERBURY COMPANY, INC.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a meeting of the stockholders of the CANTERBURY COMPANY, INC., will be held on the 21st day of March, 1919, at No. 27 West 24th Street, Manhattan, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting to dissolve the said corporation.

ABRAHAM GULITZ, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Consolidated Clearing House of New York (limited) will be held at the office of the Company, 36 Beaver St., New York, Tuesday, April 1, 1919, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. T. MARSH, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 19th, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees.

ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

KEYSTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO.

New York, March 14, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent. upon the common stock of this company payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record March 21, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

The Board of Directors have this day also declared a stock dividend of fifteen (15%) per cent., payable May 20, 1919, to Stockholders of record May 1, 1919.

WALTER LOEWENTHAL, Secretary.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY.

Boston, March 13, 1919.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 97.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the 97th consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 21st, 1919.

L. A. MOOAR, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

New York, March 13, 1919.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a half-yearly dividend of THREE PER CENT., ($3.00 per share,) payable April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1919. The Transfer books will be closed from March 20th to April 1st 1919. P. W. JONES, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, February 21, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid April 1, 1919, to Preferred Stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M. March 18, 1919.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

At Forty-first Street

New York

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Foreign Exchange

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For the Refinancing of

The United States of Mexico

and the

National Railways of Mexico

By

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Second Avenue at 83rd Street, New York.

Telephone Lenox 2221. Foreign Department.

EDWARD M. HYANS, C. P. A., President HENRY E. HAFER, Treasurer
BENEDICT S. MICHAELSON, C. P. A., Secretary

Income Tax Service

Certified Audit Co. of America, Inc.

Accountants, Auditors, Industrial Engineers

200 FIFTH AVE., CITY OF NEW YORK

TEL. GRAMERCY 1206-1207

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10:30

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS COMPANY

Chicago.

Davenport. Grand Rapids.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 34

Common Stock Dividend No. 17

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of one and one-half-(1½%) per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and a dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the Common Stock, payable out of the surplus earnings, on April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, March 15, 1919.

First Preferred and Common Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business March 17, 1919.

L. H. HEINKE, Secretary.

March 4, 1919.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1919.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND 86 1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1919.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 40 1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1919.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Co.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 132 3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1919.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, Inc.

Preferred Dividend No. 25

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12, 1919.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock, payable April 1, 1919, to all holders of record March 20, 1919.

Cheques will be mailed.

ISAAC KAUFMANN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.

Towar Cotton Mills, Inc.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record, March 27, 1919.

HENRY M. TOWAR, Treas.

Niles City, Michigan, March 8, 1919.

REDFIELD CONTESTS FREIGHT RATE RISE

Backs Case Before Commerce Board of Private Concern Against Railroad Administration.

IN INTEREST OF COMMERCE

Secretary Argues That a Federal Service Cannot Impose Injurious Rates for Purposes of Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Contending that the United States Railroad Administration is a "public service not organized for profit," Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission a brief in behalf of the Solvay Process Company of New York, in which he established the precedent in government railroad rate regulation of acting as an intervenor in a case in which a private litigant is seeking a reduction of rates.

Mr. Redfield, however, explains that he did not appear for a private litigant, but "in defense of the principle of public service." This is the first time that a Cabinet official has ever appeared in court, before the Commission as an adversary.

"It is respectfully urged on behalf of the commerce of the United States," Mr. Redfield's brief says, "that the action of the Railroad Administration in doubling a rate which, in my belief, the testimony shows to be profitable is an oppressive act, injurious not only to the parties directly concerned but to the commerce of the country through its normal reactions; that it cannot be justified by the need of general revenues for the entire Federal railroad system, and that it should be revoked and a rate substantially the same as the original rate should be established."

In filing the brief Secretary Redfield recalls that the organic act creating the Department of Commerce states that it is the department's duty to foster transportation facilities as well as commerce. After showing by various legal opinions that transportation is one of the elements of commerce he says:

"Since, therefore, transportation is such an essential element of commerce that without it there can be no commerce, either foreign or domestic, it is clearly imposed upon the Department of Commerce as its normal duty under its organic law to take such steps as are within its power to insure that transportation is not encumbered with unjust and unreasonable restrictions, and facilitated as much as possible."

A little further on the Secretary says: "In this action the Secretary of Commerce appears for the whole people of the United States, who have imposed upon him the mandate to foster, promote, and develop their commerce, of which transportation is an essential part."

But the main body of Mr. Redfield's brief, in which he contends that the Railroad Administration is a public service not organized for purposes of profit, he sets forth his position as follows:

"It cannot be argued that it is the obligation of the Railroad Administration to operate at a profit. It is given the support of public funds and has, as have other public services, the basis of the taxing power on which to rest. It has, as a matter of fact, received a large sum from the public Treasury. Its relation, therefore, to the commerce of the country is that of a servant of that commerce, and in so far as for the purpose of revenue it may take steps injurious to the commerce of that country, it departs from its essential duty, and it becomes the obligation of that branch of the Government which is charged with the fostering and promoting of commerce to point out the facts and ask for their correction.

"Obviously, it must be true that a public service must serve the public and, as obviously the public are not served if injustice is done to any essential portion of that public, and this is even more important when an injustice may be done which, in the nature of things, must be extended throughout the entire body of citizens through the operations of commerce.

"It may not, therefore, be justly pleaded on behalf of the Railroad Administration in the present cause that a sufficient reason for the act complained of is the need for revenue. The essential purpose of the Railroad Administration as a public service is not to get revenue, but to serve the commerce of the country. The latter is the primary, the former the secondary, and the secondary cannot be used as an argument as against the primary."

The brief cites decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission to show that the commission itself is on record as sustaining the principles Mr. Redfield lays down.

The facts in the specific case of the Solvay Process Company show that when the D. L. & W. Railroad estimated that it could haul limestone from Jamestown, N. Y., to Solvay, the manufacturing company invested more than $1,000,000 in a quarry, railroad equipment, &c. On May 16, 1918, which was subsequent to the taking over of the railroads of the country by the Railroad Administration, the 15-cent rate per gross ton was increased to 17 cents per gross ton; on June 25, 1918, it was further increased to 40 cents per gross ton, and, effective Sept. 16, 1918, it was reduced to 30 cents per net ton, which is more than double the original rate.

"It appears from the above," says the brief of Secretary Redfield, "that the rate of fifteen cents per gross ton formerly charged upon the material transported was profitable to the transporting company. No complaint appears from either party to the transaction to the effect that the rates were not just and reasonable. It is known to be a fact that the particular railroad company concerned has long been one of the most profitable in the United States. The transaction in all its forms was one of mutual co-operation between shipper and railway company to mutual advantage and thus of advantage to the commerce of the country.

"This former rate has now been more than doubled. The only possible reason, and the reason which, in fact, is definitely stated to the Department of Commerce by the Railroad Administration as the cause for the charge, is the need for greater revenue on the part of the railroad systems of the country as a whole. The Railroad Administration does not allege loss on the particular transaction, but rather the need for greater returns from the general operations of their systems."

COLUMBIA GAS REPORT.

Company Shows Gross Earnings of $11,538,772 for the Year.

The Columbia Gas and Electric Company in its report for last years shows a surplus, after charges and taxes, of $3,199,198, which is equivalent to $6.39 a share on the $50,000,000 capital stock. In 1917 the surplus was $2,933,362, or the equivalent of $5.86 a share on the capital. The gross earnings were $11,-538,771, as compared with $10,861,331 in the preceding year.

The net, after expenses and taxes, amounted to $5,579,340, and this, with the addition of other income, brought the total income up to $7,544,810. Interest and rentals were $4,345,612. From the balance of $3,199,198 were taken dividends of $2,000,000, an increase of $500,000 over the preceding year.

Prairie Oil's Extra Dividend.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., March 14.—The Prairie Oil & Gas Company today declared a quarterly dividend of $3 with an extra dividend of $2 a share, payable April 30, on stock of record March 31.

Central of Georgia Agreement.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Government compensation of the Central of Georgia Railroad, under a contract signed today by Director General Hines will be $8,444,000 annually.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99	99⅛	6.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅞	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99⅝	100½	5.75
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99½	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	64	65	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	126	131	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	56	58	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100½	4.90

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan., '20-'22	99	100¼	6.70
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	91	96	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	99⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅜	101⅛	5.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅜	102	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅜	103¼	6.20
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	103⅜	103⅝	6.25
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100⅛	100⅜	5.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101¼	101⅜	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101½	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¼	101⅜	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101⅜	101½	6.60
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100⅜	100⅝	5.85
Cen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	88½	90	7.70
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	98	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.20
Chi., R. & Q.	4	July 19, '21	95⅝	95⅞	5.75
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98½	6.55
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100½	5.45
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100⅝	5.70
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101½	102	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅜	99⅛	5.70
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98	99	..
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99⅝	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	100⅜	100⅝	5.50
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98½	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	6.00
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99¾	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	85½	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	93	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.75
Old. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	80	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97⅛	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	99⅝	99⅞	7.25
P. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100⅜	5.60
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1922	97⅝	98	7.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101⅜	101⅞	5.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102⅛	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102⅛	103	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅜	103⅝	5.95
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	99½	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing, W.	6	Dec., 1919	103½	104½	..
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sept., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99½	99⅝	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	6.60
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7⅜
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sept. 15, '22	90	91	10.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	99¾	100¼	5.90

COPPER DIVIDEND PASSED.

Calumet and Hecla Declares Action Is Due to Unsettled Conditions.

BOSTON, March 14.—"At the meeting of the Directors of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, held today, owing to the unsettled condition of the copper industry no action was taken in regard to a dividend," said a statement given out at the office of the company here today.

Common stock of the Calumet and Hecla dropped 51 points on the local Exchange after the announcement that no dividend had been declared. The stock closed today at 350.

Governor Joins Loan Workers.

Governor Smith has accepted the invitation of the Liberty Loan Committee to aid in the forthcoming Victory Loan by serving on the Advisory Committee of the Speakers' Bureau. He will meet his associates on the committee at a conference at the Bankers Club next Friday. Other members of the Advisory Committee are Charles Evans Hughes, Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, George W. Carpenter, Moreau Delano, and Chalmers Wood, Jr.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A syndicate, headed by White, Weld & Co., will soon offer 70,000 shares of National Aniline and Chemical Company 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, which is part of an original issue of $25,000,000, which was exchanged for various properties merged in 1917. None of the preferred stock has been offered to the public and the 70,000 shares were purchased privately from interests formerly identified with the company. The company itself does not contemplate any financing.

Officers and employes of the Citizens National Bank celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the consolidation of the National Citizens and Central National Banks at a dinner at the Arkwright Club last night.

J. L. Williams, Vice President of the Bank of Italy, Cal., has been appointed assistant to the President of the East River National Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Lincoln National Bank has authorized the payment to employes of additional compensation to the extent of 25 per cent. of annual salaries.

The Troy Laundry Machinery Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable April 1, and a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its common stock, payable April 15.

Joseph Walker & Sons have prepared a booklet containing a list of guaranteed stocks.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation has declared an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. Both are payable March 29 to stock of record March 15.

The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has declared, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share, an extra dividend of $2. They are payable April 13 to stock of record March 31.

Douglas, Fenwick & Co. have issued a circular giving a review of the Arkansas Natural Gas Company.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

COLUMBUS GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross earn.	$11,538,772	$10,861,331	$9,058,252
Total inc.	7,544,810	7,165,116	5,263,803
Int., rent, &c.	4,345,612	4,231,754	4,106,327
Balance	3,199,198	2,933,362	1,157,476
Dividends	2,000,000	1,500,000	.....
Surplus	1,199,198	1,433,362	1,157,476

KANSAS CITY GAS & ELECTRIC—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross.	$253,654	$199,857	$53,797
Net. aft. taxes	85,545	67,213	18,332
Sur. aft. chgs.	43,820	36,810	7,010
12 mos. gross.	2,177,355	1,777,625	399,728
Net aft taxes	709,925	496,797	213,128
Sur. aft. chgs.	314,644	210,804	103,840

PORTLAND GAS & COKE—

Jan. gross.	190,029	137,861	52,168
Net aft. taxes	85,754	64,010	21,744
Sur. aft. chgs.	56,541	34,231	22,310
12 mos. gross.	1,849,629	1,385,142	464,487
Net aft. taxes.	817,051	618,538	198,513
Sur. aft. chgs.	465,870	280,440	185,430

Miscellaneous.

LA BELLE IRON WORKS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total income.	$9,479,129	$14,198,404	$6,434,318
Net income.	*7,715,679	12,791,560	5,758,753
Charges	5,159,293	6,394,632	1,270,151
Net profits.	2,585,416	6,396,928	4,488,602
Dividends	1,983,080	1,983,080	1,388,156
Sur. for year.	602,336	4,413,848	3,100,445
P. & L. surp.	10,122,948	9,520,611	5,656,763

*Net income, after provision for exhaustion of minerals, general depreciation, contingencies, and bond interest.

†In 1918, charges consist of $800,000 for inventory reserve, adjustments, &c., and $1,330,263 for war profits, income taxes, State taxes, &c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Hale & Norcross	.18
Alta	.01	Jacket	.05
Andes	.08	Mexican	.18
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.33
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challar	.05	Potosi	.05
Con. Imperial	.02	Savage	.10
Con. Virginia	.23	Seg. Belcher	.01
Exchequer	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.16

TONOPAH. GOLDFIELD.

Alto	.14	Atlanta	.05
Belmont	3.25	Booth	.14
Brougher Divide	.79	Crackerjack	.07
Cash Boy	.07	Florence	.30
Divide Exten.	.22	Goldfield Cons.	.19
Gold Zone	.33	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.16	Great Bend	.04
Jim Butler	.35	Jumbo Exten.	.13
Hasbrook	.24	Kewanas	.06
McNamara	.53	Lone Star	.11
Midway	.31	Silver Pick	.07
Mizpah	.05	Spearhead	.13
Monarch Pitts.	.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Montana	.15	Big Four	.07
North Star	.08	Manhattan Cons.	.05
Rescue	.08	Mayflower	.12
Rosetta	.10	Nevada Hills	.02
Tonopah Divide	4.80	Packard	.20
Tonopah Exten.	2.10	Rochester	.17
West End	1.12½	Round Mountain	.43
West Tonopah	.12	United Eastern	4.50
		White Caps	.14

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅛	4⅜	Isabella	5	5⅜
Dr. J'pot.	4	4¼	McKinney	7	8
Elkton	5⅞	7	Portland	75	95
El Paso	15	30	U. Gold M.	14⅝	15
Golden C.	176¾	177½	Vindicator	41	50
Granite	14	..	Rose Nicol.	15	16

NOW SEE WAY CLEAR IN RAILWAY FINANCE

Administration and War Finance Corporation Negotiating Loan of $50,000,000.

DIRECT ADVANCES MADE

Committee of Railway Executives Will Confer with Director General Hines on Wednesday.

Plans for financing the railroads and the Railroad Administration are rapidly maturing. It is understood that the War Finance Corporation and the Railroad Administration are now negotiating a loan of $50,000,000, and in addition to this, it is learned that the Finance Corporation has made direct advances to individual railroads totaling several millions of dollars within the last few days. The maturities which fall due today, together with such tax payments as have to be made by the railroads, are expected to be arranged satisfactorily.

The Committee of Railway Executives, it was announced by Howard Elliott, its Chairman, will confer with Director General Walker D. Hines next Wednesday at Washington. Mr. Elliott said that Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, had been appointed Vice Chairman of the special committee and that Harry Bronner, President of the Missouri Pacific, had been added to its membership.

The Railroad Administration, it is now believed, will experience considerably less difficulty in financing itself over the period until the reassembling of Congress than was at first thought. In addition to the loan arrangement pending with the War Finance Corporation, the Administration is expected to be able to collect upwards of $100,000,000 from the War Department in the near future, and the arrangement agreed to yesterday whereby some $200,000,000 of railway equipment will be financed through the medium of commercial acceptances will relieve the Administration of a great load.

The War Finance Corporation will be in position to make very large advances, either to the Administration or to the individual roads. The corporation, it was stated yesterday by Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director, is well supplied with funds, and it is understood that Mr. Meyer views the present situation in a very broad, liberal way.

Regarding the probable use of the so-called Railroad Administration warrants, a leading banker explained that they would probably be used merely as "assurance paper," in other words, that their chief use would be for assuring the bankers that loans made on them, along with other collateral, would be short-term loans, which would be paid promptly on maturity. It was said yesterday, however, that some question as to the legal right of the Railroad Administration or the Treasury Department to issue interest-bearing warrants had been raised. Some authorities insist that only Congress has power to issue such instruments.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The business reviews of the week state that while general improvement is slow in materializing, there is a definite trend discernible for an expansion of actual trades. Dun's review says:

Not without accompanying irregularities, yet with unmistakable clearness, the betterment in business is being gradually extended. Both in growth of actual transactions and in strengthening of that sentiment which is essential to further revival, the week has been one of good progress in certain leading branches, and where no gain at all appears price uncertainties chiefly explain the continued halting. With undiminished force the price question dominates most commercial markets, and buyers, while momentarily disregarding the element of cost if their wants be especially urgent, are, in the main, still waiting for various commodities to move more decisively downward.

Total bank clearings this week at the principal cities in the United States amount to $5,707,157,950, an increase of 13.5 per cent. as compared with the same week last year and of 18.8 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1917. New York City again reports substantial improvement over this period in all former years, the gains at that centre over this week in 1918 and 1917 being respectively 17.3 and 14.2 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

While inclement weather and bad roads are a bar to seasonal trade expansion and price uncertainties still hold back buying and industrial operations, the week's report summarized is one of moderate but still definite progress toward better things. Favorable features of the week are the continued strength of the securities markets, the settlement of shipyard strikes, and the resumption of considerable textile machinery in New England, although at below maximum rate, the net result being a reduction in the total number of unemployed. Rain or snow has had a favoring or hurtful effect accordingly as different sections and products are considered. Winter wheat, South, West, and on the Pacific Coast, has been helped by moisture, but Southern advices are that rain and the soaked state of the soil has retarded jobbing trade and put farmers very much behind on preparations for planting.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1⅞	1⅝	Homa Oil	44	45
Am. Oil	8	8½	La Rose	27	52
B. S. Gas.	6	8	Iron Bloss.	44	50
Boston Ariz.	..	1⅛	Iron Cap.	11¾	11½
Boston Ely.	95	1¼	Jerome V.	62	69
Boston Mon.	49	51	Majestic	16	19
Bohemia	75	80	Mex. Metals	26	28
Begole	..	50	Moj. Tung.	5	8
Butte London	12	15	New Baltic.	1	1¼
Calaveras	1	2	Nat. L. & Z.	44	45
Champ. old.	2	2¼	Nev. Doug.	17	24
Chief Con.	3⅜	3½	Oneco	20	40
Con. Ariz.	1¼	1¾	Onondaga	10	15
Con. Copper.	4⅞	5⅛	Pilgrim	54	58
Cortez	13	15	Rainier	60	65
Crystal	25	27	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res.	50	55	S. W. Miami, full paid.	75	1¼
Denbigh	27	28	Texana	25	28
Earl-Eagle.	..	2	Tonopo	75	75
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2⅝	U. V. Ext.	52½	53
Fortuna	2	4	Vic. Mines.	1	1½
Gold Lake.	3	5	Yukon Gold.	75	35
Houghton	40	60			

DIVIDEND.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Tuesday, April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, March 22nd, 1919.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

READING COMPANY
General Office, Reading Terminal
Philadelphia, March 14, 1919.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on April 10, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 25, 1919. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, March 12, 1919.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., ($1 per share,) payable April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

Argonaut Consolidated Mining Co.
43 Cedar Street, New York.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of five cents a share has been declared, payable on March 25th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 17th, 1919.

Dated March 5th, 1919.

EDWARD H. KELLY, Treasurer.

DULUTH EDISON ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 52.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of the DULUTH EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to holders of record of Preferred Stock at the close of business March 21, 1919.

T. C. HARTMAN, Treasurer.

OUT-OF-TOWN BANK STATEMENTS

Incorporated 1855

Branches Throughout Canada

THE MOLSONS BANK

HEAD OFFICE:

MONTREAL, CANADA

Capital Paid Up - $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - $4,800,000.00

WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, President
S. H. EWING, Vice-President.
EDWARD C. PRATT, General Manager.

THE MOLSONS BANK HAS
Over 100 Branches Throughout Canada

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Where You Receive Every Banking Service

Report of Condition at the Close of Business March 4, 1919.

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments		$14,713,231.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances		2,334,222.50
Due from Banks		1,811,957.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		290,321.92
Accrued Interest		54,053.19
Cash and Reserve		1,216,067.29
		$20,329,855.66

LIABILITIES

Capital		$500,000.00
Surplus (Earned)		1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits (Earned)		278,833.84
Unearned Discount		65,764.09
Circulation		83,270.00
Letters of Credit		1,010,324.72
Acceptances		1,323,897.78
Acceptances of Other Banks Sold		86,820.61
Bills Payable to Federal Reserve Bank Account U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness and Liberty Bonds		4,100,000.00
Deposits		11,480,954.62
		$20,329,855.66

EDMUND WILLIAMS, Cashier

Tradesmens National Bank
431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Representative in New York City, Wm. Ballin, 1123 Broadway.

The Market Street National Bank
OF
Philadelphia

March 4th, 1919

RESOURCES

Loans and investments		$16,763,332.19
Customers' liability under commercial letters of credit and acceptances		1,964,823.78
Due from banks		2,928,702.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		517,917.11
Cash and reserve		1,814,890.31
		$23,989,665.71

LIABILITIES

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits		1,738,861.14
Circulation		503,500.00
Commercial letters of credit and acceptances		1,964,823.78
Liabilities for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		668,000.00
Bills payable, Federal Reserve Bank		3,785,000.00
Deposits		14,239,680.79
		$23,989,665.71

FRED F. SPELLISSY, Cashier

The First National Bank
CLEVELAND, O.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
MARCH 4, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$32,636,829.52
United States bonds		18,194,053.35
Cash and due from banks		13,741,099.85
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		13,095,394.48
Bank building		730,000.00
Overdrafts		20,778.95
Interest earned but not collected		90,006.36
Customers' liability on acceptances		2,679,119.00
		$101,187,281.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,500,000.00
Surplus and profits		3,448,852.20
Interest and discount earned		280,117.50
Reserve for taxes		546,332.25
Circulation		471,000.00
Deposits		75,858,810.59
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank		10,000,000.00
United States bond account		5,402,350.00
Unused cash letters of credit		499.99
Acceptances executed for customers $4,703,753.05		
Less our acceptances in portfolio	2,024,634.05	2,679,119.00
		$101,187,281.51

The First Trust & Savings Co.
CLEVELAND, O.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
MARCH 4, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,782,993.12
United States bonds		3,670,950.01
Municipal and other bonds		6,610,689.93
Building account		100,000.00
Overdrafts		706.01
Secured advances to trust estates		83,715.28
Cash and due from banks		3,992,465.92
Other resources		1,104.79
Customers' liability on acceptances		967,699.75
		$25,210,324.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,250,000.00
Surplus and profits		836,118.02
Deposits		21,635,453.09
Reserve for taxes		214,503.95
U. S. bond account		286,750.00
Acceptances executed for customers $1,390,204.99		
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	431,505.24	967,699.75
		$25,210,324.81

DIVIDENDS.

The Chatham & Phenix National Bank
of the City of New York

A quarterly dividend of 4% upon the capital stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1st, 1919, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1919. Transfer books will be closed from March 20, 1919, to March 31st, 1919, both inclusive.

B. L. HASKINS,
Vice President and Cashier.

New York, March 13th, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1919, payable Tuesday, April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 24, 1919.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 38.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Preferred Stock of the American Power & Light Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1919. WILLIAM REISER, Treasurer.

The Philadelphia National Bank

Philadelphia, March 4th, 1919.

RESOURCES

U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	$39,046,200.68
Loans, Discounts and Investments	87,391,631.59
Accrued Interest Receivable	213,139.21
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	11,730,408.90
Due from Banks	21,827,740.97
Exchanges for Clearing House	6,912,334.87
Cash and Reserve	13,848,544.51
	$180,970,000.73

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits		7,920,131.11
Unearned Discount		506,284.21
Reserved for Taxes and Interest		558,052.80
Letters of Credit and Acceptances		11,877,523.04
Acceptances of Other Banks Sold		1,403,855.80
U. S. Bond Account		23,703,600.00
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank Secured by U. S. Bonds		23,000,000.00
Deposits Individual	$68,036,465.42	
Bank	36,277,226.11	
U. S. Government	4,686,862.24	109,000,553.77
		$180,970,000.73

LEVI L. RUE, President

DIRECTORS:

George Wood
Alfred C. Harrison
Levi L. Rue
George H. McFadden
Randal Morgan
Samuel Rea
Pierre S. duPont
Asa S. Wing
Samuel M. Vauclain
William H. Donner
Wallace D. Simmons
Samuel D. Warriner
Alva C. Dinkey
Eldridge R. Johnson
J. Howard Pew
J. Kearsley Mitchell
Henry G. Brengle
S. Pemberton Hutchinson
G. Colesberry Purves

Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago

Statement of Condition at Close of Business Tuesday, March 4, 1919

RESOURCES

Time Loans	$136,845,866.11	
Demand Loans	51,770,385.88	
Acceptances	1,821,394.07	
Bonds, Securities, etc.	18,476,463.94	
		$208,914,110.00
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness		34,497,350.00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness pledged to secure Foreign Bills of Exchange		1,742,500.00
Bank Premises (Equity)		6,000,000.00
Other Real Estate		62,735.80
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit		2,853,198.32
Customers' Liability on

$75,000,000 OIL DEAL.

Royal Dutch and Shell Companies Buy Mexican Eagle Stock.

The Royal Dutch Company and the Shell Oil Company have purchased 2,500,000 shares of the stock of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, according to advices from abroad received here yesterday. This is one of the largest oil deals of recent years, the amount involved being approximately $75,000,000. The Royal Dutch and the Shell Companies will participate in the purchase on the basis of 60 and 40 per cent., respectively.

The Mexican Eagle Company is one of the largest companies operating in Mexico, and is owned by Lord Cowdray. It controls about 800,000 acres of land. The purchase by the Royal Dutch and Shell Companies is said to have been on the basis of $30 a share. Of the total amount of the purchase the Royal Dutch Company paid approximately $45,000,000 and the Shell Company $30,000,000.

The British Government is one of the largest, if not the largest, stockholder of the Royal Dutch Company. It has acquired much of the holdings of Royal Dutch which were held in England, including, it is believed, many shares owned by Germans. Prior to the war Royal Dutch, which is a Holland company, had strong German affffiliations.

GET KAUFMAN BANK STOCK.

Block of 15,000 Merchants National to be Offered to Shareholders.

It was learned yesterday that the stock interest which Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, held in the Merchants National Bank, has been taken over by the Royal Bank of Canada and Aldred & Co., and that most of this stock, understood to be in the neighborhood of 15,000 shares, has been distributed among a large number of individuals and firms. Mr. Kaufman purchased his stock, which had a par value of approximately $760,000, in 1916, at a time when a contest for control was waging. In that contest, it was said, the Royal Bank of Canada and others associated with that institution purchased control from the so-called Warner syndicate.

It was also learned yesterday that the interests which control the Merchants National Bank plan to increase the capital from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 at the meeting of shareholders scheduled for March 31. The new stock, according to present plans, will be offered to present stockholders who will be given the right to subscribe to 50 per cent. of their holdings. At the same time it is purposed to change the par value of the stock from $50 to $100. When the new stock becomes fully paid, the institution will have a capital of $3,000,000, and a surplus of approximately $2,600,000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—H. & H.; also Peco plush; quantity, cash. Greeley 2030.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315, all colors, any quantity. Shapiro, Madison Square 3609.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copen, light tan, white. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders on new models on capes and dolmans. Call 4th floor, 48 West 25th St.

CAPES Wanted.—Placing orders on suits and capes of better kind. Seventh floor, 35 West 31st.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS, SUITS Wanted. —Spot cash paid; any quantity. Farragut 5154.

CAPES Wanted.—Placing orders. 137 West 37th, first floor.

COATS Wanted.—Marquette Cloak and Suit Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Herbert Frank, now looking at junior coats for Fall. Office, 116 West 32d St., Room 1604.

DELHI Wanted.—Also burella in all Spring shades. Feldman & Schwartz, 148 West 24th. Farragut 9543.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Checks only; open for quantity; spot cash. Redfirn Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Suiting, any mill, quantity for cash. Haft, Farragut 9752.

POIRET TWILLS AND GABARDINES Wanted.—Any mills; also tricotines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158; pekin, tan, rookie. Chelsea 9055.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity of 54289, in navy only; must be cheap. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0696, 2001, 9058, 9302, also 90610 poplin. Haft, Farragut 9752.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 7301, 3, 94, 2004, 1166, 2099½; spot cash. A. M. Cohen, Baltimore.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 54289, black and navy. Phone Madison Square 3608. Shapiro.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish; all grades; any quantity. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X., 11433, M. F. L., 09070, 0936, 8200, 78, 1210. Mad. Sq. 5814.

SERGE Wanted.—11433, navy, 50 inches wide; open for quantities. Greeley 4563.

SERGES Wanted.—7008, 10625, 3678; Geras 787, 7301; for spot cash. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for navy and all colors. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 09070; also Gilbert's 8200. M. Schiff & Bro., 14 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—2001, 838, 235, 09070, 104, 1464; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—Poiret twills, tricotines, for cash. Vanderbilt 5507.

SERGES Wanted.—780, 6120; will pay cash. Chelsea 9423.

SERGES Wanted.—7120. Madison Square 3608.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy striped taffetas and striped satins up to $1.25 yard. C. M. Oppenheimer, 39 East 29th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Satin striped taffeta, for cash. Madison Square 2311.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for fancy silks. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash; all colors, all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Reindeer. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All shades; also in raw. Phone Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—36 inches wide; all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718 or similar navies; will buy any quantity for cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any mills; also poiret twills and gabardines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINE AND GABARDINE Wanted.—In all colors, for cash. 38 West 32d, Room 1302.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Pay cash; navy, rookie, black. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4718 or similar, all shades. Madison Sq. 2699.

VELOURS Wanted.—For cash, high shades only mill, also Cox and Schreiber 218 range or similar. R. & W., 50 West 17th St. Farragut 5885.

VELOURS Wanted. — Stevens or Clark & Dana, high shades; spot cash; also silvertones in high shades. Farragut 2620.

VELOURS, Delhi Wanted. — American, or similar, in high shades. Herman Bruner, Gramercy 5362.

VELOURS and Silvertones Wanted.—High shades; will pay cash. Crown Cloak, Chelsea 5561.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens, Buckley, Cohen, or similar; all shades. Greeley 4376.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades only; spot cash. Phone Chelsea 8979.

VELOURS Wanted.—4281 Stevens, all shades. Chelsea 9513.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cox & Schreiber 218 range or similar; also cotton warp velours. R & W., 50 West 17th St. Farragut 5885.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—White, in dress weight, any quantity. Victoria Dress Co., 37 West 32d. Madison Square 1974.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BRAIDS.—Three-end black braid, immediate delivery, 80c. a ligne, 8 to 48 lignes. Franklin 4169.

CAPES, COATS, DOLMANS, SUITS.—Variety of styles and materials; lowest prices. N. Hurwitz. 109 West 26th.

CAPES AND SUITS on racks; variety of styles and cloths. F. T. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES, SUITS, $7.75, on the rack for quick delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6-14, $5 dozen up. Fazekas & Son. 103 5th Av.

CLOAKINGS.—Ten thousand yards ⅝ black at 40c. per yard; heavyweight. L. Finkelstein & Sons. Spring 6311-6312.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Big jobs on hand. Samuel Schlid, 41 West 21st.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th.

CREPE DE CHINES.—100 pieces R. & H. Simons quality 1113, all shades, to close out. Madison Square 6860.

DRESSES.—500 snappy taffetas, satins, serges, georgettes; slaughtering prices; especially for bargain basements; also 300 stylish suits. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, serge, and georgettes; close out at a price. Ehrensal Co., 54 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of 50 satins at a price. Cohen, 120 West 20th.

FOULARDS, all colors, below market price. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

GABARDINES.—Navy, black; good quality; 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag 19,000, range plaids; selected patterns; 40 cases; immediate delivery; 20c. Gramercy 5761.

GINGHAMS, plaids and checks, below market price. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

HOSIERY.—Ipswich, style 3300, men's fibre hose in 50 packing; all colors; 40 cases. Canter & Kolet sky, 239 Congress Av., New Haven, Conn.

JERSEY SILK.—Flesh and white at $1.25. Dainty Silk Under. Co., 401 4th Av., City.

PLUSHES.—Ruches 4040, 25 frames, at $3.50 net. Madison Square 4845.

POIRET TWILL cheap; Garfield 4978 black. Madison Square 1520.

POPLINS.—American 09610 and 06077; sell cheap. Elco Mills. Madison Square 2639.

POPLINS.—90610, 06077, taupe and all Spring shades. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—780, 7008, 3395, 9288, V. S. L. 719, Cleveland 3850, 11433, 09070. Weinstein Co. Madison Square 4622.

SERGES.—American 587, navy; Whitman 94, in black. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SERGE.—104, 0696, 41-103, 54268; other numbers; cheap. Madison Square 9837.

SERGE.—U. S. 820, black, navy; also poiret and tricotines. Farragut 5759.

SERGES.—10 pieces fine black storm serge; will sell cheap. Elco Mills. Mad. Sq. 2639.

SERGES.—Men's wear, similar to Whitman 99, $2.15 net. Madison Square 4845.

SERGES.—54289, 54221. W F X, Lorraines, all colors. Chelsea 8879.

SERGES.—100, Whitman 2002, 2205, 0609. Madison Square 3388.

SHANTUNGS.—Plain and printed, adaptable for sport skirts, coat linings, or similar uses. Madison Square 6860.

SILVERTONES.—Holden Leonard shade, 298-434. 1,170 Broadway, Room 802.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUIT COATS, Capes, high-class merchandise, to close out cheap. Mazer, 1,161 Broadway.

TRICOTINE.—All colors, including rookie, taupe. 1,170 Brpadway, Room 802.

TRICOTINES and Poiret Twills.—Farragut 5759.

VELOURS.—Saxonia 954, Spring shades; will sell cheap; no phone calls. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway, 36th St. entrance.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors, we are placing orders on high-class sport and Summer novelties in dresses; silks only. Call all week, 25 West 31st St., 7th floor.

TUCKING.—Contractor on tucking wishes to take work from dress and skirt manufacturers; good work; prompt delivery. Box A614, 1,265 Broadway.

Commercial Paper.

Yesterday—5½ per cent. for the best names. Thursday—5½ per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

Sale of Infants' Hats.

Manufacturers of the higher-priced lines of infants' hats say that the sale of these goods is steadily increasing. Some of the makers are even refusing to book any more orders for immediate delivery. In the cheaper lines there is a tendency on the part of the retailers to hold off for lower prices. Pique hand embroidered hats that retail for $2.50 each appear to be among the more popular sellers in the retail trade. Most of the trimmings used are laces, ribbons, and small floral effects.

Brassieres and Bandeaux.

The demand for brassieres and bandeaux is increasing at such a rate that some of the makers are already oversold. Outside of the city the larger stores have been placing some very substantial orders for these articles, especially on bandeaux. These lines are now offered in poplin fancy meshes and in both plain and brocaded silks. It is said that the orders received from the city stores are relatively small, because many of the dealers are looking for lower prices.

Orders for Men's Raincoats.

The orders for men's raincoats that are being placed by retailers throughout the country are in most cases very liberal. Although the road business is considered very satisfactory, in some instances the largest part of the business is being done through the out-of-town buyers who are in the market. Conditions in the South are very favorable. In that section the retailers are placing the orders for Fall delivery. Gabardines are very popular, especially those with the belted-in effects. Many calls are being received for leather coats for automobile wear.

Features of Ribbon Trade.

The fact that the employes in ribbon factories are only working five days a week pending the settlement of the strike has caused much inconvenience. In some instances the schedule has interfered with deliveries to a great extent. Out-of-town buyers who have been in the city say that the retail ribbon business is very good and that there is not the slightest cause for complaint. At present there is a big demand for ribbons that are suitable for use in vestees. Firms in this trade are looking forward to big business because ribbons of all kinds are being used very extensively in the new Spring garments.

Gray Goods Prices Move Up.

A pretty fair volume of trading took place in the local gray goods market yesterday, accompanied by further advances in some of the printcloth prices. The star of the day in this respect was 39-inch 68-72s, which moved up to 10½ cents. Some of these goods had been sold on Thursday at half a cent less. Other printcloth sales for the day included 39-inch 80 squares at 14¼ cents and 38½-inch 64-60s at 9¼ cents. In the sheetings a new high price was set on 36-inch 56-60, four-yard goods, at 11½ cents. Fine-yarn cloths were not so active yesterday, from all accounts, but large sales of the clothing styles continued in spite of the advances in them.

Coal Trade Not Surprised.

Saward's Journal will say today that the announcement that there will be no anthracite discount on April 1, and that there will be five monthly advances on the domestic sizes beginning May 1, has cleared the air so far as the price situation is concerned. While there was nothing unexpected in this news, and it had been discounted in large measure by the guaranteeing of April prices on coal shipped this month, at the same time retailers who are doing any buying at all are inclined to order a little more freely now that all uncertainty as to Spring prices has been eliminated. Trading in bituminous coal at tidewater has been practically at a standstill since early this week, owing to the impossibility of getting it loaded or towed.

Fall, 1919, Color Card Out.

The introduction of ten colors in wool is the distinctive feature of the Fall, 1919, color card of the Textile Color Card Association, which has just been issued. The inclusion of these colors is a departure from the usual custom, those previously contained in the association's cards being shown in silk only. The current card contains forty-two shades, most of which are new. Among the woolen colors nut and elk, shades of brown stand out. Blues predominate in the thirty-two colors meant for silks, and the shades designated as Louvain, Bruges, and Ghent are regarded as the most novel. The red hues are cardinal, barberry, and oxblood. The card also contains a shade called peanut, which somewhat resembles the sand hue that has been popular here for some time.

Cotton Goods Exports Increase.

While the individual orders, due to the easing markets, are smaller than during the war period, a marked increase in the demand for full lines of cotton goods for export has shown itself in this market in the last week or ten days. Particularly good is the demand for domestics and dress cottons. Orders are coming in from the Scandinavian countries in considerable number, and Greece also is a good buyer at the moment. Siberian business also has been taken, and a fair-sized order for Serbia was booked during the week. Cuba and the West Indies are in the market for goods, and in Central America Colombia is a good buyer. All of the South American countries are asking for goods excepting Argentina and Chile. Business conditions in those countries are said to be very bad.

Speculators Losing Money.

Many of the firms that entered the cotton goods exporting business during the war without having had previous experience in that line are now paying for their lack of knowledge of the fine points of the game. Everything was rosy when goods were hard to get, prices were high, and foreign buyers were clamoring for merchandise, but now that this business has adopted a more conservative tone things are different. Numerous selling concerns are said to have plunged on merchandise at the wrong time, and now face serious losses as the result of being caught with full stocks when prices broke. One "amateur" firm is paying the piper to the tune of about $250,000, which will just about take up all the war-time profits it made. On a single item it will lose about $15,000, even if it can sell the goods at the concession of 10 cents a yard that it has offered.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Those of Many Foodstuffs Were Advanced During the Week.

In the array of wholesale prices, as shown by Dun's list, thirty-five declines were shown this week in a total of 59 changes, against 42 declines in 64 revisions last week. Fully half of the changes were confined to the foodstuffs alone, the more important ones showing higher prices in most cases. Other parts of the list were without particular feature, though there was further marked weakness in drugs and chemicals.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	$6.00	$4.00	$3.25
Beans, m., c., 100 lbs.	10.25	10.50	13.25
Butter, cream, ex., lb.	.61	.58½	.45
Butter, S.D., c. to f., lb.	.43	.40	.39
Cabbage, per bbl.	1.50	1.50	1.50
Cheese, w. m., spl., lb.	.36½	.35½	.25½
Codfish, G'ges, 100 lbs.	11.00	11.00	11.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.16¼	.15½	.08½
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.21	.21	.10½
Eggs, nearby, f., doz.	.46	.53	.45
Eggs, West., ists, doz.	.40½	.45	.38½
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	10.85	10.65	10.75
Onions, bag	2.25	2.75	1.00
Peas, Scotch, 190 lbs.	7.50	7.50	12.00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	2.27	2.27	1.80
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.06¼
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs.	9.00	9.00	7.45
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.25	.25	.28
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.45	.45	.40
Bacon, 140s down, lb.	.25¼	.24½	.25¼
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	10.65	10.50	9.25
Hams, big., in tcs., lb.	.28	.28	.26½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	19.15	18.10	16.90
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	27.60	26.10	26.40
Pork, mess, bbl.	48.00	48.00	51.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	11.25	11.00	11.00
Barley, malting, bu.	1.03	1.05	2.10
Corn, No. 2 yel., bu.	1.63	1.53	1.38½
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.75	1.80	2.00
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.71½	.70	1.07
Rye, No. 2, bu.	1.55	1.57	2.80
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*2.37½	*2.37½	*2.27
Aluminum, pig, lb.	.30	.30	.32
Copper, electro., lb.	.14¾	.14¾	.23½
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton.	36.15	36.15	34.25
Lead, lb.	.05¼	.05¼	.07¼
Spelter, lb.	06.3	06.3	.08.1
Steel billets, Bess., ton.	43.50	43.50	47.50
Tin, lb.	.71	.71	...
Brown sheet., std., yd.	.17	.17	.24½
Cloths, pr., 64x60, yd.	.09¼	.09	.16¾
Hides, pack., No. 1, lb.	.27	.27	.28
Hides, cows', lb.	.26	.26	.23
Leather, h'lock, t. r., lb.	.40	.40	.43
Leath., un. bks., t.r., lb.	.68	.68	.50
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb.	.58½	.57	.57½
Silk, China, st.fil., lb.	6.80	6.80	6.85

*Government maximums.

With the exception of eggs and some of the vegetables, the price trend of foodstuffs was noticeably upward during the week. Flour advanced for the second week in succession, the respective increases on the Spring and Winter 100 per cent. grades being 20 and 25 cents a barrel. Mess pork was the only item in the Chicago provisions list not to show an advance. It did not change, but higher prices were quoted on all of the live meats, as well as on Middle Western lard and short ribs. Bacon moved up in price here.

While all grades of butter and cheese advanced for the second time in two weeks—the advances in butter ranging from 1 to 3 cents a pound, according to grade—the real feature of the week in the dairy products was the break in the price of eggs. Nearby fancy stock broke 7 cents a dozen, while the best Western eggs duplicated this drop to the extent of 4½ cents a dozen. As a result both grades are quoted practically at the corresponding 1918 level. Fat Fall Irish mackerel was lower as were onions and choice marrow, medium and pea beans. In the fresh fruits both common and fancy apples went up. The dried fruits were bare of changes for the first time in quite a while.

For the first time in several weeks there was a change in coffee, No. 7 Rio having advanced three-quarters of a cent a pound. No. 4 Santos did not change. The tea list had no revisions, but the spices were again generally quoted downward. Mace went up, but this was offset by declines in Zanzibar cloves, Cochin ginger, nutmegs, and black and white Singapore peppers. In the grains list rye and barley were cheaper, but the reverse was true of corn and oats, as well as of prime timothy hay and long rye straw.

No changes were shown in the hide and leather lists, and in the metals the only revisions were further declines in antimony, lake copper and spelter. Tobacco was weaker in tone, no less than five grades having been marked down during the week. The drugs and chemicals also took an off turn, and only one advance was listed to offset seven declines. Features were few and far between. The naval stores produced a recession in resin, but turpentine took an upturn for the first time in a long while. The miscellaneous declines included tallow and Brazilian crude rubber.

The week in the textiles brought out several changes. Burlaps continued to ease off, due to the continued apathy of buyers. Fall openings of woolens were made, with prices lower than those of a year ago. In the cottons a quite general revision of prices on staple ginghams took place, while in the unfinished cloths there was considerable trading and added price strength. Buying of these goods during the closing days of the week was the heaviest in many

SEEKING CANADIAN CREDIT.

European Nations to Pay Loans by Buying Dominion's Goods.

PARIS, March 14.—Greece and Italy have joined the list of European nations that are negotiating with Canada for credit in loans which would be employed in the purchase of supplies of manufactured goods in Canada. France and Rumania have already signed contracts involving credits of $25,000,000 each, and discussions with Belgium regarding a similar loan have been going on for some time.

The negotiations with Greece and Italy are still in their infancy, and the amount of the credits desired by these nations has not been stated. It is believed, however, that Greece will be in a position to pay cash for most of the things she needs and would require only a small credit.

WOOL MARKET IMPROVES.

Demands for Immediate Needs Are Keener—Auctions Somewhat Higher

BOSTON, March 14.—The Commercial Bulletin tomorrow will say:

"The demand for wool for immediate requirements is keener and prices at the wool auctions have ruled somewhat higher this week. Scoured wools and fine wools of all descriptions have been in especially good demand, while there is a little better call for the medium wools.

"It is evident that the manufacturers are at length getting fair orders, but they are apparently placing them with more or less fear of cancellations, notwithstanding the low prices named.

"The foreign markets are generally firm."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, O.—M. O'Neil Co.; H. G. Cameron, Coats, suits, dresses; 37 West 26th St.

ALPENA, Mich.—The Cronin Co.; C. J. Cronin, gen'l mdse.; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; R. C. Pagon, silks, ribbons; Holland House.

BALTIMORE—S. Schleisner Co.; S. Schleisnear, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—H. Degan, suits; 212 5th Av., 20th floor.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—J. Weickgengant & Co.; J. Weickgengant, dry goods, genl. mdse.; Penn.

BOSTON—A. Altshuler Mdse. Co.; A. Altshuler, coats, suits; 134 West 29th; Latham.

BOSTON—Simon, Hatch & Whitten Co.; C. H. Hanson, sweaters; Latham.

BOSTON—Wikstrom & Co.; A. Wikstrom, mfrs. men's suits, overcoats; Broztell.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. J. Connolly, men's furn. -oods; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—D. B. Levi & Bros.; S. Levi, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Commodore.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Fashion; S. Philips, ready to wear; Monticello.

CHICAGO—12th Street Store; D. Cohen, carpets, rugs; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. R. Anderson, hats, caps, cigars, tobacco; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Malacek, muslin underwear; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—H. L. Friedlen & Co.; D. Goldstein, boys' clothing; Wallick.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss F. Keyes, misses' wear; 470 4th Av.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Mauer; H. W. Von Mauer, domestics, flannels, linens, white goods; 6 West 32d.

DETROIT—Crown Hat Co.; A. D. Mitchell, Mfrs. women's hats; McAlpin.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss M. Osborne, dresses; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—S. Kerr Co.; Miss G. Ludwig, laces, ribbons, jewelry; McAlpin.

HAMILTON, Ohio—The W. C. Frechtling Co.; R. Frechtling, dry goods, women's coats, misses' dresses; Commodore.

HAMILTON, Can.—The Arcade, Ltd.; F. V. Thompson, jewelry, leather, toilet goods, notions, art needlework, novelties, books, stationery; McAlpin.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; M. A. Stern, domestics; 141 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE—M. Bart, dry goods, genl. mdse.; 303 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—The Pearce Co.; H. Pearce, women's ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

MONTREAL, Can.—The John Murray Co.; R. A. Kirtley, millinery; 47 West 34th.

NASHVILLE—Weinbaum & Jacobus; H. B. Weinbaum, ready-to-wear; 1261 Broadway.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—J. Hislop & Co.; J. Burns, toys; T. Grannon, men's furn. goods; Navarre.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Lynd & Murphy; J. H. Durgin, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear, millinery, petticoats; 220 5th Av.; York.

PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, mfr's waists; 39 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—J. H. Aiken Co.; J. H. Aiken, men's furn. goods; Holland House.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Millinery Supply Co.; C. F. Schmalz, millinery; Herald Square.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss Ball, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; C. W. Boynton, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland—B. Steffansson & Bjarnar; T. V. Bjarnar, shoes; R. 756, McAlpin.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Holzwasser, Inc.; L. P. Peiser, coats, suits, waists, furs, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—W. Krauss; ready-to-wear, millinery; Wallick.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; H. A. Wheat, W. G. Wheat, dry goods; 6 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; D. Eiseman, Jr., coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 377 Broadway.

TEXARKANA, Ark.—O'Dwyer & Ahern Co.; Miss W. D. McCoy, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 Broadway; Great Northern.

"NO DEAL," INSISTS SMITH.

Citizens Union Statement Ascribed to Jealousy Among Republicans.

ALBANY, March 14.—Jealousy among the more aspiring of the Republican Senators is believed to have actuated the statement issued by Walter T. Arndt for the Citizens' Union, accusing Governor Smith of making a "deal" with the Republican Legislature to "give and take" on legislation desired by both, according to views of political observers expressed at the Capitol today.

Back of the statement given out by Arndt and which has "gotten under the skin" of the Governor, is seen a subtle attack on Senator J. Henry Walters, Majority Leader. It is pointed out that there were more than the usual number of candidates for the place in the Senate left vacant by the retirement of Senator Elon R. Brown, since the selection of the Syracuse man for the post there are said to be an added number of Senators who contend that he is not the man for the place.

These same observers see in the Citizens' Union statement a blow at the Governorship aspirations of Speaker Sweet of the Assembly. Governor Smith, before going to New York City today, again denied that the Republicans promised to give him some of his legislation, particularly the re-organization of the First District Public Service Commission, in return for executive approval of the bill repealing the direct primaries and restoring the old system of party nominating conventions.

The Governor announced that he had received a cablegram from William Barclay Parsons, to whom he some time ago offered the appointment of Rapid Transit Commissioner of the Public Service Commission under its contemplated re-organization, saying that he would "look over the situation" in New York before definitely determining his acceptance or rejection of the proffer. Parsons, who served with the military forces in France, is now on his way home, the cablegram stated.

Dock Strikes Hold Canadians.

LONDON, March 14.—One of the chief causes of the delay in repatriating overseas troops has been dock strikes in London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, Reuter's Limited announces. A large number of ships which were due to sail in February are still in harbor. It is believed that the situation is improving.

Weekly Review of Dry Goods Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is running considerably less than for the same week of 1918. Road sales for at once delivery are not up to the large volume of the corresponding period a year ago. Salesmen are now getting on the road with Fall lines and an excellent advance business is anticipated. More merchants were in the market, buying for their immediate needs. Retail business continues most satisfactory. Collections are normal.

Cut Glass Production Limited.

It was said yesterday in the cut glass trade that the production is very limited and that some of the makers are having difficulty in filling the orders they have already received. The trouble is due mainly to the labor situation. One of the largest plants is now being operated with only about 18 per cent. of the usual number of employes. The shut of the business being done at present is on the lines of goods that retail at about $5 each.

SUMMIT
TOWN & COUNTRY COAT
The ideal sport coat for cold, raw days—warm and comfortable.
To be had at the Leading Stores.
Made By
GUITERMAN BROS., St. Paul, Minn.

Nearlinen
British Manufacture
THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.			Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	100½	100⅝	3½s Nov., 1955		81	81
3½s June, 1965	100½	100⅝	3½s Nov., 1954		81½	82½
4½s Mar., 1963	100½	100⅝	3½s May, 1954		81½	..
4½s Nov., 1957	100¾	100⅞	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅜	100⅝				
4½s Mar., 1960-30	95⅞	96⅛	4½s 1924-1931	4.60	..	4.60
4½s Mar., 1964	95⅞	96⅛	4½s 1921-1923	4.60	..	4.60
4½s Mar., 1962	95⅞	96⅛	4½s 1919-1920	4.60	..	4.60
4½s Apr., 1966	95⅞	96⅛	4½s 1919-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60
4½s Sept., 1960	95⅞	96⅛	4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.40	4.60
4s May, 1959	91	91⅛	4s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1958	91	91⅜	4s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1957	91	91⅜	4s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1956	90¼	91	4s 1919-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1955	90¼	91	3½s 1940-1958	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1936	92	94	3s 1926-1930	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s May, 1919	99½	..				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
915 Cities Service	349	343	347	350
1,385 Cities Service pf.	79¾	79¼	79¾	79¾
5,200 Cities Service bank shrs.	36⅞	36⅜	36½	36⅞
$44,500 Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	129	131
91,500 Cities Service deb. C 7s	102¼	101¼	101½	102

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	13	15	Miss River Power	10	12
Adiron Elec Power pf.	73	75	Miss River Power pf.	40	44¼
Am Gas & Electric	120	123	Northern Ohio Electric	13	15
Am Gas & Elec pf	42	44	Northern Ohio Traction	55	60
Am Light & Traction	242	245	Northern Ont L & P	10	15
Am Light & Trac pf	99	100	Northern Ont L & P pf	54	60
Am Power & Light	60	61	Northern States Power	70	73
Am Power & Light pf	77	80	Northern States Pow pf	90½	102¼
Am Public Utilities	10	15	Northern Texas Elec	51	56
Am Public Utilities pf	34	38	Northern Tex Elec pf	68	73
Am W W & Elec	6	6¼	Pacific Gas & Electric	54	54½
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	65	68	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	87	88
Am W W & E pf. stp.	13	17	Pacific Gas Accept	17	19
Carolina Power & Light	30	33	Puget Sd T, L & P pf	63	66
Colorado Power	34	26½	Ry & Light Sec pf	75	80
Colorado Power pf	96	100	Republic Ry & Light	21	22
Columbus Electric pf	72	76	Republic Ry & L pf	58	61
Com Power, Ry & Lt	85¼	89	Southern Cal Edison	90½	89
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	40	42	Southern Cal Edison pf	98½	102½
Conn Power pf	73	78	Standard Gas & Elec	24	26
Consumers' Power pf	80	85	Standard Gas & Elec pf	40½	41½
Eastern Texas Electric	53	57	Tampa Electric	107	112
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	78	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	4¼	4⅝
El Paso Electric	82	85	Tenn Ry, Lt & P pf	19½	20¼
Electric B & S pf	94½	96	United Light & Rys	36½	38
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75	United Light & Rys pf	70	71
Federal Light & Trac	9	11	Western Power	18¼	19
Federal Light & Trac pf	45	50	Western Power pf	62½	66½
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25	West, Church & Kerr	64	66
Galveston-Hous El pf	57	60	West, Church & K pf	81	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	68	70	Middle West U 6

MORE NEW YORKERS WIN WAR CROSSES

French Lieutenant, Serving with Our Men, Also Cited for Exceptional Heroism.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Lieut. Alfred Jacquin (French), Engineers, attached to the 7th United States Engineers. For extraordinary heroism in action near Dun-sur-Meuse and Brieulles, France, Nov. 1-5, 1918. Lieut. Jacquin voluntarily patrolled the banks of the Meuse River day and night under machine-gun and shell fire, locating enemy machine guns and artillery, determining the damage to bridges and obtaining data for the location and construction of pontoon bridges. During the construction of these bridges, by means of which the heights overlooking the Meuse were reached and stormed, this officer remained constantly at the bridges under heavy fire, directing the work with the highest courage and technical skill. Home address, C. A. Jacquin, Pierrelatte, Drome.

Corporal Theodore J. DeCarl, Co. E, 60th Infantry, (A. S. No. 2383577.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Cunel, France, Oct. 12, 1918. In order to deliver a message from the regimental headquarters to the attacking battalion with all the speed possible, Corporal DeCarl crossed an open area under continuous machine-gun fire. Although painfully wounded while traversing this open stretch of 500 meters, he successfully delivered the message. Home address, Alfred Black, brother-in-law, 1,886 Morris Avenue, New York City.

Private (First Class) Thomas Carroll, Co. D, 312th Infantry, (A. S. No. 2452643.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, Oct. 18, 1918. Accompanying a patrol, Private Carroll voluntarily advanced in the face of annihilating machine-gun fire in attacking a machine-gun nest which was halting the progress of his platoon. He forced the enemy to retreat and then captured the gun. Home address, Mrs. Sarah Carroll, New York, N. Y.

Private James H. O'Rourke, Co. D, 311th Infantry, (A. S. No. 1746552.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Vieville-en-Haie, France, Sept. 26, 1918. After being twice wounded, Private O'Rourke captured two prisoners and took them to the battalion headquarters. Home address, Mrs. William O'Rourke, mother, 266 Laurel Avenue, Lakewood, N. J.

Private James F. McCrudden, Co. M, 312th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2450857.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, Oct. 26, 1918. Acting on his own initiative, after all runners had failed to deliver a message, Private McCrudden carried a message through an intense machine-gun fire for the Captain of his company. Upon reaching the company he found that the Captain had been killed and immediately returned through the same sweeping fire to report the fact. Home address, Mrs. Francais McCrudden, mother, 2 Moquette Road, Yonkers, N. Y.

Private Jesse Baker, Co. A, 312th Infantry. (A. S. No. 1763574.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, Oct. 18, 1918. On Oct. 18 Private Baker carried a message from his platoon leader to the leader of an adjoining platoon, crossing an area swept by an intense machine-gun fire. While waiting for a reply he was seriously wounded, but returned with the answer to his platoon leader, remaining on duty until ordered evacuated by his commanding officer. Home address, Mrs. Josephine Baker, mother, 225 Chamber Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Private Edward Rischmann, Co. I, 312th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2452427.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, Oct. 23, 1918. Private Rischmann was a member of an assaulting party which stormed and captured the Citadel at Grand Pre. He scaled the wall and then entered a dugout, from which he captured forty-five Germans, guarding them until assistance arrived. Home address, Catherine Rischmann, mother, 590 South Thirteenth Street, Newark, N. J.

Other awards are:

Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, 131st Infantry, Evanston, Ill.; Capt. Felix R. Hilmes, 129th Infantry, Kilsyth, W. Va.; Capt. Dalton E. Brady, 60th Infantry, Newport News, Va.; First Lieut. Harold L. Reese, 30th Infantry, Mahanoy City, Penn.; First Lieut. Joseph E. Shantz, 131st Infantry, Wilmette, Ill.; Second Lieut. Samuel I. Parker, 23th Infantry, Monroe, N. C.; Second Lieut. Johnny Jones, 311th Infantry, Florence, N. C.; First Sergt. Vincil E. Brown, Co. B, 60th Infantry, Norman, Okla.; Sergt. John R. Slay, Co. G, 354th Infantry, St. Louis, Mo.; Sergt. James McGuire, Co. M, 312th Infantry, Ireland; Sergt. William T. Johnson, Co. A, 318th Infantry, Waverly, Va.; Sergt. Van Walker Peterson, Co. B, 131st Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Sergt. Hubert C. Morris, Co. H, 51st Infantry, Anna, Ill.; Sergt. William H. Purvis, 6th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. M. C., New Haven, Conn.; Corporal Hyman Silverman, Co. E, 60th Infantry, Chelsea, Mass.; Corporal Francis Ackley, Co. D, 60th Infantry, Elmira, N. Y.; Corporal Victor Peterson, Co. H, 132d Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Corporal Frank Deskins, Co. D, 354th Infantry, Myrtle, W. Va.; Corporal Edgar Shouts, Co. M, 354th Infantry, St. Mary, Mo.; Corporal Neal D. Fenton, (deceased,) Med. Det., 26th Infantry, Hutchinson, Kan.; Private (First Class) John W. Childers, Co. B, 354th Infantry, La Grange, Mo.

Private (first class) Edd Belk, Co. G, 60th Infantry, Iberia, Mo.; Private (first class) John Zlotnikoff, Co. L, 60th Infantry, Russia; Private (first class) Arthur E. Miller, (deceased,) Co. B, 47th Infantry, Webberville, Vt.; Private (first class) Walter T. McCunn, Med. Det., 305d Engineers, Scotland; Private Gus Bordkas, Med. Det., 354th Infantry, Kansas City, Mo.; Private John M. Kelly, Co. H, 38th Infantry, Louisville, Ky.; Private Frank Dugan, (deceased,) Co. A, 26th Infantry, Cleveland, Ohio; Private Axel C. Lundegard, Med. Det., 26th Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Private Vittorio Cristofaro, Co. K, 312th Infantry, Syracuse, N. Y.; Private John B. Mitchell, Co. G, 60th Infantry, Wheatfield, Ind.; Private William Berry, Co. A, 61st Infantry, Lockport, N. Y.; Private Willitie Gander, Co. E, 60th Infantry, Springfield, Ohio; Private Steve Honchar, Co. A, 60th Infantry, Russia; Private Edward Lidwell, Co. H, 131st Infantry, Detroit, Mich.; Private George Koryusky, (deceased,) Co. H, 132d Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Private Louis Cecilia, Co. G, 132d Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Private Hans E. Morgan, Co. B, 47th Infantry, Adin, Mich.; Private William J. Stimel, Co. D, 2d Engineers, Debow, Ark., and Private George H. Brautigan, Co. L, 3d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DOUBT STORY OF HEROISM.

Court-Martial to Investigate Exploits of Captain Chamberlain.

LONDON, March 14.—The investigation of the stories of the remarkable air exploits of Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Texas, an officer of the United States Marine Corps, which has been in progress in Paris for several weeks, has developed to an extent that the American naval authorities consider a court-martial necessary. The court has been called to sit in London on March 24.

The court-martial, it is announced, will investigate chiefly whether Captain Chamberlain's recommendations for [illegible]ation were all forgeries and [illegible]her there was any truth whatever [illegible] story of destroying an extraor[illegible]y number of machines in a short [illegible].

[illegible]N ANTONIO, Texas, March 14.—[illegible]ptain Edmund G. Chamberlain is the [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Chamberlain [illegible] San Antonio. Mr. Chamberlain is a banker. A brother of Captain Chamberlain, Fidele, is a Major in the United States Army, stationed at Camp Travis.

Captain Chamberlain, then a Lieutenant, was recommended for the Victoria Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest awards for bravery of Great Britain and the United States, on Aug. 31, 1918, for the exploit he was said to have performed on the preceding July 20 over the British front in a battle with twelve German machines. Chamberlain, it was reported, destroyed five enemy planes and damaged two others. His plane was damaged, but he landed successfully, whereupon he captured a German prisoner. Then, keeping his captive, Chamberlain was reported to have found a wounded French officer and to have carried him back to safety into the British lines under a heavy German fire.

Drug Clerks Form Union.

About two hundred drug clerks met at Royal Palace, 76 Manhattan Street, Brooklyn, last night to organize a labor union to make a fight for an eight-hour day, planning to strike only as a last resort. In case a reduction of hours cannot be obtained by legislation or in any other way. Harry Sorrowitz, President of the organization, known as the United Drug Clerks' Association, Inc., said that the first object of the association was to obtain the passage of the bill introduced at Albany by Senator J. J. Dunnigan of the Bronx calling for an eight-hour day for drug clerks. He said that drug clerks now worked eleven, twelve, and fourteen hours a day ordinarily, but during the worst of the recent epidemic had worked seventeen or eighteen hours a day.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Baron de Hirsch Fund, represented by Jacob H. Schiff and Abram I. Elkus, sold to William Landesman & Sons Clement Court, on the northwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

The property consists of a seven-story elevator apartment house with stores, on a plot fronting 100 feet on the avenue and 120 feet on the street. It was held at $225,000 and carried a mortgage for $170,000, the purchasers paying all cash above this mortgage. F. B. Robert and L. Block negotiated the sale.

Frederick Brown Buys Two and Sells One Apartment House.

Frederick Brown, operator, purchased from the Classic Realty Company the five-story apartment house, on a plot 53.6 by 100, at the northwest corner of Pinehurst Avenue and 180th Street, renting for $13,000; also, from Wallace S. Jacobs, two five-story apartment houses, on a plot 72 by 100, at 901 to 905 Beck Street, near Intervale Avenue, renting for $12,000.

Mr. Brown sold to a client of William Mehlich the five-story, twenty-family apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100, at 404 East 158th Street, near Melrose Avenue, renting for $6,500.

Sixty-seventh Street House Sold.

The Marne Realty Corporation, Max Sulzberger President, sold the four-story dwelling, on a lot 22 by 100, at 21 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a purchaser who will remodel the premises into a five-story American basement, limestone front house. The property, which was held at $74,000, adjoins 23 East Sixty-seventh Street, purchased this week by R. M. Littlejohn. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Dye Works Buys Building.

The Reliable Cleaning and Dyeing Works took title to the two-story building, on a lot 25 by 100.11, at 427 East 101st Street, east of First Avenue.

Activities in Heights Section.

The Sanford Mortgage Company, M. S. Ames, President, resold Arrowhead Court, a six-story elevator apartment house, 125 by 98, at 2 to 10 Pinehurst Avenue, northwest corner of 177th Street, to the Viva Realty Company. The seller acquired the property a week ago. Joseph Walkenberg was the broker in the deal.

The Robertson & Gammio Building Company sold the five-story new-law apartment, on plot 37.6 by 70, held at $45,000, at 26 Audubon Avenue, to an investing client of the Nehring Company.

Tenement Sales.

Heller & Sussman have bought 435 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on a lot 26.6 by 62.

Franklin M. Warner sold 69 West 105th Street, a five-story house, on lot 32 by 100, through A. W. Miller & Co.

L. J. Greenberger sold to the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation 216 West 149th Street, a six-story tenement, on a plot 40 by 100, held at $55,000.

Operators in a Series of Deals.

Heller & Sussman, operators, figured in several Bronx deals yesterday. They bought 771 to 773 East 185th Street, two five-story apartment houses, 80 by 130, held at $80,000; also 1,516 Charlotte Street, a five-story house 50 by 100, held at $50,000 and through J. Reuben the five-story house, 50 by 100 at 946 Hoe Avenue. They sold 1,640 to 1,642 Anthony Avenue, two six-story apartment houses, held at $105,000; for Katz & Reedy to P. Gloss 1,506 Boston Road, a five-story house, 58 by 100, held at $60,000; the southeast corner of Union Avenue and 168th Street, a five-story house, 55 by 100, and for Louis Alchesy 1,471 to 1,473 Vyse Avenue, a five-story house, 50 by 100, held at $52,000.

The three five-story apartment houses, on a plot 125 by 100 at 1,522 to 1,540 Seabury Place, held at $126,000, were sold by Bernard Crausman to Heller & Sussman, who immediately resold the houses to separate buyers.

The Bronx Market.

The Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation, Isaac Lowenfeld, President, bought the five-story new-law apartment, 51 by 113, held at $65,000 and renting for $9,000, at 2,311 Tiebout Avenue, near 183d Street, from the Boulder Realty Company. Joseph Blackmer negotiated the sale which was for cash.

Max N. Natanson bought two five-story apartment houses, each on a plot 45 by 130, renting for $20,000 and held at $130,000, at 1,041 to 1,045 Hoe Avenue, from Olin J. Stephens through Leitner, Brenner & Starr. Through the same brokers he bought from a Mr. Oppenheim two five-story apartments, each on a plot 45 by 130, at 1,033 to 1,037 Hoe Avenue.

Bernard Waldon, an operator, bought two five-story apartment houses, on a plot 75 by 100, at 2,332 and 2,336 Walton Avenue, from Michael Burke through Albert D. Phelps.

Vogel & Schultz bought the five-story apartment house, on a plot 55 by 110, held at $90,000, at 1,510 Boston Road, through Jackson & Schiff, attorneys.

Meister Builders, Inc., purchased from the Isear Realty Corporation 2,027 and 2,029 Bathgate Avenue, northwest corner of 179th Street, rented for $11,600 and held at $80,000.

Philip Wattenberg sold through Cahn & Cahn a five-story flat at 947 Whitlock Avenue.

Harry Jacobs purchased from Dr. Joseph Henschel the five-story apartment house at 999 Freeman Street, a triangular building fronting on Longfellow Avenue, Freeman Street, and West Farms Road, having five stores.

Cahn & Pitman bought the two-story dwelling at 2,761 Creston Avenue, near 196th Street, from Herman F. and Wilhelmina C. Lampe. S. J. Taylor negotiated the sale.

The Bankers Trust Company sold the two-story brick building at 352 East 134th Street to a client of Williamson & Bryan.

Joseph Hyman bought the five-story building, 83.4 by 100, at 2,220 Adams Place, between 182d and 183d Streets. Isaac Hyman represented the purchaser and L. I. Gerber the seller.

A. Blumenthal sold for the Cross Avenue Company (Sydney H. Sonn) the southwest corner of Daly Avenue and 180th Street, two five-story apartments, with ten stores, front 147 feet on the street, held at $120,000, to the Benenson Realty Company.

S. Rosen sold for a client 1,500 and 1,502 Vyse Avenue, a five-story apartment, with stores, 50 by 100, renting for about $9,000 to the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Company, which gave in part payment 321 East 100th Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Samwill Construction Company, Samuel Williams, President, sold to Saverio Feraca the vacant plot, 37 by 100, at the northeast corner of Walton Avenue and 165th Street, with a building loan for improvement of the corner with a five-story flat, with stores.

Walter M. Wechsler sold to Birnbaum & Gerson, clients of Leo Schafran, 470 East 187th Street, a five-story apartment, 40 by 100, through Samuel Cowen. It was held at $45,000 and sold on a cash basis.

The Ezra Construction Company, Isidore Rosenfeld, President, sold to Abraham H. Levy the five-story apartment, on a plot 75 by 100, held at $90,000 and renting for about $14,000, at 1,707 Nelson Avenue, through Henry Well. Zettner, Simon & Ashor represented the seller.

Morgenstein Bros.' Syndicate sold the five-story apartment, on plot 84 by 100, held at $95,000 and renting for $15,000, at 909 Beck Street, to the Hermal Holding Company, the architects who designed the building. Henry & Krakow were the brokers in the deal.

Harriet Wood sold the six-story apartment, on plot 50 by 100, held at $80,000 and renting for $9,800, at 52 —— 139th Street, to Oliver Jerow for cash. Isaac Haskill was the broker in the deal.

Brooklyn.

Jacob Hoffman sold the two-family cottage, on plot 36 by 100, at 1,414 Seventy-fifth Street, to Joseph Mazee for occupancy. B. J. Sforza negotiated the sale.

The Alco Building Company sold the one-family, semi-detached, brick dwelling at 2,058 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, to John Trim for occupancy. Realty Trust negotiated the sale.

Realty Associates sold the three-story double brick building, 25 by 69 by 100, at 1,896 Douglas Street, to Samuel Cohen. Frank Krafetz was the broker in the transaction.

Walter R. Lusher sold the three-story store and apartment building at 967 Flatbush Avenue, near Albemarle Road, to an investing client of the McInerney-Klinck Realty Company.

Lewis & Berg sold the two-story frame and brick dwelling at 365 Sixty-first Street to an investing client of Tution & Cerny.

M. J. Boyle sold the one-family brick dwelling at 673 Seventy-fifth Street through John E. Sullivan.

Queens Borough Sales.

Georgianna Flugel bought the house, on plot 54 by 100, on Broadway, near North Prince Street, Flushing, from Mrs. Saida Smith, through the Halleran Agency. The buyer will remodel the house into apartments and further improve the property with four stores.

Zelia A. McCord sold a plot on the southwest corner of Main and Washington Streets, Flushing, to Max Abramson, who will erect a store building on the site.

E. Stein sold to W. Boyle a plot 45 by 112 on the west side of Birch Street, north of Chichester Avenue, Richmond Hill.

G. Scott sold to J. Roscoe a plot 60 by 100 on the south side of Austin Street, north of Pembroke Place, Maspeth.

J. Haupt sold to H. Hasman a plot 51 by 100 on the east side of Albert Street, north of Broadway, Long Island City.

Buys Jersey Estate.

Jay G. Weiss of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company of Harrison, N. J., bought the property, consisting of residence and two acres of ground at 63 Undercliff Road, Montclair, N. J., from Frank M. Soule. The property, which was held at $85,000, was sold for cash through Frank Hughes-Taylor Company of Montclair.

Allabough & Son sold to Mrs. Emma B. Hollingsworth the semi-bungalow 11 Forest Road, Fairwoods-at-Madison, for $8,500.

Suburban Sales.

The estate of Gesine F. Hoyer sold the dwelling at 433 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton, S. I., to Louisa Paladino, for occupancy. Moffatt & Schwab negotiated the sale.

Laura C. Peniston bought the dwelling at 161 Spring Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., from Charles B. Silleck, through S. S. Walstrum Gordon & Forman.

Paul G. McIntire sold his dwelling, with two and one-half acres of land, held at $35,000, at Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Conn., to a client of Ladd & Nichols.

Walter W. Westall bought from William H. Failing his residence on De Kalb Avenue, White Plains, N. Y. Griffen, Prince & Ripley negotiated the sale.

James Matthews sold his house at Dobbs Ferry to H. Klein, through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

Goldwyn Takes Fifth Avenue Offices.

The Air Nitrate Corporation has leased for the balance of its term space on the eighth floor of the Winfield Building, 461 to 469 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Fortieth Street, to the Goldwyn Picture Corporation for executive offices, and F. W. Woolworth, owner of the building, has given an extension of ten years more. The aggregate rental amounts to $250,000. Roy Schcrick was the broker in the transaction, and Edward J. Hogan represented the owners.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Jacobson, who occupies the store at 1,571 Broadway, corner of Forty-seventh Street, to meet increasing demands of business, has leased for a long term of years the adjoining stores at 1,573 Broadway and 217 West Forty-seventh Street. Extensive alterations will be made by the lessee.

Frederick Hussey leased the store at 166 West Thirty-fifth Street to O'Brien & Crossen through Ames & Co.

Harry Seid leased the ground floor at 82 University Place for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $20,000, through the Charles F. Noyes Company.

Harry A. Cutner, agent, leased the fourth floor at 158 to 164 West Twenty-seventh Street to Hittler Brothers through the M. Rosenthal Company.

Realty Notes.

Robert E. Simon, who, as President of the Sidem Realty Company, recently started operating on his own behalf, is the buyer of the two four-story dwellings 150 West Fifty-seventh Street, extending through to 153 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Arthur Fischer, agent for 342 and 344 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, reports negotiations are pending for the sale of the property.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Broome St, 128, n s, 25 ft w of Pitt St, 25x60, five-story tenement and stores; Mary Van Campen against Benjamin Appel et al.; E. T. Horwill, attorney; due, $15,944.68; taxes, &c., $201.70; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

164th St, 496 East, s s, 141.6 ft e of Washington Av, 40x100, five-story flat; Henry Dreyer et al. against Emey Grupelli et al.; Elfers & A., attorneys; due, $5,042.48; taxes, &c., $1,068; subject to a 1st mtg of $25,000; to Louis Padula for $32,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Findlay Av, w s, — ft n of 168th St, runs n 115x w 200 to College Av x s 70x e 100x n 115x e 100 to beginning; Moses Mendelsohn et al. against Conroy Bros., Inc., et al.; E. S. Cahn, attorney; due, $28,074; taxes, &c., $4,631.68; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Boston Road, n w corner of Fisher's Landing Road, 140.10x185.2x175.10x70.10; M. C. Kohn against Paul Kohn et al.; Action 1; F. X. Bronsan, attorney; due, $843.57; taxes, &c., $5,819.04; to the plaintiff for $100.

Eastchester Road, n e corner of Boston Road, 238.7x75x200.11x102.10; M. C. Kohn against Paul Kohn et al.; Action 2; same attorney; due, $1,523.68; taxes, &c., $2,238.20; to the plaintiff for $100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

91st St, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue A; for a one-story blacksmith shop, 50x20.4; city, owner; F. H. Hines, Municipal Building, architect; cost, $3,500.

125th St, 212 East; for a one-story drying room, 11.6x11.6; Anthony Larsen Estate, 134th St and Brook Av, owner; C. A. P. Jehls, 95 Newell St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $450.

Rider Av, w s, 79 ft s of 144th St; one-story brick shop, 39x50; Peter O'Neill, 1,216 College Av, owner; Edward J. Byrne, 436 East 158th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Kingsbridge Road, e s, 188 ft n of Briggs Av; one-story brick office and garage, 27.67½x31.2; William F. Smith, 181st St and Vyse Av, owner; Edward J. Byrne, 436 East 158th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

City Island Av, s e corner of Beach Av; one-story frame shop, 22x40; James H. Norris, City Island, owner; H. L. Brandt, 88 Marble Hill, architect; cost, $1,000.

Harlem River Terrace, e s, 93.6 ft s of Fordham Road; two-story brick garage, 100x100; S. 477 Davidson Avenue Co., Hugh McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road, President, owner; James P. Whiskeman, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Echo Place, n s, 125 ft e of Anthony Av; one-story brick garage, 17x200; James Buckhout Estate, 321 East Tremont Av, owner; William H. Buckhout, 321 East Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Garrison Av, s w corner of Lafayette Av; one-story brick factory, 131.8¼x27.8; Haffen Realty Co., John M. Haffen, 2,804 3d Av, President, owner; Charles Kreymborg, 163d St and Park Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

Convent Av, 334; to a three story dwelling; D. J. Power, 504 West 112th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, 570 Bergen Av, architects; cost, $6,000.

Reade St, 144; to a one-story power plant; Mrs. A. E. Ludlam et al., Goshen, N. Y., owners; F. H. Dexter, 391 8th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lenox Av, 618; to a one-story theatre; R. Siff, premises, owner; V. H. Koehler, 2 Columbus Circle, architect; cost, $5,000.

39th St, 633 West; to a one-story boiler house; Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., 616 West 40th St, owners; E. Broderick, 110 West 40th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 177th St, 94.11x100; Middletown Savings Bank to Crausman Realty Co., 350 Broadway, P. M., mtg $135,000, March 14; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.....$147,000

AVENUE A, n w corner of 22d St, 24.9x 93.10; Avenue A, w s, 24.9 ft n of 22d St, runs n 148 x w 93.10 x s 74 x w 23.6 x s 98.9 to n s of 22d St x e 23.6 x n 24.9 x e 93.10 to beginning; Central Crosstown R. R. Co. of New York to New York Railways Co., mtg $250,000, Dec. 30, 1918; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway.....$1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x200; 370 Central Park West to Hudson Investing Co., 27 Cedar St, b and s., all liens, March 14; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$1

LEWIS ST, 80, e s, 25x100; Leonard Keller to Charles Keller, 364 West 51st St, ¼ prt, mtg $3,400, all liens, March 6; Charles J. Buchner, 109 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

MONROE ST, 169, n s, 25x100, foreclosure March 12, 1919; Appleton L. Clark, referee, to William G. De Witt, 14 East 80th St, and another, trustees, March 14; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.$23,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 81, n s, 20x93.11; Agnes Thomas to Otto Venino, Jr., 410 Lewis St, Weehawken, N. J., mtg $13,500, b. and s., March 3.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Otto Venino, Jr., to Agnes and Curt Thomas, Weehawken, N. J., mtg $13,500, b. and s., c. s. s.; address 410 Lewis St, Weehawken, N. J....$1

WATER ST, 258, s corner of Pine St, (85,) runs s 76.8 x w 20.8x n 78.4 to street x n e 20.9 to beginning; Margaret A. Helme et al., trustees under the will of George W. Helme, to same, ¾ parts, all liens, March 7; same attorneys.....$37,500

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret A. Helme, widow, to same, ¼ part, b. and s., c. s. s., all liens, March 7; same attorneys.....$100

WATER ST, 181, n e s, 20.9x78.4x20.6x81.9; Julius Lichtenstain to American Sumatra Tobacco Co., 142 Water St, mtg $20,000, all liens, March 13; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$100

23D ST, 331 East, n s, 25x98.9, foreclosure; Joseph McCloskey, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., March 14; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$25,000

27TH ST, 122 East, s s, 25x98.9; Harry R. H. Nicholas to Nanquitt Realty Corp., 256 Broadway, mtg $39,500, b. and s., c. s. s.; attorney, Cornelius O. Beekman, 257 Broadway.....$1

127TH ST, n s, 292.8 ft w of Broadway, 152.8 x100x irregular; Nadig Realty Co. to College Holding Co., 320 Broadway, mtgs $200,000, all liens, March 13; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$1

152D ST, 559 West, n s, 78 ft e of Broadway, 16x88.11; Adelaide M. Fraser to Emma L. Wagner, on the premises, all liens, Feb. 12, 1918; attorney, J. C. Kadane, 277 Broadway.....$100

163D ST, 535 to 541 West, n s, 210 ft e of Broadway, 153x99.11; Normar Real Estate Corporation to Norbert Holding Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $157,375, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, A. S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100

176TH ST, 302 West, s s, 44x99.11; 85th Street Garage to Chase Realty Corporation, 600 West 181st St, mtg $32,000, Feb. 25; attorney, M. J. Strimsky, 601 West 181st St.....$100

Bronx.

BARNES AV, 3,911, w s, 22x105; Monroe Goldwater, referee, to Patrick F. Gunn, 64 West 104th St, March 12; attorney, R. H. Koehler, 7 Wall St.....$4,500

LOTS 69 and 70, map Bronx Terrace; Amanda W. Roland to Arthur Ebbetts, 163 West 170th St, March 4; attorney, A. Ebbetts, 229 West 42d St.....$1

MORRIS AV, e s, 161.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 16.8x165; William Schmer to Tawas Co., 299 Mulberry St, mtg $7,000, March 7; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

STEBBINS AV, 885, w s, 40x100; Emanuel Stein et al. to Moe Realty Co., 540 West 138th St, 1-7 part, March 12; attorneys, Hirsh, N. & R., 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1

TINTON AV, 686, e s, 40x100; Emanuel Stein et al. to Moe Realty Co., 540 West 138th St, 1-7 part, March 12; attorneys, Hirsh, N. & R., 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 192.6 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 25x100; Dorothy Klamroth et al. to Otto Beller, 355 East 82d St, mtg $8,000, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Arrow Holding Corp. to John Sommer and another, 768 Melrose Av, mtg $31,000, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

163D ST, n e corner of Tiffany St, (944,) 76.4x78; Anna Holding Co. to Sanouri Realty Co., 15 East 26th St, mtg $64,500, March 13; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Schultz to same, March 12; same attorney.....$100

179TH ST, 745, n s, 24x100; Mary Armstrong and another, exrs., to Otto A. Kern, 438 East 159th St, March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

181ST ST, 61 West, n s, 50x100; Sparta Realty Co. to Asaf J. Merritt, 263 West 125th St, mtg $10,000, March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 177th St, 96.11x100, P. M., March 14; Crausman Realty Co. to The Middletown Savings Bank, Middletown, N. Y., 5 years; attorney, Henry Smith, 132 Nassau St.....$135,000

BROOME ST, 389-93, s s, 84.11x22.7x irregular, March 13; George W. Lavett to N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$35,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, 62; Cherry St, 386-388; Scammell St, 5, two-thirds part, March 6; Nellie Russell et al. to Irene T. Russell, 2,608 Creston Av, Bronx, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Martin S. Cohen, 302 Broadway.....

WILLETT ST, 58, e s, 25x100, March 6; Cecelia C. and Felman I. Stern to Agency Realty and Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, due Jan. 2, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward J. West, 31 Nassau St.....$2,500

2D AV, e s, corner of 84th St, 200 ft to n s of 83d St x101, also property in Astoria, Bcrough of Queens, March 12; Agnes K. Doran to Bank of Huntington, Huntington, L. I., 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Douglas & Sanborn, 141 Broadway.....$6,800

18[illegible] n s, 190 ft e of Avenue A, 92x200x irregular; 116th St, s s, 150.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, 174.6x117.7x irregular; Washington St, 174, w s, 20.5x58.8; Washington St, 176, w s, runs n 25.3x w 115.10x s 27.11x e 75x n 3x e 46.5 to beginning, with machinery, &c., Feb. 28; N. Y. Ice Co. to Andrews Institute for Girls, Willoughby, Ohio, and Independent Order of Foresters, Temple Building, Toronto, Canada, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.....$22,000

SAME PROPERTY, Feb. 28; same to Central Union Trust Co. of N. Y., trustee, supplemental to mtg for $1,000,000, 6 p. c. gold bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1915, having priority of lien to be issued for $132,000; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.....$1

19TH ST, 118 East, s s, 24.9x92, March 13; Annie Flint ot N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.$25,000

31ST ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9 x s. t., Aug. 19, 1914; Eva G. Abbott to James B. Mott, 170 West 94th St, due Sept. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; address, J. B. Mott, 69 Bread St.....$1,000

127TH ST, n s, 292.4 ft w of Broadway, runs n 152.8x n w 83.8x s 30.1x w s 146.11 to street x e 100 ft to beginning, P. M., March 13; College Holding Co. to Nadig Realty Corp., 277 Broadway, installments, $1,500 semi-annually, 6 p. c., prin mtg $173,500; attorneys, Atwater & Cruikshank, 48 Cedar St.....$26,500

157TH ST, 223 West, n s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, P. M., March 10; Marie, wife of George L. Johnson to John F. Lee, 529 West 142d St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$7,650

Bronx.

BARNES AV, 3,911, w s, 22x105; Patrick F. Gunn to Julia C. S. Grant, Tarrytown, N. Y., March 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Koehler, 7 Wall St.....$3,500

BRIGGS AV, 2,451, s s, 50x115; Benenson Realty Co. to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, March 11, 5 years, correction as to term; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$6,500

FORDHAM ROAD, 302-4 East, s s, 67x36.3x 39.11x37.4; Oscar Sanders to Emil Schwab, 2,607 Jerome Av, prior mtg $10,000, March 13, 18 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St.....$2,500

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 150 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Assad G. Khouri to James W. McElhinney, Wayne, N. J., July 1, 1918; demand 6 p. c.; attorney, James W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row.....$5,073

PELHAM AV, s w corner of Cambreling Av, 25.5x146.1; Henrietta Wiener to Westchester County Brewing Co., Pelham, N. Y., May 22, 1918, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$4,404

VALENTINE AV, w s, 192.6 ft n of 200th St, 25x125; Otto Beller to Dorothy L. Klamroth, 18 Fairfield St, Montclair, N. J., et al., March 8, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

163D ST, n e corner of Tiffany St, 76.4x78; Senomi Realty Co. to Jacob Schultz, 1,615 University Av, prior mtg $64,500, March 13, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$10,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, 923; William B. Parsons and another, trustees, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$13,000

FRANKFORT ST, 22; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

50TH ST, 520 West, mtg $3,000; all title; Harry T. Coates to Harriett M. Cottrell, 518 Ann St., West Hoboken; address, H. T. Coates, 473 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.....$1

194TH ST, 98.9 ft w of Park Av, mtg $1,500; Howard S. Adler to Joseph Warm, 175 East 110th St; attorney, S. L. Ferguson, 66 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

CASTLE HILL AV, 1,103; same to same; attorney, same.....$4,000

LOT 45, map of central part of Westchester Village; Julia A. Collins, at Rockville Centre, L. I., to Annie V. O'Donnell, 225 Central Park West; attorney, A. V. O'Donnell, 225 Central Park West.....$100

WATSON AV, n s, 100 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 80x106; Minnie B. W

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 27 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—2 and 4 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; immediate possession; rental moderate.

57TH, 27 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—2 and 4 rooms and bath; will rent reasonable; immediate possession.

58TH, 168 WEST.—Careful tenant can rent my handsomely furnished and exquisitely appointed five-room housekeeping apartment, occupying entire floor in palatial remodeled residence; living room, 24x26; two spacious bedrooms, kitchen, bath; three fireplaces; linen, china; $300 monthly until October; references required. Whelen.

59TH, 100 WEST. — Unusually attractive apartment, charmingly furnished; 2 rooms, kitchenette. Plason.

60TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; $100 monthly.

70'S.—6-room apt., completely furnished; elevator bldg.; rent, $125. Phone Col. 1277.

72D, 166 WEST.—Apartment 4 rooms, consisting of bedroom, large living room, dining room, and kitchen, fine bathroom and shower; dining room may be used as extra bedroom and living room as combination dining room; ice refrigeration; $225 until Oct. 1, all appointments of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply Manager, on premises, or Tel. Columbus 7240.

72D ST, 105 WEST, (Apt. 2C.)—Very elegantly furnished apartment to sublet from April 1 to Oct. 1; 1 master bedroom (twin beds), living room, dining room, kitchen and bath; silverware, linen, &c., will be supplied; can be seen any time. Phone Columbus 8881, Apt. 2C, or to Slawson & Hobbs, Columbus 7240.

72D, 322 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished very large rooms; bath, kitchenette; facing the river; $175 monthly.

73D, 48 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Attractive high-class elevator furnished apartment; 3 rooms; southern exposure; seven rooms and bath from April 1; price $175 per month.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Suites, furnished, kitchenettes; reasonable prices; single rooms.

77TH, 168 WEST.—Attractive large, light, kitchenette suite, private bath; electric light.

80TH ST., 101 WEST.—Beautifully furnished seven rooms, two baths, to responsible party; $275 per month. Mme. de Beaumont.

81'S. (Riverside Drive.)—9 rooms, 3 baths; corner apt.; short lease. Phone Col. 1278.

86TH, WEST.—Artistically appointed living room, breakfast room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, exclusive apartment house, charming view Hudson River; $200, including electricity, gas, and maid service. Telephone Schuyler 2137 for appointment.

87TH, 137 WEST.—Entire floor beautiful private dwelling, exquisitely furnished; 3 and 4 rooms; all modern improvements; kitchenettes.

88TH, (The Belnord Apartments.)—Charmingly furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths, 8876 Cathedral.

97TH, WEST.—Sunny 7 rooms until September; $145. Phone Riverside 6780-3C.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST.—Hotel Schuyler Arms; subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but reference is required; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month, with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

101ST, 211 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms and bath; can be seen from 10 to 1:30. Apt. 3.

106TH ST., 206 WEST.—Will sublet 5 rooms furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, tile bath with shower; white enameled kitchen; half block from Broadway. Academy 2160.

110TH.—Seven rooms, two baths, new building, handsomely furnished; $150 month. Columbus 3974.

110TH.—Ten rooms, four masters' bedrooms, one large studio, 4 rooms facing river; immediate possession. 8876 Cathedral.

111TH ST., 528 W.—Sunny 6-room and bath apartment; beautifully furnished; seen by appointment. Telephone 6349 Cathedral.

112TH, 305 WEST.—Beautiful top floor in private house; $60. Cathedral 7531.

114TH, 534 WEST.—Well-furnished 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; southern exposure; exceptional opportunity; references. Binswanger.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Riverside Drive. Morningside 6773.

116TH ST., (7th Av.)—Furnished apartment, 7 rooms, elegantly furnished; will sacrifice to responsible party only. Graham Court, Apt. A 1.

117TH, COR. 7TH AV., (The Hampton.)—7 rooms, bath, $150. Timmins, 257 W. 117th.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms, with and without private bath, full hotel service; special weekly and monthly rates.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; outside; near Columbia, Morningside 7706.

142D, 601 WEST.—Five months from April 1; six rooms, linen, silver; no children. Apt. 10, mornings, 10 till 1.

146TH, 540 WEST, (Apt. 30.)—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment; furniture sold.

155TH, WEST.—Three-room furnished apartment convenient to "L." Root or Supt., 406 Edgecomb Av.

157TH, 614 WEST.—Very attractively furnished five rooms, all outside, just off Riverside Drive; immediate possession; one minute's walk to subway; Victrola, piano, &c.; rent $115 month. Hunt, Apt. E-7, Audubon 3885.

158TH ST., 550 WEST.—Five sunny rooms, all outside; river view; fifth floor; elevator apartment; completely furnished; Steinway baby grand piano; $125. Howell.

APARTMENT seeking simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Gray, apartment specialist, 289 W. 73d. Columbus 3974.

BROADWAY, 3,456.—Apt. 23, 5 rooms, beautifully furnished; April to Oct. 1.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—6-room furnished apartment for sale or to sublet; inspection Sunday between 12 and 6. Block.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 690.—Attractive seven-room apartment; $150 a month from April to October; facing Drive. Write or 'phone Apartment 42A. Audubon 1600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740, (151st St.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, facing Drive; grand piano; immediate possession. Audubon 4570. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Attractively furnished 9 rooms and 3 baths; long and short leases.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, Corner 95th St.—6 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; long and short leases. Telephone 4995 Plaza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—8 rooms or part, $150; immediate possession. Phone Riverside 8066.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (corner 95th.)—Five-room furnished apartment to sublet. Apply Superintendent.

SUBLET for three months combination large living room, bedroom, and bath with maid service; attractively furnished; baby grand piano; for 1 or 2 gentlemen. V 354 Times.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.

65th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $80; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

THE NEW NOBLETON.

126 West 73d St., beautifully furnished two-room suites, with bath; weekly and monthly; reduced rates; near express sub. and "L."

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 82.—Five and seven, all sunny, completely furnished apartments; telephone.

Unfurnished—East Side.

19TH, (Gramercy Park.)—High-class elevator apartment, eight rooms, bath, from October, 1919, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

MADISON AV., 1,270, (91st St.)—Elevator apartment, 8 rooms, from May, (sublet.)

NEWLY renovated apartments, 2 rooms and bath, non-housekeeping, $55 to $60; ready May 1st. Jas. Kyle & Son, 721 Lexington Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

49TH, 11 WEST.—Four and five room housekeeping apartments; $1,800 to $2,400.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—For rent in Rodin Studios an apartment consisting of one large duplex studio room, bedroom, bath, and kitchenette; can be had by the year unfurnished or furnished for the winter. Apply to Superintendent or Apartment 32E.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Overlooking park; studio apt.; living room 23x25, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; sublet Oct., 1920.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; kitchenette; $125; studio, $75; gentlemen.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; parquet floors; steam heat; all sunlight; high-class neighborhood; rent, $65.

86TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Sublet April 1 to Oct. 1, renewal, 8 rooms, all outside; furnishings for sale if desired; seen 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., or by appointment. Koch, Apt. 606, The Belnord. Phone Schuyler 10400.

86TH, 56 WEST.—3 rooms; exclusive, private house; parquet, electricity.

93D, 270 WEST.—Large front room; bath; $70; two large rooms; bath, $125, furnished, unfurnished; service; telephone. Opper.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

94TH ST., 276. (nr. West End Av.)—Two spacious rooms and bath, just completed; $1,100 and $1,200. Tel. Morning. 1114.

100TH, 313 WEST, (Riverside.)—Very high-class room, bath, kitchenette; $83 month.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (Corner 93d.)—The Turin, highest type apartment building; 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; rent, $1,800 to $2,700. Owner on premises.

SIX ROOMS and foyer; two baths; rent, $100. Inquire Hudson View Const. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Phone Audubon 4657.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Seven all-sunny rooms; elevator apartment; Washington Square section.

WEST END, 255, (at 72d.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchen; new house; ground floor; just redecorated; rent, $75; will sell lease 2½ years or less for $100 today; immediate occupancy. Sinclair.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—March 23 or later, completely furnished apartment, with two bedrooms, parlor, bath, and kitchenette. K 253 Times.

Six modern, light rooms, 2 master bedrooms; immediate possession; give particulars. Modern, 442 Columbus Av.

Unfurnished.

Riverside Drive, (90s.)—Immediate; sublease to Oct. 1 or longer;, two outside rooms, bath, foyer; southern exposure, river view; restaurant, maid service optional; $83. D 157 Times.

Parlor floor, 2-3 rooms, for physician's office, between 65th and 50th St., 2d and Lexington Avs.; state price, with full particulars. J. Hackett, 639 Lexington Av.

Seven rooms, west side; $65-$70. Cowen, 826 Kelly St. 2659 Intervale-J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

8TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Studio room, finely furnished, kitchen and bath, maid service, $65; business woman or couple preferred. Phone before noon, Spring 1492.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Pleasant, small, steam-heated room; electric light.

17TH ST. (near Irving Place.)—Sunny room, electricity, running water, artistically furnished, in elevator apartment; $10; gentleman only; private family. Stuyvesant 8049. after 6 P. M.

17TH, 112 EAST.—Charmingly furnished living room, bedroom; private apartment. Stuyvesant 716.

25TH ST., northeast corner 25th and Lexington Av.—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

30TH, (165 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $9 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, square rooms, running water; single rooms; references.

68TH, 206 EAST.—Elegantly furnished large, clean, heated front room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; subway station; refined private house.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed room in private house; bath and kitchen privileges; $5, or will accept household services or typewriting instead. Rhinelander 9837.

EAST END AV., 162, (87th.)—Apartment six rooms, overlooking river and park; reasonable. Converse.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath, steam, electricity; also small room.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (between 61st-62d Sts.)—Large room, bath adjoining, in private house; $15 weekly.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished room; private bath; telephone; kitchenette; references.

MADISON AV., 755, (Corner 64th.)—Extra large front room, private bath and dressing room; gentlemen; references; lease.

West Side.

21ST, 218 WEST.—Only roomer; all conveniences; $5. Apt. 17.

37TH, 40 WEST.—Nice large front room; private bath; in quiet house; electricity, phone; $12 week. D 136 Times.

47TH ST., 100 WEST, RALEIGH HALL.—Newly opened, refined, comfortable residence for men; all hotel service; $8.25 up weekly, with free use of bath (tub and shower); with private bath, $10.50 up; transients invited.

52D, 47 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front parlor, with bath, piano, electricity, telephone.

52D ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor front room; private bath; $12.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Delightful room or suite; running water; business people; references essential; 7th floor.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; running water, electricity; suitable two.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractively furnished large double front room; running water, electricity, telephone.

70TH, 265 WEST.—Sunny double room; kitchen privileges; single room; gentlemen, couple; reasonable.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private house; gentleman; reference.

71ST, 271 WEST.—LARGE BACK PARLOR, BATH; ALSO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS; MODERN.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large front basement; running water, electricity; single room.

73D, 118 WEST.—Suite 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Col. 8927.

73D, 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large top floor front room; electricity; $10.

74TH, 41 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front basement; kitchenette privilege; complete housekeeping; electricity.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly, attractively furnished rooms; private bath, electricity, kitchenette privileges.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large room, private baths, electricity, $12-$15.

76TH (West End Av., 344.)—Select house; single room; conveniences; steam, electricity.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large closet; bath same floor; electricity, telephone.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic home; medium room adjoining bath, $9; electricity; parquetry; gentlemen.

76TH, 59 WEST.—Responsible gentleman; $8 week. Call Sunday, Apartment 2 North.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive large front room, near bath, all conveniences.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; gentlemen; reasonable; references.

79TH, (Riverside Drive, 73.)—Large, attractive room overlooking Hudson, adjoining bath; gentlemen.

81ST, 29 WEST, (Facing Parks.)—Elegant large room, four windows, southern exposure, porch, private bath, electricity, maid service, breakfast; exceptional private house. Schuyler 10063.

82D, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room newly decorated private house.

83D, 325 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, private family; gentleman. Schuyler 4770.

83D, 28 WEST.—For rent, one large bed-sitting room; 2 bedrooms; for gentlemen.

85TH, 119 WEST.—Elaborately furnished rooms or suite, high-class private house; parlor floor; electricity; abundant hot water; parquetry.

85TH, 253 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front rooms; southern exposure; electricity; refined surroundings.

85TH, 164 WEST.—Elegant front room, with piano; gentlemen only; $10; select, private house. Minet.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, in handsome residence; references required.

86TH 137 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, all modern improvements; single or en suite.

86TH ST., 200 WEST, Apt. 71.—Two rooms, single or en suite.

87TH, 23 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite; also delightful single room; references required.

88TH, 19 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated room, refined home; dressing room; electricity; running water; breakfast if wanted.

88TH ST., 315 WEST.—Medium room, with dressing room; electricity; new and attractive; $50 monthly.

88TH, 323 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two-room and bath; all improvements.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Nice skylight room, next to bath; electricity; terms reasonable.

88TH, 55 WEST.—Select private house, attractively furnished large room, hot and cold running water, electricity, &c.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house; back parlor; private bath, steam, electricity, twin beds.

93D, 257 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; running water; private house.

94TH ST., 311 WEST.—Sunny outside single room in modern apartment with couple; gentleman; $7 weekly. Topiltz.

96TH, 306 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractive, comfortable front room, high class, private family; references. 5W—9132 Riverside.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Desirable, clean, homelike room, electricity; corner Broadway; gentleman. Beidler.

112TH, (2,880 Broadway.)—Large room, private bath; every convenience; respectable gentlemen; private family, no other roomers. Apt. 3.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; telephone; newly decorated; reasonable. Wifford.

112TH, 305 WEST.—Beautiful front room overlooking park; $10. Cathedral 7531.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Physician's home; desire permanent persons looking for quiet, refined surroundings; large rooms, baths, $12 and $18.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Very desirable medium size, bath next; gentleman. Apt. 3.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; overlooking Riverside; homelike. 3800 Morningside.

116TH, (on Claremont Av.)—Large sunny front room; lady. Morningside 5136. Apartment 22.

118TH ST., 400 WEST (Corner Morningside Drive.)—Attractively furnished sunny rooms; references. Harmon.

122D, (near Broadway.)—Pleasant room; kitchen privileges; lady. Morningside 5550. Apt. 41.

139TH, 73 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor with kitchen privileges; electricity.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room; Hudson view; Japanese gentleman preferred; reasonable. Turner.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway.)—Large outside sunny room, all modern conveniences; gentleman. Mayer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; references. Fisher.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (one block from 157th St. subway.)—Extra large parlor and bedroom fully furnished with piano. Telephone Audubon 229 for my private phone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 115th.)—Large room overlooking Hudson, in refined, private family; moderate. Telephone 4-6 Morningside 1359.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116.—Large, sunny, light room; twin beds; suitable for 2 gentlemen; breakfast optional. De Gaun.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Overlooking Drive; connecting bath; gentleman. Riverside 9043. Apartment 75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Large room facing river, top floor; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668. — Outside room; well furnished; private family. Apt. 25.

WEST END AV., 884, (103d St.)—Large, airy room; twin beds; adjoining bath; conveniences; gentlemen or couple. Academy 2459.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Exclusive bachelor accommodation, with, without bath; references.

WEST END AV., 237, (71st St.)—Suite or room; private bath; other rooms; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman (professional) requires large furnished room with refined family; breakfast optional; below 96th St. D 132 Times.

Filipino professional desires first-class room with refined family, around Columbia University. Room 1501-A, Hotel Pennsylvania.

Light, comfortably furnished room; kitchen privileges; with or near bath. R 152 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

35TH, 39 EAST.—Large furnished front room with board from March 18. Mrs. R. H. Pierson. Telephone Murray Hill 6330.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Rooms with bath; references; table board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Boarders wanted; large and small rooms.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.

72D, 244 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with board; one private bath; ladies only; references.

73D, 302 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive double front room, private bath; small room.

74TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny double room; steam; large single; excellent table; reference.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, 4 baths, desires few paying guests.

107TH, 322 WEST, Riverside-B'way.—Modern private residence; spacious double room, overlooking Hudson; every convenience; exceptional table; moderate.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Columbia; suitable one or two.

118TH, 151 WEST.—Connecting, separate rooms; electric, running water, bath; excellent board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large double room; fine, first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morn. 2123.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown to 5th Ave. Fare 5c. 50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service. Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness. Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult. With Meals. 10 Years Under One Management. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Bungalows, Cottages, furnished and unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 White Plains.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Family living in beautiful residential section will accommodate about six refined guests; modern, cheerful home; porch; train convenient. Phone 670M Orange.

Connecticut.

A quiet and comfortable farm house in Berkshires for fishing and hunting. Mrs. M. H. Roche, Chapinville, Conn.

New York State.

Few children of refinement; best care, food; healthful surroundings. Phone Nyack 244W

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, thoroughly experienced, double entry, 6 years, take full charge. D 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 4 years' experience; capable taking full charge; $20. H 644 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER, experienced, wishes position. Anna Rogers, 1,547 East 17th St., Brooklyn. Phone Midwood 2942.

COOK.—Plain; small family; two other maids employed. Write, stating particulars, P. Cannon, 36 West 66th St., N. Y. City.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients. Houseman, Cathedral Plaza, 101 West 109th St., Apt. 208.

SECRETARY.—A company that has been given especially efficient service by a young lady wishes to secure a position for her as a tribute to her loyalty. Her duties have been secretarial—not, however, stenographic. Discontinuance of the company's business is responsible for this opportunity. G 602 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL or other suitable position by intelligent, educated woman; publicity, research, university. K 601 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; 17, neat, competent; references. Miss Thorner, 324 Elmwood Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 3148 Midwood.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. M. K., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, 18; neat, accurate; references. Mabel Baer, phone 6265 Tremont. Address 453 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; $10; accurate. Stella Van Blerkon, 202 West 116th St. Morningside 1480.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATING, filing; neat, competent; references. Miss Walsh, 1,072 Honeywell Av. Tremont 6872.

YOUNG LADY, competent, 4 years' general business experience, desires office position; knowledge typing and switchboard. I. G., Apt. 5B, 512 West 179th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, just discharged; manufacturing, mercantile, secretarial, and 4 years' public accounting experience, wishes permanent connection; ambitious and thoroughly efficient; excellent references. H B., 1,418 5th Av.

ACCOUNTANT, EXPERT. INCOME TAX SPECIALIST. BOOKS OPENED, AUDITED, SYSTEMATIZED. Part-time bookkeeping; reasonable. W 584 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax expert; books opened, closed; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1906; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Bookman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, with practical experience, desires permanent connection with accounting firm. D 147 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Fourteen years' department store experience; highest credentials. R 154 Times.

ARMY CAPTAIN.—THE SERVICES OF AN ARMY CAPTAIN (TO BE DISCHARGED IN APRIL) ARE FOR SALE; EXPERIENCE IN ENGINEERING AND BANKING, WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING; PREFERS TO SELL HIS SERVICES TO A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; WILL GO ANYWHERE. Z 378 TIMES ANNEX.

BANKER. — Experienced executive would make connection with New York financial institution, commercial house or manufacturing concern. K 209 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; young energetic married Christian, with all-around experience, capable of taking entire charge or willing to accept subordinate position; not afraid of hard work; moderate expectations. Address Mergott, 115 Franklin St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 36; executive ability; take full charge; modern methods; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting. 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; high school graduate; knowledge of Spanish; excellent references. Mandel, 433 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, married, experienced; controlling, credits; references; honorable discharge; $35. B 1029 Times Harlem.

BOY of 14 desires position in good office with good opportunity for advancement; can operate typewriter. D 141 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, experience 10 years, desires first-class position with private family; references to character and all-around ability on high power cars, especially Packard, Cadillac; wages $30 weekly; willing, polite. K. O., 3,764 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 12 years' experience; pleasing personality; excellent references; able mechanic; strictly temperate; prefer country, with rooms or cottage. $90 monthly; will consider city, $25 week. Telephone Greeley 4965, Williams.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, Swedish-American, twelve years driving private families; positively repairs; Packard, Pierce, Cadillac, Winton, Marmon, Hudson; go anywhere; $30 week. Albert, D 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Intelligent, educated, good appearance, experienced on all cars; city or country, good place; salary no object. Thanyi, 200 Manhattan Av. Cathedral 8504.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Well educated young Japanese; desires a position in private family; can drive and repair any car; out of city preferred. K 228 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, 14 years' driving and shop experience; with private family; references mechanic driver. K 206 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 8 years' experience, careful driver, polite, 3 years last employer, wishes private position. Cannella, 2,362 Webster Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, reliable; salary $15 per week. J. Langron, 388 1st Av.

CLERK.—Young man, tge 22, navy released, desires to connect with established firm as clerk; 4 years' experience keeping records, accounts, entry books. H 637 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 20, experienced typist, knowledge stenography, well educated and recommended, desires position where diligence is appreciated. G 606 Times Downtown.

COOK, VALET, BUTLER.—Japanese, experienced, wants position in city; bachelor's place is preferable. George, 32, 66 Vermilyea Av.

ENGINEER.—Construction engineer, army officer, overseas experience, desires to connect with first-class firm; speaks French, Spanish, and Italian; can handle work of all kinds; will go abroad. G 576 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Released naval officer desires profitable connection as executive or salesman with reliable concern; formerly successful manufacturer and salesman of men's specialty clothing; thorough knowledge of woolen fabrics; highest references. H 932 Times Harlem.

HORSEMAN desires position as stable manager or similar work; expert on all modern methods. R 132 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER.—Gentleman of ability and hotel experience, recently returned from France, desires position as manager in high-class hotel; knowledge of French and Spanish; references. K 233 Times.

HOUSE WORKER, Japanese, young, experienced, plain cook; speaks English. James, Lenox 5713.

INTERPRETER, speaks French, Italian, German, Croatian, Serbian, Polish, and Russian, would like position only as conversation interpreter. R. Zacone, 491 Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

MANAGER.—Position in big concern wanted by Japanese, highly educated and experienced for Oriental import-export business. Mr. Okatoyo, 66 Vermilyea Av., City.

MANAGER for garage; excellent references. Fernback, 19 East 89th. Telephone 4007 Lenox.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER. — Man, (24,) technical college, experienced draftsman, machine design, sales and commercial experience; interview appreciated. G 505 Times Downtown.

POSITION wanted by Frenchman; married; mission for Mexico. F 135 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Resourceful salesman, 27, energetic and dependable, desires new connections; drawing account or other arrangement. W 242 Times.

SALESMAN wishes to sell or represent N. Y. firm in Md. and W. Va. territory, willing to come from Baltimore in regard to the matter; must be reliable firm. Z 379 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, residing in Milwaukee, wishes to sell or represent reliable firm with good proposition in the State of Wisconsin. R 157 Times.

SALESMAN AND DEMONSTRATOR. Young man, (20,) 3 years' experience, demonstrator; business getter; reference. R 133 Times.

SALESMAN, energetic, experienced, capable, desires connection with progressive mercantile house. B 753 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wishes connection with reliable egg merchant; salary, commission. "Hustler," 104 East 14th.

SECRETARY; exceptional stenographer; executive ability; excellent references; A1 salary only. E 315 Times.

SECRETARY.—Four years' experience; competent, wideawake; high school graduate. L 719 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK (40); well versed in all details; 17 references. 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY (28), six years' experience; fluent corresponendnt; good education; rapid and accurate; Christian; $25. G 550 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. D. R., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STEWARD, for last four years of prominent club, at present employed steward's department in leading hotel this city, wishes position. R 140 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Ten years' practical experience in handling incoming and outgoing merchandise; highly competent in handling men and economically conducting various departments; highest possible reference. Address Executive Ability, Box B 747 Times Downtown.

TUTOR, Howard graduate, honorably discharged, with large experience, desires position, whole time or by the hour. D 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, college graduate, executive ability, alert, ambitious; keen personality; seeking connection with growing concern offering good future and opportunity to learn line; salary secondary consideration. H 653 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, good clerical experience, wishes position; moderate salary to start. Telephone Tremont 1319.

YOUNG MAN, 25, splendid references, correspondent, other qualifications, desires position where initiative will merit advancement. H 364 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, desires financial, brokerage concern. H 651 Times Downton.

YOUNG MAN, 24, married, willing to accept any kind of position with promising future. S. R., 700 East 158th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, honest; willing worker; business experience; best references. B 1040 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) honorably discharged from army; expert typist and office clerk. David H. Phillips, 23 Cook St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ALTERATION HAND WANTED ON DRESSES; EXCEPTIONAL POSITION FOR STEADY WORKER. THE LILLIAN, 1,007 EAST 163D, CORNER SIMPSON ST., BRONX.

ARMATURE WINDER, experienced, for magneto work; steady job. Magneto Sales Co., Room 229, 1,779 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, to have charge of general books of well established publishing house; between 25 and 30 years of age; Christian firm; references; good opportunity for bright young woman. V 318 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH DRESS HOUSE, EXPERIENCED CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; ONE WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY; STATE SALARY. N. A. 803 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in engineering office. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary expected, A 686 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted. Apply J. Nicole, 21 East 57th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COAT MAKER.

On tailored suits and gowns; half-day Saturday. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 East 55th St.

DESIGNER, HIGH CLASS, for children's misses' and ladies' straw hats; steady, all-year-round employment. C. L., 502 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Will train 20 young women for position as automatic-telegraph operators; short training course, with weekly salary; rapid advancement to $105 monthly; vacation, insurance, benefits; cafeteria serving excellent meals at cost price. Apply at all week in person only, between 9-4, room 1702, 24 Walker St., near Canal and Broadway.

FILE CLERK.—Girl 17 or 18 years of age in office of hardware firm; high school graduate or attendant preferred; previous experience unnecessary; salary $9 per week to start; hours 8:15 to 5. Address B 743 Times Downtown.

FITTER for women's garments, to leave city immediately. Call L. Rosenfield, care J. Heilbron, 1,199 Broadway.

FOLDERS and collators wanted, expert. Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, Room 2518. Apply between 10 and 12.

GIRLS Wanted.—Two girls, one for general housework and to help with ironing, and girl to help care for two children, ages 3 and 7, and to do light housework; good wages. Mrs. L. D. Gregg, 345 Summit Av., Hackensack, N. J. Phone Hackensack, 2124.

GIRLS.

Light work in bottling dept.; steady employment, good wages; experience unnecessary. Apply La Manna, 24 Hubert St., N. Y.

GIRL to care for two little girls afternoons, 12:30 to 6:30. Telephone Clark, Schuyler 9367.

GIRL, 14 to 17 years, in office large corporation. Mrs. Tillinghast, 346 Broadway, second floor.

HAIRDRESSER.—Experienced marcel waver and hairdresser; high salary to right party. Elizabethan, 661 5th Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—Maid for general housework and help with ironing; must be good plain cook; good wages. Address Mrs. L. D. Gregg, 345 Summit Av., Hackensack, N. J. Phone Hackensack 2124.

MESSENGERS for dressmaking establishment; half-day Saturday; $8. Rohn & Rienzo, 74 E. 55th St.

MILLINERY.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT MANUFACTURER OFFERS A LUCRATIVE, PERMANENT POSITION TO A SUCCESSFUL DESIGNER-RAPPE TYPE HIGHEST GRADE HAND MADE HATS; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST 5TH AV. CLIENTELE NEED APPLY, GIVING PAST EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. V 339 TIMES.

MIMEOGRAPH operators, expert, wanted. Liberty Loan Committee, Room 2518, 120 Broadway. Apply between 10 and 12.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR experienced on print type machine; Christian firm; residents Brooklyn; apply by letter or in person. Hilo Varnish Corporation, Marcy and Flushing Avs., Brooklyn.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

McFARLAN, new 1919-7 P. touring, $350 off list. Auto Economy Co., 223 W. 49th.

MAXWELL touring; two new tires; ready for the road; a bargain at $385 for quick sale; no offers.
CHARLES A. ACKERMAN,
225-227 West 58th St. Circle 17.
Just East of Broadway.

MERCER 1917 ROADSTER.
2899 Vanderbilt.

NATIONAL, 1919, exhibition touring model; brand new; delivery April 1; 10 per cent. rebate. Schwabach, 5 West 29th St.

NATIONAL six-cylinder touring car, very fine condition. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

OLDSMOBILE 7-pass. touring; late model; like new; just overhauled and painted; am leaving for West Tuesday; will demonstrate Sunday and Monday. R 97 Times.

OLDSMOBILE.—Order for new Olds car, must sell immediately; select your own model; sacrifice. Joe Woods, 3710 Bryant.

OLDSMOBILE 1918 touring, Little 6. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) one flight. Circle 1417.

OLDSMOBILE 6-cylinder sedan, 1918; like new; extra shoe. 352 East 149th St.

OVERLAND 1918 touring; OVERLAND 1918 2-pass; Model 90 and 75 B.
CHARLES A. ACKERMAN,
225-227 West 58th St. Circle 17.
Just East of Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.
Reconditioned and guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND CO., Broadway and 50th St.

PACKARD 1918 touring, 3-35, 7-passenger; run 4,000 miles; practically new; no dealers. Phone Circle 2955, Apartment 1-E.

PACKARD 1918 limousine, extra touring body; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 50th.

PACKARD, 1918, 3-35 landaulet; condition practically new. Phone Circle 5692.

PEERLESS LIMOUSINE, 1918 MODEL; PURCHASED LAST MAY; ALMOST NEW; SLIP COVERS; $2,500 CASH. PHONE C. M. BUDD, MURRAY HILL 5868.

PEERLESS, Sedan, touring; almost new; run 3,000 miles. Plaza 6454, 139 East 54th.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918, town landaulet; practicaly new; splendidly equipped. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1913, seven-seated touring car; $1,000. Willets Garage, 15 East 58th.

REO, 1917 touring, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger; newly painted. 352 East 149th St.

RENAULT, late model, beautiful landaulet; owner's original purchase price, $7,500; would sell only to private purchaser; to be seen by appointment. Telephone Franklin 2422 between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

RENAULT chassis; also limousine body to fit; bargain. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

RENAULT town car, practically new body, curved frame chassis, $2,000. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car, $1,500. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 REO 7-PASSENGER.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

S. P. A.—Special built Italian 4 passenger speed car; an exceptional opportunity in this type of car, having electric lights and starter and extra tires. Delamater Motors Corp., 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1246.

STANDARD "8," late model limousine, thoroughly rebuilt, repainted, upholstery in perfect condition; appearance like new; 90-day guarantee. D. M. Sherman, Standard "8" Used Car Dept., northeast corner 64th St. and Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHTS,
OVERHAULED, GUARANTEED.
CLOSED AND OPEN MODELS, 4 AND 8 CYL.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 WEST 55TH ST. COLUMBUS 7600.

STUDEBAKERS, '18 special sport roadster; 18-6 touring and cabriolet.
CHARLES A. ACKERMAN,
225-227 West 58th St. Circle 17.
Just East of Broadway.

STUTZS.—1918 speedster, 1917 roadster, 1916 speedster. 1,778 Broadway, (57th.) one flight.

STUTZ 1918 bulldog, 1917 touring; 1917 runabout; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1919 six-passenger, almost new; run 400 miles; immediate delivery. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1918, speedster; practically new; fully equipped. Private owner, 59 West 65th St.

WINTON 7-passenger touring car, good running condition; newly painted; new cover; private owner will sacrifice; must sell. Can be seen at Advance Garage, 376 West 213th St. Owner, Riverside 7722.

WINTON Model 33 Light Six Touring Car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

An early bird catches the worm.
An exceptional "Before Season" opportunity for the prospective purchaser to buy now before prices go sky high.
Buick 1918, 7 passenger touring.
Buick 1918, coupe.
Buick 1917, roadster.
Cole 1918, 4 passenger sport.
Cadillac 1918, 7 passenger touring.
Cadillac 1917, Victoria, practically new.
Cadillac 1917, roadster.
Cadillac 1917, 7 passenger touring.
Cadillac 1917, 4 passenger chummy.
Hudson 1918, 4 passenger sport.
Hudson 1917, 4 passenger sport.
Locomobile 1917, 7 passenger touring.
Lancia 1914, special 4 passenger roadster.
Mercer 1917, 4 pasenger touring.
Marmon 1917, 7 passenger touring.
Packard 1917, 4 passenger, Fleetwood.
Pierce 1918, town landaulet.
Stutz 1918, Bearcat, 16 valve.
Stutz 1917, roadster.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., EST. 1902.
1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

1917 SIX-CYLINDER REO SEDAN.
Good mechanical condition; small mileage; new tires on rear; size 34x4½.
NEWARK BRANCH
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
Used Car Dept.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Telephone 3240 Mulberry.

Motor Trucks.

KNOX five-ton chain-driven truck for sale; equipped express body, dual rear tires; good mechanical condition; photograph and full description furnished upon application; price $1,000. W. L. MacMillan, Jr., P. O. Box 205, Wilmington, N. C.

TRUCKS.—Several used 5-ton trucks for sale. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, 500 North Broad St., Philadelphia.

FORD delivery wagons in good mechanical order. Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 1,245 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4100.

FOR HIRE.—New 1-ton trucks for rent by week, month, or year, on contract. R 63 Times.

PACKARD trucks; three to seven tons; six months old; all kinds bodies; will sacrifice. E 151 Times.

Automobiles to Rent.

PACKARD.—BEAUTIFUL TWIN - SIX LANDAULET, WILL RENT MONTHLY TO PRIVATE FAMILY; REASONABLE TERMS. KLEIN, 1,051 FAILLE ST. TELEPHONE INTERVALE 3,420.

Automobile busses for hire; capacity twelve to sixteen passengers; also Packard twin six limousines; inquiries solicited. Naughton Mulgrew, 153 East 53d. Phone Plaza 9100.

PACKARD limousine for hire; monthly preferred; owner drives; up to date uniform. Wood, 1,043 Park Av. Lenox 8030.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

PIERCE-ARROW, beautiful, for renting; hour, day, week, or month. Columbus 4590.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Cars on consignment or will pay cash.
CHARLES A. ACKERMAN,
225-227 West 58th St. Circle 17.
Just east of Broadway.

WANTED—Lancia late model runabout. 122 wheel base. Chas. H. Carruthers, 15 Broad St. Phone 5161 Hanover.

WANTED—A late model automobile; will exchange lots worth $400 and cash. M. E. M., B 990 Times Harlem.

WANTED.—Late four-passenger Mercer; no dealers. Myrtle, 1,374 Myrtle Av., B'klyn.

CADILLAC, Pierce, Mercer, or Stutz. Room 201, 527 5th Av.

FRANKLIN sedan brougham wanted; good condition; bottom terms. R 158 Times.

Automobile Garages.

We have a good opportunity for the right man. Part of top floor to let, with full equipment for machine shop. Apply Biltmore Garage, Inc., 205 East 47th St.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St., at Broadway.—20 Reasons 20—Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructions guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.80.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Responsible, long-established manufacturing corporation, located in suburb of New York, requires the services of a young or middle-aged man with good education and general business experience as purchasing agent and general assistant to the President; to the right party, able to interest himself financially, an exceptional opportunity is offered; purchase of stock interest not to be considered until after a trial arrangement has proven mutually satisfactory. Apply, with fullest particulars, to "Manufacturer," A 965 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Will sublet millinery department, established cloak and suit store, heart of business section; moderate rental; excellent window display; early closing. Call Sunday and entire week, The Fulton Cloak and Suit House, 16 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Splendid opening for young man with $10,000 or more to join owner in development and operation of 5,000 acres of timber, decorative marble, roofing, and mill slate, on railroad and river; money secured and large profitable interest given. Southern Slate Co., Columbus, Ohio.

AUSTRALIA.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED BY AUSTRALIAN IMPORTER AND EXPORTER WHO IS AT PRESENT VISITING NEW YORK; HIGH-CLASS REFERENCES. G 100 TIMES.

Want a man who is looking for good paying position; become financially interested good retail market; need not be a butcher. Business Man, 2,831 Broadway.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Have $3,000-$5,000 to invest going manufacturing or jobbing business. B 727 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Opening an enlarged C. S. rest home for convalescents and desire partner with $5,000; my present accommodations are too small and seek expansion; principals only; reference given and required. Address X 213 Times Annex.

Have tangible holdings easily worth $50,000, and negotiations pending for disposal; to avoid sacrifice will give holdings as security and 25 per cent. of sale proceeds for $5,000 capital from wide-awake business man; references. V 853 Times.

Wanted—Partner with $20,000; investment absolutely secured; factory fully equipped up-to-date machinery; full control; large returns; principal write. A 868 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Partner with about $15,000 in well-established shirt house; salesman preferred for jobbing trade on flannels and work shirts. L 761 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Wanted, sole agencies for India, Berma, and Ceylon of machinery, cotton and woolen goods, cutlery, tin plates, hosiery, insurance, cycles, motors, stationery, glassware, clocks, watches, colors, and chemicals, by Mukund N. Desai, Commission Agent, Manhav-Bag, Ahmedabad, India.

New jobbing concern wants agency for State of Connecticut on another line suitable for grocers and butchers. Address Plymouth Products Co., 86 Pleasant St., Hartford, Conn.

Wanted, several lines, such as embroideries, buttons, piece goods and kindred lines for waist trade in New York City on commission basis. E 314 Times.

Woman going to Colombia (South America) would undertake getting orders on commission basis for exporter. Dumas, 8 Manhattan Av.

Lady going to France this Summer would like commissions from local business houses. Box 68, 1,515 3d Av.

FOR SALE.

Garage.—Fully equipped and established; auto sales room, repair and paint shop; 22,000 sq. ft., on ground floor; 7th Av., 37th St. and Broadway; rent $13,000 year; price $50,000.

83d, 28 West.—An excellent opportunity, good-will and furniture, 12-room house for sale; all rooms rented; cash only; leaving for Europe reason.

Cafeteria, one of the most unique and best business propositions in Kansas City, Mo. Address Z 335 Times Annex.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SOUTH AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT.—Skilled or technical men seeking positions in South or Central America, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, or Spain can reach over 15,000 possible employers in these countries through the "Want" columns of INTERNATIONAL, published by McGraw-Hill Co., Inc., 475 10th Av., New York. (Want ad rate, 5 cents a word—minimum charge, $1.50.) Next issue closing for press this week.

FOR SALE.

Day bed, ivory enamel, cane panels, separate hair mattress; brand new; $65, value $120; mahogany desk, 60x38; splendid office library $85. 271 West 71st St.

Combination dictaphone and transcriber for sale; practically new; very reasonable. Address "Combination," Room 2502, 110 West 40th.

Furniture.

Large four-fold screen of unusual design and beauty; bargain. 344 East 57th.

Purchase and Exchange.

Gentleman wishes to purchase entire contents of luxurious home. G 152 Times.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS "FROM FACTORY TO You"—The wonderful new improved 1919 National Combination Typewriter, with nice traveling case, for office, home, and traveling; weighs 9½ lbs.; will do all that any large office typewriter will; sells for less than one-half the price. Catalog on request. Write for our attractive proposition for dealers and agents.
J. C. Chapeck, Director of Sales,
NATIONAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
Fond du Lac, Wis.

Government Sales.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED WHITE Japanese Habutai Silk.—Bids will be opened 10 A. M. March 27, 1919, for not less than 5,000 yds. of the following 4-Mome Japanese "Kaga" Habutai Silk: 362,500 yds. 36-in. Red Label and 37,500 yds. 36-in. Blue Label. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Refer to S. P. D. No. 812 C. E.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PORTRAIT PAINTER, with distinguished record, will be glad to accept commissions for portraits in oil at very low rates because of financial need. A rare opportunity. He is highly qualified for the work and the canvases he has produced have been most successful. Sittings may be arranged at the convenience of patrons. In the first instance address Artist, Z 330 Times Annex.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT BEATRICE ROSENBERG has no further connection with my dress business, and will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by her on or after this date.
YVONNE,
100 West 57th Street, New York City.

MY WIFE, Ina STELLING, HAVING LEFT my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.
JOHN HUNTER STELLING.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the Alien Property Custodian demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, I have seized and hold
BONDS.
$75,000 Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 4% First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1952.
14,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4½% Convertible Bonds, maturing 1933.
25,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 4% General Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1958.
125,000 German Imperail Government 5% Treasury Notes maturing 1918.
50,000 United States Government 4% Registered Gold Bonds, maturing 1928.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 24, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated March 10, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS.—Somerset County Surrogate's Court.—Estate of RALPH M. WARD, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that, on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1918, on the application of the undersigned as executors of the estate of Ralph M. Ward, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate's Court requiring the creditors of the said Ralph M. Ward, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order, and in default thereof any such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.
ELIZABETH M. WARD,
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
JOHN F. REGER,
Gaston Building, Somerville, N. J.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The War Department published the following Army orders today:

Medical Corps.

COLONELS.

Patterson, R. U., to Washington, and in addition to present duties detailed with Committee on Education and Special Training, General Staff.
ALLISON, N., Goldthwait, E., to duty in office of Surgeon General.
Schreiber, E. R., to duty in office of Surgeon General.
Glennan, J. D., to Walter Reed Hospital.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Arnold, H. D., relieved from duties assigned him in orders of Sept. 25.
Jopson, J. H., to duty in Base Hospital, Camp Dix.
Sheep, W. L., assigned to Air Service and to duty in office of Director of Air Service, Washington.
Kilgore, E. S., to San Francisco.
Davis, A. O., to Hoboken.

MAJORS.

Conner, H. L., to Fort Leavenworth.
Utley, F. B., to Camp Shelby.
Mark, E. G., to Fort Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks.
Newell, G. W., to Hospital 40, St. Louis.
McCoy, A. D., to Hospital 27, Fort Douglas.
Olds, W. J., to Camp Gordon
Blackmore, R., to Garden City Air Service Depot.
Riley, P. C., to Hospital 31, Carlisle, Pa.
Meredith, W., to Camp Dodge.
Clark, F. H., to Fort Sill.
Compton, A. G., Philippines.
Marshall, T. R., to Camp Dix as Sanitary Inspector.
Brown, C. P., to Camp Pike.
Beverley, Major E. P., to Air Service Depot, Garden City.
Ruggles, A. H., to Hospital 28, at Fort Sheridan.

CAPTAINS.

O'Gorman, F. M., to Hospital 2, Fort McHenry.
Shipp, F. N., to Camp Taylor.
Babcock, H. L., to Camp Sherman.
Heck, M. E., to Camp Gordon.
Hudson, F. E., to Hosp. 1, Southern Dept., Ft. Sam Houston.
Phythian, J. L., to Camp Taylor.
Dickson, F. D., to Ft. Riley after completion of instruction at Army Med. School.
Markell, W. O., to Camp Meade.
Wilcox, R. S., to Camp Taylor.
Johnson, W. C., to base hosp., Camp Kearney.
Harvey, T. W., to Hosp. 3, Colonia, N. J.
Watt, H. F., to Hosp. 12, Biltmore, N. C., sick.
Carey, W. W., to Hosp. 1, Southern Dept.
Brewer, F. B., to Hosp. 19, Oteen, N. C.
Michael, J. C., to Base Hosp. 1, Ft. Sam Houston.
Galland, W. H., to Letterman Hosp., San Francisco, sick.
Redman, L. H., to Camp Taylor.
Cave, F. C., to Jefferson Barracks.
Carr, B. W., to Camp Meade.
Hull, J. A., to Camp Dodge.
Barker, H. W., report to Cmdg. Gen., Eastern Dept.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lando, M., to Camp Taylor.
Crewe, N. F., to Camp Grant.
Crewe, J. J., to Camp Pike.
Screb, H. G., to Camp Lee.
Scholl, R. F., to Base Hosp. 1, Ft. Sam Houston.
Malone, J. T., to Jefferson Barracks.
Sloterbeck, E. B., to Army Med. School.
Leonard, F. J., to Camp Taylor.
Montgomery, A. B., to base hosp., Camp Kearny.
Wolfe, R. C., to Camp Grant.
West, C. M., to Camp West.
Dawe, C. W., to Boston.
Dugan, R. D., to Hosp. 35, West Baden, Ind., sick.
Levy, E. M., to Camp Devens.
Klein, A., to Hosp. 3, Colonia, N. J.
Campbell, D. D., to Hosp. 6, Ft. McPherson.
Edwards, E. D., to Camp Pike.
Langer, H. L., to Base Hosp., Camp Dix.
Sandra, C. G., to report to Cmdg. Gen., Camp Dix.
Easton, S. H., to Hosp. 3, Colonia, N. J.
Harrison, E. F., to report to Cmdg. Gen., Central Dept.
Cosgrove, J. J., to Hosp. 8, Otisville, N. Y.
Trump, F. A., to Jefferson Barracks.
Nelson, L. A., to Camp Bowie.
Burling, W. M., to Camp Custer.
Norris, S. A., to Hosp. 31, Carlisle, Penn.
Downs, J. M., to Hosp. 28, Ft. Sheridan.
Lauf, L. F., to Hosp. 40, St. Louis.
Odom, J. D., relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will report to Cmdg. Gen. there for discharge.
Towbin, A., to Hosp. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

Field Artillery.

COLONELS.

Rhekopf, N. B., assigned to Second F. A.
King, E. P., Jr., to Camp Bragg on official business.
Carpenter, W. H., to Hoboken.
Jones, C. N., to Camp Taylor.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Mort, J. E., to Camp Bowie.
Holmer, E. A., to Ft. Monroe.
Calvert, E., to Washington, and report to Director of Purchase, &c.
Burdick, H. DeF., to Ft. Monroe.

MAJORS.

Hibbs, L. E., to Hosp. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y., sick.
McMahon, J. E., to Camp Dix, re demobilization of 310th Trench Mortar Battery.
Goodwin, S. R., to Camp Taylor.

CAPTAINS.

Heffner, W. F., to Hoboken.
Flemming, R., to Camp Taylor.
Powell, H. L., to Camp Taylor.
Blakeley, C. L., to Camp Taylor.
Black, P. G., to Washington and report to Chief of F. A.
Mark, J. N., from 45th, assigned to 4th.

Infantry.

COLONELS.

Jones, W. K., to 44th, San Francisco.
Dorey, Jr., to Cmdg. Gen. Central Dept., Chicago.
Hoover, J. S., to Comdg. Gen. Southern Dept., Ft. Sam Houston.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Brellinger, Z. L., to Alcatraz, Cal.
Schindel, S. J., to the Chief of Staff.
Caffery, C. S., to Chief of Staff.
McCleave, E. G., to Gen. Hospital 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y.

MAJORS.

Mackenzie, G. T., to New York City as Assistant to Dist. Military Inspector of the R. O. T. C.
Erler, L. J., to Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., as Professor of Military Science.
Balsam, A. M. S., to University of S. D., Vermillion, as Professor of Military Science.
Bratton, R. S., to Kansas City.
Martin, J. E., to Camp Stuart, with 12th. Johnson, P. K., to Camp Lee.
Crawford, M. Jr., to Trinity College, Durham, N. C.
Vestal, M. P., to San Francisco.

CAPTAINS.

Evers, C. H., to Camp Logan.
Fentress, R., to Louisiana Industrial Institute, Ruston.
Nicholson, J. W., to Camp Gordon, with 45th.
Eaton, S. C., to Camp Custer.
Fairfax, C. W., to Boston, for consultation, thence to New Bedford, Mass., as Professor of Military Science.
Mandeville, F. C., to Camp Taylor.
Myers, D. J., to University of W. Va., Morgantown.
Murphy, D. P., Rose Polytechnic, Terre Haute, Ind.
Kishler, C. L., to Rose Polytechnic, Terre Haute.
Roberts, C. E., to Commercial Club, Richmond, Ind.
Murray, W. P., to Notre Dame University.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hollingsworth, P. H., to Crane Junior College, Chicago.
Scranton, J. H., to 24th, Columbus, N. M.
Stanley, W. E., to 20th, Fort Riley.
Wilson, S. S., to Gen. Hosp. No. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y.; treatment.
Ball, F. W., to Gen. Hosp. No. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Harman, J. T., to Gen. Hosp. No. 1, Williamsbridge.
Wilgus, W. Q., to Camp Lee.
Mathis, A. W., honorably discharged.
Robinson, W. E., honorably discharged.
Harrington, H. S., and Boyer, J. A., to port of embarkation, Hoboken.
Drewry, First Lt. J. A., to Camp Jackson, in Base Hosp.
Davis, J. B., honorably discharged.
Johnson, W. B., to Fort Sam Houston Base Hosp.
Strain, J. F., to Cmdg. Office Base Hosp., Fort Riley.
Cochrane, F. A., and Cowan, H. W., to port of embarkation, Hoboken.
Armstrong, A.; Hadd, G. A.; Teige, M. H.; Hedley, T. A., Jr.; Cooley, O. C.; Delsell, W. S., and Borland, C. A., to R. O. T. C., Chicago.
Manary, C. D.; Thomas, N. E.; Jones, V. D.; Williams, I. B.; Dudleyton, N. H., to Camp Grant.

Quartermaster Corps.

MAJORS.

Arnold, W. S., relieved present duties.
Allen, A. D., relieved present duties.
Reeves, C. H., relieved present duties.
Matthews, H. H., to command auxiliary remount depot, Camp Beauregard.
Scott, R. E., relieved present duties.
Weller, C. H., to Gen. Hosp., Fort Bayard.
Springstead, C. C., to Fort Sill.
Rawson, H. D., to Washington.
McConnell, J. J., relieved present duties.

CAPTAINS.

Dole, W. S., to Gen. Hosp. 21, Denver.
Mendenhall, S. A., to Washington.
Lloyd, J. Jr., to Washington.
McCord, W. A., to Gen. Hosp. 12, Biltmore; treatment.
Carlson, W. S., to Washington.
McFadden, M. A., relieved present duties.
Taber, W. T., to Cmdg. Gen. Port of Embarkation, Hoboken.
Johnson, J. T., to Washington.
Kimble, R. F., relieved present duties.
Cook, H. J., to Washington.
Leach, H. D., to Fort Robinson.
Lewis, C., to Fort Sam Houston.
Watson, G. H., to Chicago.
Shay, D. H., to Fort Crook.
Bayce, E. R., to Camp Bragg.
Davis, D. E., relieved present duties.
Hatter, F. W., to Washington.
Estes, E. R., to Washington.
Mayer, D., to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken.
Lindabury, E. H., to Washington.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Rogers, T. S., to Fort Bayard.
Secor, J. W., to Gen. Hosp. 31, Carlisle, Penn.
Nathanson, S., to Washington.
Gilleland, J. F., to Fort Oglethorpe, Chicago.
Carr, L. H., to Zone Supply Officer, Chicago.
Given, J. D., to Frankfort Arsenal.
Foulkes, H. T., to Washington.
Horrigan, W. J., to Camp Knox.
Cartwright, M. W., to Chicago with Zone Supply Office.
Irwin, J. L., to Camp Shelby, with Field Remount Squadron 850.

Coast Artillery.

COLONELS.

Phisterer, F. W., detailed Assistant Department Inspector, Western Dept., San Francisco.
Blake, E. M., to Boston as Dept. Inspector.

MAJOR.

Nichols, H. F., to Fort Monroe.

CAPTAIN.

Buckley, M. B., honorably discharged.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Sykes, E. P., to Washington.

Ordnance.

COLONEL.

Coles, T. L., to Washington.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Walker, C. A., to Washington.

MAJOR.

Lemon, G. F., to Fort Monroe.
Wood, J. S., to Lake Geneva, Wis., in Northwestern Military and Naval Academy as Professor of Military Science.
Conant, W. S., relieved present duties.
Kibler, A. L., to the Chief of Ordnance.

CAPTAIN.

Minton, H. E., to Nitro, W. Va.
Mahony, W. F., to Washington.
Ensign, H. B., to Dist. Ord. Off., New York.
Moore, F. W., to District Ord. Off., Boston.
Shaul, H. W., to Raritan Arsenal.
Mollere, J. F., to Seven Pines Ord. Depot.
Phps, O. A., to Washington.
Ludwig, L. D., to Frankford Arsenal.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brooks, R. H., to Woodbury, N. J., Gen. Ordnance Depot.
Wolf, C. B., to Phila.
Jackson, E. R., to Dayton, Ohio.
McClellan, E. C., to Wash., Dist. Ord. Off.
Hicks, R. W., Jr., to Dist. Ord. Off., New York.
Kearney, G., to Dist. Ord. Off., N. Y. City.
Traub, E., and Potter, Capt. F., to Boston District Office.

Cavalry.

COLONELS.

Littebrant, W. T., to Camp McClellan.
Sayre, F., to 16th Mercedes, Tex.
Koester, F. J., to Vancouver Barracks.
Rodney, G. P., hon. discharged as Col. only.
Rivers, T. R., appointed in Inspector General's Office for the emergency.

Signal Corps.

MAJOR.

Malterer, J. A., to Camp Alfred Vail.

CAPTAINS.

Hallahan, R. F., to Comdg. Gen., Central Dept.
Briscoe, C. S., to Ft. Sam Houston, Base Hosp., treatment.
Leonard, S. E., to Laredo, Tex.

Motor Transport Corps.

CAPTAIN.

Jones, S. S., to Camp Jessup.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cain, C. W., to Gen. Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark.
Langdon, F. M., to Charleston, S. C.
Schank, E. B., to Washington.
Matson, J. M., to Boston.
McGourty, O., to Douglas, Ariz.

Sanitary Corps.

CAPTAINS.

Huff, J., to Gen. Hosp., Camp Beauregard.
Dawson, J. H., to the Surgeon General.
Gorgas, R. H., to the Judge Advocate General.
White, F. E., to Hot Springs, Ark.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Evans, W. D., to Gen. Hosp. 22, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
Miner, C. E., to Atlanta.

Veterinary Corps.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Conklin, L. T., honorably discharged as 1st Lt. only.
Place, G. E., to Newport News.

Dental Corps.

COLONEL.

Hess, J. M., to Comdg. Gen., Central Dept., Chicago.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Gunckel, G. L., to Army Medical School, Washington.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Cox, B. G., and Westfall, C. S., to Fort Bayard.
Gilmour, H. L., to Gen. Hosp. No. 6, Fort McPherson.
Butler, R. H., to Ft. McPherson.
Harding, A. A., to Lakewood, N. J.
Roberts, F. S., to Cmdg. Gen., Philippines, Manilla.
Barr, E. W., to the Surgeon General.

Air Service.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Clark, V. E., to Governors Island.
Harms, H. W., to Dayton, Ohio.

CAPTAINS.

Mulligan, W. J., and Darby, P., to Washington.
Randall, J. F., to the Surgeon General.
Braig, E. C., to Washington.
Griffith, T. E., to East Norfolk, Mass.
Harmon, H. G., to Washington.
Greer, F., to Rockwell Field.
Hammond, J. H., and Waite, A. G., to the Secretary of War.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Tillinghast, T. E., to Dayton, Ohio.
Jacobus, C. R., to Washington.
Biggs, R. D., to Ellington Field.
Dewey, J. W., to France Field.
Eichelberger, G. R., to the District Manager, New York.
Smith, E. T., to Dayton, Ohio.

Engineers.

CAPTAINS.

Harrod, C. L., and Elam, E. R., to Washington Barracks.
Tappin, H., to Allied Forces in Europe for observation trip through German Poland.
Ford, W. E., relieved present duties.
Berdeau, R. W., to Engineers, Corozal, Canal Zone, for discharge.
Toombs, A. G. I., to Camp Humphreys.
Kniskern, P. W., to the Chief of Engineers.
Harrington, T. H., relieved present duties.

MAJOR.

Holloway, C. R., to Camp Wadsworth.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Carruth, J. H., appointed member of Board for Standardization of Motor Vehicles.

COLONEL.

Sanford, J. C., to the Secretary of Commerce.
Lukash, G. R., to the Secretary of Commerce.
Schults, E. H., to the Secretary of Commerce.
Ladue, W. B., to the Secretary of Commerce.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hetherton, P.; Kenny, T. E., and Alton, R. H., to Washington Barracks.

Miscellaneous.

Woodward, Col. C. G., to home and stand relieved.
Phillips, Col. E. L., to San Francisco as Assistant Department Inspector.
McGovern, Capt. T., Chem. Warfare Service, to Washington.
Everitt, Lt. Col. C. M., Inspector General's Dept., to the Inspector General.
Leahy, Capt. W. D., appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.
Coy, Capt. J. J., to Washington.
Downs, 1st Lt. W. P., to Camp Dix.
McMurtry, Major A. L., honorably discharged.
Dunn, Col. J. M., General Staff, to Foreign Trade Advisers Board, State Depart.
Reid, C. J. C.; Burnside, Capt. F. L.; Russell, 1st Lt. G.; Merwin, 1st Lt. S., and Marsh, 1st Lt. W. M., to Cmdg. Gen., Camp Gordon.
Carter, Capt. G. P., to Boston.
Sinnott, Capt. G., to the Judge Advocate General.
Dalton, Capt. W. B., to Norfolk, Va.
Gambrill, 1st Lt. R. P. N., to the office of the Secretary of War.
Davis, Capt. E. W., to Camp Bragg.
Philips, 1st Lt. L., honorably discharged.
Newcomb, Col. W. H., to home and stand relieved.
Frohwitter, Major C. J. I., to home and stand relieved.
O'Brien, Capt. R. H., to Ft. Thomas.
Coppinger, 1st Lt. M. W., to Kelly Field.
Mason, Lt. Col. C. H., to Allied Forces in Europe for observation trip through German Poland.
Darden, 1st Lt. T. R., Tank Corps, honorably discharged.

Resignations.

Hubbell, Capt. J. L., Inf.
Clifford, A. V., F.A.
Gunther, Capt. W., Cav.
Rice, 1st Lt. W. H., C.A.C.; Butler, Capt. W. C., F.A.
Hays, 1st Lt. W. B., Jr., Inf.
Reed, 1st Lt. C. A., Inf.
Ford, 1st Lt. E. H., Inf.
Blunk, 1st Lt. A., C.A.C.
Longre, 1st Lt. T. B., Inf.
Conkling, 1st Lt. V., Inf.; Moss, 1st Lt. W., Inf.
Ladue, 1st Lt. R. B., Inf.
Lafon, 1st Lt. F. L., Inf.
Dorwart, Capt. F. G., Inf.
Bell, Capt. F. Jr., C.A.C.
Marshall, 1st Lt. W. P., C.F.
Canon, Capt. H. C., Cav.
Hough, 1st Lt. F. R., Inf.

Leaves.

Maclachlan, Maj. D. J., Inf., 14 days' extension.
Rutledge, Capt. C. C., Inf., 15 days.
White, Capt. F. E., San. Corps, 10 days.
Marrow, Maj. G. P., Q.M.C., 1 month extension.
Warner, 1st Lt. R. A., Engrs., 10 days' extension.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Wentworth, Capt. A. R., discharged hosp., Portsmouth, N. H., to home and placed on retired list.
Weightman, Capt. R. C., the Wheeling, to report to Commodore Commandt., U. S. C. G., Washington, D. C.
Woods, Cmdr. R. H., from 4th Nav. District, to report to officer in charge navy pay office, Baltimore, Md., duty in charge of office.
Cohen, Cmdr. A., command Crew No. 4, Brest, to staff, Base No. 7.
Brady, Cmdr. J. R., detached Mob. Off., Nav. Mob. Sta., Boston Dist., to charge Nav. Rect. Station, Boston Dist.
Zogbaum, Comdr. R. P., from command of the Stevens to Nav. Training Sta., Gt. Lakes, Ill., as executive officer.
Kerrick, Cmdr. C. S., from command of Porter to command the Casain.
Terhune, Cmdr. W. J., from commdt. Dunwoody Training School, Minneapolis, to duty as cmdt. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.
Root, Cmdr. E. S., from command of the Rowan to the Rizal and in command when commissioned.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Cooper, L. T., to charge Nav. Rect. Sta., Phila. Dist.
Wickersham, D. B., from Mob. Off., Nav. Mob. Sta., New York Dist., to charge of Nav. Rect. Sta., New York Dist.
Martin, F., from Nav. Mob. Off., Nav. Mob. Sta., Scranton, Penn., to duty in charge Nav. Rct.

WANT FARES BASED ON SERVICE COST

American Electric Railway Association Sees Ruin of Lines as Imminent.

FAVOR A FLEXIBLE SYSTEM

Company Executives and Bankers Appeal to Public for Support in Readjustment.

Speakers at the mid-year meeting of the American Electric Railway Association yesterday afternoon at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, declared there was an imperative need for a "cost of service system" of regulating fares, a flexible system of fares, with municipal ownership as the only alternative. The meeting was attended by the executives of American electric railway companies, Public Service Commissioners, municipal officials, and bankers.

The association's Committee on Readjustment presented a report embracing the fundamentals of a plan for readjusting the relations between the communities and the electric railway companies. Philip J. Gadsden, President of the Charleston Consolidated Railway and Light Company, Chairman of the Committee, declared that the present state of the electric railway systems was due largely to a fixed price of fare made with little consideration of the adjustment of price to meet cost.

It was necessary, if the railways were to survive and continue service, he said, that some system of flexible fares, to increase and decrease as the cost of furnishing the service increased or decreased, be established. He announced the following conclusions of the committee:

First—The electric railways of the country are breaking down under present conditions of operation. As a result the public is being deprived of service and is facing financial losses through the depreciation in the value of electric railway securities, largely held by savings banks, life insurance and trust companies, and similar institutions in which savings are invested.

Second—This condition is primarily due to the economic error of establishing an inflexible fare regardless of the cost of the service rendered or the distance hauled.

Third—To correct this difficulty flexible fares must be established which will be automatically adjusted to the cost of the service demanded by and furnished to the communities.

Fourth—A necessary element of the cost of service is such a return on the funds employed as will attract capital to the public service. To provide incentive to enterprise and initiative there must be an additional reward for economical management.

Fifth—In the interest of the car rider, who must ultimately pay the cost of local transportation service, every special impost and tax which cannot be justified upon the ground that it is payment for benefit received should be abolished.

Sixth—That to secure satisfactory service and to keep fares as low as possible the public must act on the principle of "the greatest good for the greatest number," and co-operate with the operating companies in making effective economies by the use of skip-stops, one-man cars, &c., and the speeding up of schedules by regulation of vehicular traffic.

Seventh—Electric railway transportation is a community problem to be solved by the community and the company acting together, and animated by a spirit of civic interest and devotion to public service, and having as its objective the establishment of such regulations as will give the public the greatest efficiency, economy, and enterprise in the operation of their transportation utilities.

"The electric railway industry has emerged from the war bankrupt," declared Mr. Gadsden. "The cumulative effect of constantly rising prices and extraordinary wage increases made effective by the National War Labor Board, in conjunction with stationary revenues, limited and circumscribed by unscientific franchise or commission-made rates, insufficient in many instances in times of peace, have brought the industry to a condition of industrial incompetency. It is this condition that has caused the Federal Government to give serious consideration to the electric railway problem as one of national importance in this period of readjustment.

"The active resumption of public utility building and expansion is a vital factor in the transition from the business of war to the business of peace and prosperity, for the industry occupies the second or third place among the great buying forces of the country. To allow this purchasing power to remain idle or to stagnate adversely affects hundreds of thousands of employes in the industry itself, and in industries tributary to it.

"During the last fifteen or twenty months in twenty-eight States, thirty-one electric railways have been abandoned and forty have gone into the hands of receivers. The electric railway dollar which in 1913 represented 12 cents in dividends now represents three-tenths of 1 cent. The United States Bureau of Census returns for ten States, representing 2,500 miles of electric railways, shows a net income for all electric railways in those States in 1912 as $4,300,000, and in 1917, a deficit of $450,000. These are but typical illustrations of the actual conditions with which the electric railway industry is confronted.

A. Merritt Taylor, President of the Philadelphia & West Chester Railroad, who discussed modern regulatory plans and theories, declared that it was the duty of the association to publish a clear statement which would conclusively demonstrate to the public mind a constructive and mutually beneficial form of franchise, the truth about valuations, and what constitutes a just return. This information, he said, should be placed in the hands of the Governors, members of Legislatures, and municipal authorities in every State in the Union, furnished to newspapers, and to passengers and electric railway security holders.

Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, in an address during the morning session on "Electric Railways and Investors," emphasized the fact that the public in general should be interested in the problems which the electric systems are facing, because when the public utilities are attacked the public's own interests were injured. He pointed out that the average person appeared to think that because he owned no public utility securities he was not concerned with the financial condition of the company. In explaining the falsity of this view he called attention to the fact that the ramifications of the fiscal problems of the public utilities entered into every phase of the economic life of the communities they serve.

John H. Pardee, President of the association, speaking at the annual dinner at the Waldorf last night, asserted that it was necessary for a crisis to arise in the affairs of the electric railways before a hearing could be obtained before the public. Other speakers at the dinner were Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who waived discussion of the electric railways' difficulties, speaking on the League of Nations; Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, and B. A. Hegeman, Jr., past President of the American Electric Railway Manufacturers' Association.

"The solution of our problem rests with the public," declared Mr. Pardee after he had reviewed the conditions which prevailed in the railway industry during the war. "But if all the railway companies, all you executives, and practical men will unite there is no question that a remedy will be found. There is a crisis in our affairs; we are pleading our case before the jury of the American people. We must continue to plead, and support our pleading with a convincing array of facts, and the verdict will be sure. Our existence will continue as in the past.

WOULD ANNUL MARRIAGE.

Husband of 87 Testifies in Suit—Wife Is 19.

Testimony was heard by Justice Benedict in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday in the action brought by James Hervey Hart, 87 years old, a wealthy jeweler, to annul his marriage with Miss Katie Wolff, a nineteen-year-old manicure girl, on May 8, 1918. The young wife had brought suit against Mr. Hart for separation and alimony, and he countered with a suit for annulment on the ground of his advanced age. Justice Benedict decided that the annulment action should be tried first. Further testimony is to be taken March 21.

Mr. Hart was represented by Charles C. Miller and Mrs. Hart by Edward L. Mooney. The first witness was Mr. Hart, who told how he met Miss Wolff shortly after his first wife died. He had known her for five weeks before they were married at the City Hall. Mr. Hart was then living at 1 South Elliott Place with his four daughters. He and his bride went on a honeymoon trip to Atlantic City and Lakewood, N. J., and then returned to Brooklyn, where, after they lived at the South Elliott home for a short time, they went to a boarding house at 637 Monroe Street.

In the complaint, Mr. Hart alleged that the young woman married him for his money. Mr. Hart is hard of hearing, and while counsel were outling the case he used his ear trumpet. The young wife was in court.

END O'LEARY TESTIMONY.

Counsel Will Begin Summing Up Case on Monday.

The taking of testimony in the trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, on trial before Federal Judge A. N. Hand, for alleged violation of the espionage act, ended yesterday. Monday morning the summing up will begin and the case may be in the hands of the jury before the close of the day.

Yesterday's proceedings were mainly devoted by the defense in an effort to refute damaging evidence given by witnesses for the Government. Witnesses testified that O'Leary was not in the habit of associating with Karl Roediger, under indictment for treason; that he was not seen in the Mecca restaurant at 145th Street and Broadway with Roediger, and testimony to the effect that O'Leary had sent word to W. J. Robinson, also under indictment for treason, to be careful and not talk too much, was also contradicted.

O'Leary, his mother, and his brothers, Arthur and John, were called in rebutting Government witnesses.

Mayflower Descendants Dine.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Society of Mayflower Descendants was celebrated with a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last evening. The room was decorated with flags and banners reminiscent of Colonial history. The Governor of the society, Henry C. Quinby, presided, and the Rev. Howard Duffield asked the blessing. The other speakers were Charles S. Whitman, the Right Rev. Bishop Charles H. Burch of Pennsylvania, General C. Herbert De Fosse, and Miss Amelia Bingham.

HONOR A. C. BEDFORD FOR HIS WAR WORK

Made Chevalier of Legion of Honor for Keeping French Supplied with Oil.

ALLIES ALL LOOKED TO US

Figures of Vast Supplies of Gasoline and Fuel Oil Shipped Told at Banquet.

The essential rôle of the United States in supplying the Allies with fuel oil even before this country entered the war was revealed by the speakers at a banquet given last night in the Hotel Biltmore for Alfred C. Bedford, Chairman of the Petroleum War Service Committee of the United States Fuel Administration.

In appreciation of Mr. Bedford's services, M. L. Requa, Director General of the Oil Division, quoted Marshal Foch as saying: "If you don't keep up your petroleum system we shall lose the war," and in recognition of Mr. Bedford's part in keeping up that system, Captain Maurice Loyer of the cruiser La Marseillaise conferred on him, in the name of the French Government, the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Captain Arthur Snagge of the British Navy made it known that if the petroleum supply had been cut off, 48 per cent. of the British naval force would have been paralyzed. Other speakers were Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General; Martin W. Littleton, R. L. Welch, and Admiral Gleaves. Henry L. Doherty was the toastmaster. At the speakers' table were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Alfred E. Marling, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

How Gasoline Helped Save Verdun.

In reading the citation upon which the French Government conferred the order of the Legion of Honor, Consul General Liebert recounted the story of the defense of Verdun, illustrating how, even in the early stages of the war, the motor lorry, and consequently the gasoline by which it was propelled, became a decisive factor in effective fighting.

A few months after this country had become active in the war, he said, the stocks of gasoline had become extremely low, and in December, 1917, had fallen to 20,000 tons, or less than the monthly consumption in France.

The National Petroleum War Service Committee had then been organized and between Dec. 25, 1917 and the end of January, 1918, that committee, under the direction of Mr. Bedford, shipped to the fighting front 90,000 tons. It was in recognition of these tremendous services, said the speaker, that the French Government had decided to confer the honor upon the man who had been so instrumental in winning the war.

While a guard of marines from La Marseillaise stood at attention, Captain Loyer made the presentation speech, and after touching Mr. Bedford upon each shoulder, and kissing him upon each cheek, he pinned the decoration upon the recipient's breast.

How pressing the need for oil by the British was at times was told by Captain Snagge. Especially, he said, was it essential for the efficiency of the British Navy.

"If we had not been able to depend upon the supply from America," he continued, "it would have meant that 48 per cent. of the navy would have been paralyzed, for the finest ships are useless unless they can move about with the greatest possible speed. The situation was at one time so serious that a single day's delay caused great anxiety.

"The greatness of the task will be realized when I tell you that the British patrol about the islands covered 7,000,000 miles in the course of a month, and while at the opening of the war the Admiralty controlled 838 vessels, at the close of the war it controlled 5,649. Moreover, in October, 1917, 206,000 tons of fuel oil were shipped for the use of the British, and a year later that amount had risen to 315,000 tons.

"And finally, the stupendous figure of 2,628,961 tons is reached, for that is the total supply of oil sent from the Eastern seaboard of the United States in 1918 for the use of the Allies. From all this, it may easily be said that the winning of the war depended upon the winning of oil by Mr. Bedford."

Praise from Dr. Garfield.

Mr. Requa represented Dr. H. A. Garfield, Director of the United States Fuel Administration, and presented to the oil men present the Director's regrets at not being able to attend and his felicitations to Mr. Bedford upon the honor being paid to him. The speaker then read a letter from Dr. Garfield, in which the Director gave high praise to those on the War Service Committee for cordial co-operation which marked the relations between the Government and the oil industry, and for the effective carrying out of a job that might easily have been rendered exceedingly difficult.

"The contributions of America of petroleum products to the Allies," said Mr. Bedford, "amounted to 80 per cent. of the total. The basic problem of our petroleum industry was to see to it that there should be a sufficient production of crude oil, and that the prices should not unduly advance. The second problem was transportation—both in the sense of getting the oil to the refineries and then of delivering the various petroleum products where they were needed to do their work.

"The western front depended almost entirely on American oil. Russia, Rumania, the Caucasus, Galicia, were closed. Upon America, therefore, devolved the necessity of furnishing the oil. To do this and at the same time provide against the cessation of industry at home, increased production was required at once.

"The aggregate production of the United States in 1914, 296,000,000 barrels, had jumped in 1918 to 344,000,000 barrels, each succeeding year a new high and almost every succeeding month a record.

"Nevertheless, the crude oil consumption in 1917 exceeded the production, necessitating withdrawal from storage, while in 1918 the consumption in crude oil here reached the huge total of 397,000,000 barrels.

"A continually greater proportion of the gasoline was extracted from the crude oil, ranging from 29,200,760 fifty-gallon barrels in 1914, to an estimated 71,316,000 barrels in 1918.

"To be sure the methods which had to be employed were rather wasteful, but that was part of the game. It helped to win the war."

Mr. Bedford then told how a policy of ship construction had been undertaken in order to get more oil across the ocean, and how, as a result, the American tankers afloat when the war closed had increased 635,507 gross tons, and 51 per cent. of the gross tonnage of tankers in service were American owned.

GENERAL LIVINGSTON SAILS.

Ex-Deputy in British Air Service Returns on Mauretania.

General Guy Livingston, former Deputy Minister of Personnel in the British Air Service, who has been in this country on leave, sailed yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania. As a parting comment General Livingston said: "It makes little difference who flies over the Atlantic first. What is wanted for the development of aviation is the technical knowledge that each nation possesses. We should lay all our cards on the table and select the best that each has and apply it in the making of the perfect machine. Commercial aviation should be first attempted in remote regions. It does not seem sense to try and compete with the Twentieth Century Limited between New York and Chicago when there are regions in Africa and in other countries where travel by airplane would be of great benefit."

Others who sailed on the Mauretania were Roberto Ghiglianovich, Giorgio Pitacco and Giorgio Antoni, former Deputies who sat in the Austrian Reichstadt, and who came here as representatives of Italy; C. C. Wang, councilor of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture; Pehan Size, a Chinese engineer, and Mme. Dora Gibson, dramatic soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, who goes to sing in Covent Garden.

Terrorize Greeks in Asia Minor.

SALONIKI, March 13.—Turkish troops in Southern Asia Minor are ignoring the fact that an armistice has been signed and are terrorizing the Greeks in that region, according to the Metropolitan of Sivas, Asiatic Turkey, who says that Allied forces should be sent to protect the population from the Young Turks.

Steals Police Department Auto.

The police last night sent out an alarm for one of the Police Department automobiles, which was stolen from in front of a Harlem Theatre despite the fact that it was marked. Inspector Cornelius J. Cahalane, in charge of the Harlem District, went to visit a hall on Seventh Avenue, near 126th Street. His chauffeur, Policeman Paul Schubert, went into a cigar store, and while he was gone the car was stolen.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Ladies' bag in taxicab 1,280, New York license number, between Mori Restaurant, 144 Bleecker St., and 27 East 81st St., containing $20 in cash, bunch of keys, and other articles; keep the money and return bag and contents. Room 703, 115 B'way.

LOST—Liberal reward paid for return of single-stone diamond ring, three-carat, in heavy Roman plain gold setting, about Feb. 20, between 69th St. and Wall St., New York, N. Y. F. L. Goddard, 15 Maiden Lane, Room 302, New York, N. Y.

LOST—Oblong wrist watch, platinum, set with diamonds; monogram engraved F. B. S.; black ribbon attached. No. 27553; very liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of same. McIlwraith's Detective Agency, No. 2 Rector St., New York City.

LOST—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company certificate of stock No. NY08519 for four shares, registered in the name of John J. Gill, bearing date March 6th, 1913. Ample reward paid if returned to W. P. Cooper, Attorney, Shelbyville, Tennessee.

LOST—Left in taxicab taken from Hotel Plaza to Forest Hills at 10 P. M. Thursday night, brown leather brief case, containing business and personal papers. Finder please telephone 6506 Forest Hills; $25 reward.

LOST—Sunday night, on Sea Beach subway train from Times Square, or in taxi between Pacific St. station and 2d Av., a raccoon fur scarf. Reward for return to Room 922, 52 Broadway.

LOST—Afternoon of March 13, on Park Av. between 78th and 79th Sts., or Madison Av. at 30th St., diamond and onyx bar pin; suitable reward if returned to 891 Park Av.

LOST—On Thursday, March 13, on B. R. T. subway between De Kalb Av. and 54th St., beaver neck fur; reward. 250 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, Apartment 3, 1547W Prospect.

LOST—A pear shaped diamond ring, surrounded with sapphires set in platinum. Finder please return to cashier Hotel Commodore and receive reward.

LOST—In Plaza Hotel, lady's gold cigarette case, initialed "J." Reward if returned to Room 614, 110 West 42d St.

LOST—In taxi, between 34th and 40th Sts., black lynx fur. Return to Murray Hill Hotel. Reward.

LOST—Large sealskin muff, Carnegie Hall, Friday afternoon; finder liberally rewarded. A 883 Times Downtown.

LOST—Parcel, containing silk and books, March 11, on bus; $100 reward. Return S. Rosenberg, 17 East 97th St.

LOST—Friday morning, 9th Av. elevated, package containing silverware; reward. Kann, 1,090 Nicholas Av.

LOST—Large flat skunk muff, Wednesday afternoon in shopping district; liberal reward. Return to Mahan, 20 West 10th St.

LOST—Paradise feather, grocery or bakery, Amsterdam Av. between 110th and 111th Sts.; reward. Silverman, 501 West 111th St.

LOST—Liberty bond, between 72d "L"-Rector; liberal reward. R 156 Times.

LOST—26th St., near Broadway, gold watch chain; reward. Phone Prospect 8216W.

LOST—Large diamond Tiffany ring; generous reward. 11C, 216 West 100th.

$1,000 REWARD.

Lost, between Feb. 23 and March 6, necklace of 96 Oriental pearls, graduated in size; largest size of a pea; small diamond barrel clasp. Communicate with McIlwraith's Detective Agency, 2 Rector St., New York City.

$1,000 REWARD

for return or information leading to return of string of 67 pearls, diamond and platinum clasp, lost in New York about March 2. Telephone Broad 6696.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Large, long-haired, blonde Griffon, something like a Yorkshire terrier, in Central Market, 56th St. and 6th Av.; reward. Return to Mrs. Grossmith, 68 West 56th St. Telephone 1544 Circle.

LOST—Brown Irish terrier, answers to name Barney; collar with N. J. license tag, and plate reading "Barney" McLean, 75 Franklin St., Morristown, N. J.; reward. Return to Mrs. James H. McLean, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St., New York.

LOST—From Butterick building, "Rory," an old Irish terrier. Owner, Major William Brown Meloney, 26 Charlton St. Telephone 7834 Spring. Reward $15.

LOST—Irish terrier, with harness; reward. D. C. Culbertson, 1 West 85th. Schuy. 8500.

THE SEE-SAW

MARRIED LIFE

SOPHIE KERR

"A woman who honestly loving a man was trying to keep him from hurting himself and spoiling forever their love for each other"—such was Marcia Crossey.

Apparently she utterly failed and then——

THE SEE-SAW is the finely told tale of the triumph love brought out of the wreck of two lives. Net, $1.50

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EL DALLO

"Each Cigar in its own humidor"

Manufactured by WERTHEIMER BROS. BALTIMORE, MD.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Waistseam Suits

$35

New double and single breasters in smart waist seam ideas, with many lively style innovations—at a price which saves you $10, $15, or even $20 a suit.

Last day to get a Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suit or Overcoat at

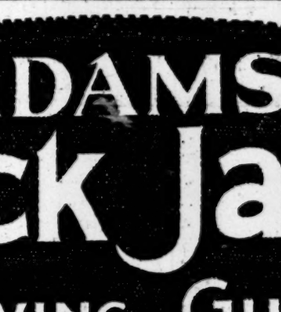
$23.50

Closing time tonight says good-bye to your chance to get a fine all-wool Suit or Overcoat at our $23.50 clearance price. Many of the Suits, and all of the Topcoats are suitable for spring.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Four Inches of a 25¢ Cigar
IN-B-TWEEN
COPYRIGHT 1918 BY KRAUS & CO., INC., BALTO., MD.
MILD
FIVE IN FOIL, 30¢
TEN IN TIN, 60¢
ALSO TINS OF 25 AND 50
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE



TWO years ago we offered our services as advertising agents to the Printz-Biederman Company of Cleveland, manufacturers of women's coats and suits. We did this in our usual way by first selling our services to build a plan.

They engaged us to build this plan, but not to execute their advertising.

We first held an extended conference at their plant. Next, we conducted a field investigation, calling on numerous retail dealers in women's coats and suits, besides talking to many different factors in that sort of business.

The plan covered numerous points of policies and organization, embracing dealer's margin, range of line, possible market, etc. Such things as the identification label, dealer helps, dealer's advertising, exhibits for their own salesmen, etc., were taken up. Finally, ways and means for reaching the consumer were definitely recommended.

Nothing was left to guess work. Every cost was given.

We delivered the plan, and they expressed great satisfaction, but said they wished to know more, before they engaged us to execute it. They asked for a complete list of our customers.

Then, without our knowledge, one of their officials travelled four days calling on our customers. He asked each one whether after receiving an order we rendered real service.

The fifth day, he arrived at our New York office. Said he, "Gentlemen, your firm needs no salesmen. Induce your prospect to call on your present customers, and they will do the selling for you."

The advertising of the Printz-Biederman Company, executed by us, has steadily developed since that time. In *The Saturday Evening Post* for March 15th is an example of this advertising, occupying two pages.

We would be pleased to explain our methods to interested executives.

Hoyt's Service, Inc.

PLANNED ADVERTISING

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Boylston and Tremont Streets, Boston — Leader-News Building, Cleveland

ADAMS Black Jack CHEWING GUM

Good for the Throat

Wallach Hats

$3.50

Chief interest in the new Wallach Hats for Spring seems to center on the smart model pictured—at $3.50.

No wonder! Many hats that are considered good value at $5 would feel complimented to be taken for its twin brother. Wear and color guaranteed of course.

Wallach Hats, $2.50, $3.50, and $5

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

WHICH is the clearer—water from the fountain or water from the faucet? For clothes of the first water, fresh from the Fountain of Fashion, you must come to a Custom Tailor, who alone is the Source of Style. I charge you only $30 to $55 for a Spring Suit tailored to measure.

I proffer crisp patterning and blithe colorings of alive-and-alert innovation, not of dead-and-dust imitation. I give you Pure Virgin Woolens and Journeyman Hand Tailoring, not re-worked woolens and machine-shirked tailoring.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Slashing Swank

Clemons

Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor

Broadway at 39th St

20 Years On This Corner

Welch's Grapelade Unites Kaintucky and the Grape Belt

FROM Kentucky the rest of us have caught the goodness of corn pone, corn bread, Johnny-cake and corn muffins with crisp, curly bacon for breakfast.

From the grape belt comes a new discovery, Welch's Grapelade, that fits into the breakfast scheme of corn bread and bacon just as a smile fits into a baby's face.

Write for the new Grapelade recipes specially prepared by cooking experts.

Grapelade is all the richness and juice of choicest grapes. All the seeds and all the skins are removed, and also those sharp acid crystals. To this delicious purple nectar is added just the right amount of pure sugar, and these together are cooked down till thick like marmalade.

Order Grapelade of your grocer today. Its delicate flavor is a distinct novelty.

Welch Grape Juice Company
Westfield, New York

15-oz. Glass Jar, 35c.; 25-oz. Enamel-lined Tin, 50c.

Ask the fountain man for a Grapelade Sundae

Ask For—Get Horlick's The ORIGINAL Malted Milk

Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS are IMITATIONS

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